



1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 52, December 31, 1945

Music

WIDESPREAD REACTION TO PETRILLO FOREIGN MUSIC BAN

Press-radio reaction to Petrillo's ban on the broadcasting of musical programs emanating from foreign countries is widespread. Following are editorials from the *New York Times*, *Washington Star* and *Washington Post*:

PETRILLO "BACK TO NORMAL"

(*New York Times*, Dec. 26, 1945)

"Now that the war is over," writes James C. Petrillo to the broadcasting companies, "we believe that we should get back to normal as rapidly as possible. Therefore, will you kindly discontinue the broadcasting of any musical programs emanating from foreign countries effective Dec. 31, 1945."

Thus once more Mr. Petrillo decides what music the American people can and cannot hear. And his unchecked successes justify him in assuming that this is the "normal" situation. He doesn't give a hoot for the hopes of United Nations leaders for a greater exchange of cultural programs among the nations. All he cares for is more jobs for the members of his particular union, and, with his mercantilist mind, he imagines that this program will create them. In further accordance with this aim, he now insists that all radio stations now employing musicians must engage regular staffs of instrumentalists regardless of whether or not they need them.

In regard to his ban on foreign musical programs, Mr. Petrillo observes that the Federal Government imposes quotas on immigration. He insists that his union is merely following the same course, although it has to do it in a different manner because of the inherent power of radio to "affect American employment from a distance."

It is nothing new for Mr. Petrillo to assume the powers of Government. He already established the private power of taxation when he successfully imposed an excise tax on every musical record made, to be paid directly into his union's treasury. The United Automobile Workers merely follow admiringly in his footsteps when they insist on examining the books of each corporation so that they can levy a progressive income tax (in the form of a higher wage bill) on each employer in accordance with his individual "ability to pay."

Mr. Petrillo's irresponsible private dictatorship, we may assume, is perfectly satisfactory to Congress, to the Administration and to the Supreme Court. Not only have they done nothing to curb his power, but among them they have in fact conferred these powers upon him. Mr. Petrillo has the power to ruin any radio station by boycotting it. He can order his musicians not to work for it. He derives a large part of this power from the Wagner Act, which forces the broadcasting networks to negotiate with him and him alone no matter how fantastic his demands of anti-social his course.

COMMENT WANTED

Station comment is requested on the proposed FCC rule governing "assignment and transfer of control" of radio stations. The proposed rule, Section 1.383, appears in *NAB Reports* of December 24, 1945, page 634. NAB is preparing to file a brief in this matter and requests your response immediately.

The mere fact that he contemptuously ignored orders of the War Labor Board and defied decisions of the National Labor Relations Board (with regard to jurisdiction over "platter-turners," for example) does not count against him. There is nothing in the Wagner Act which says that any labor leader has to come before the NLRB with clean hands. He can still use the board to force the broadcasting companies to "bargain collectively" with him, and if they do not meet him more than half way, no matter how extravagant his demands, he can accuse them of "not bargaining in good faith."

Again, Mr. Petrillo has the power to force any musician into his union—again by the threat of boycotting both him and his employer—and thereby prevent him from making a living unless he joins and knuckles under to Mr. Petrillo's authority. Finally, Mr. Petrillo is immune in his capacity as a labor leader from the anti-trust and anti-conspiracy acts, from the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act, and from other laws which less privileged citizens must obey.

Will Mr. Petrillo's latest ukase at last sting Congress and the Administration into re-examining its labor legislation and its labor policy?

MR. PETRILLO AGAIN

(*Washington Evening Star*, Dec. 27, 1945)

It is something less than original to say that James Caesar Petrillo marks himself as a dictator in undertaking to forbid American radio stations to broadcast musical programs originating in any foreign country except Canada, the latter being exempt from the edict because musicians there belong to his American Federation of Musicians. It is less than original because Mr. Petrillo on a number of previous occasions has demonstrated his dictatorial capacities, and there is more than a little reason to suspect that he rather enjoys the role. And why not? It is a good thing, if one likes to take the short view, for him to be able to lay down the law to the people of the United States, to tell them what music they may hear and under what conditions they may listen to it. No one seems to object, with the exception of such misguided individuals as Thurman Arnold, who clung to the quaint notion that

(Continued on next page)



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Justin Miller, *President*
A. D. Willard, Jr., *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of FM and Government Relations*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Special Counsel*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Miscellaneous Activities*.

the antitrust laws might be made to apply to union monopolies under certain conditions, but who was overruled by the Supreme Court. Certainly the courts, Congress and the administration do not object, or, if they do object, are not willing to do anything about it. So why should Mr. Petrillo worry?

In his letter notifying the broadcasters of his latest ban, he pointed out that the union had permitted broadcasts of foreign music during the war as "a necessary wartime measure to promote good will and good relationships with other countries." But now, Mr. Petrillo says, "the war is over and we believe that we should get back to normal as rapidly as possible."

The only inference from this is that Mr. Petrillo is not interested in good will and good relationships with other nations in peacetime if that entails anything which might even remotely resemble nonunion competition from abroad with the American Federation of Musicians. Offhand, it would seem that a man with this outlook ought not to enjoy dictatorial power over his fellow Americans, especially when abuse of that power cuts across the proclaimed international policies of this Government. Perhaps, in this situation, the President and Congress will be moved to deal with Mr. Petrillo and others like him. But the chances are that they will continue to do nothing.

AVE, CAESAR!

(Washington Post, Dec. 28)

Just at the moment when the rest of us were invoking peace on earth and good will, Mr. J. Caesar Petrillo sent his Christmas message to the citizens of these United States. It took the form of an edict, insolently dated Christmas Eve., A. D. 1945, that after next week they no longer will be permitted to listen to musical concerts originating abroad. We anticipate that after a little interval of grumbling, this edict will be obeyed as meekly by the broadcasters as all of Mr. Petrillo's previous edicts have been. We likewise anticipate that Congress will do nothing to curb Mr. Petrillo's power to interfere at will with freedom of communications, and nothing to curb the arrogance which permits him to subordinate the tastes and cultural interests of other American citizens to the economic interests of the American Federation of Musicians.

There is nothing, of course, that even Mr. Petrillo can do to prevent the private reception, by those who have radio sets equipped for the purpose, of foreign musical programs broadcast by short wave. What he can do and has done is to prevent the rebroadcasting of such programs by American stations. At present such programs do not amount at most to more than a few hours a week, but Mr. Petrillo evidently anticipates that American musical programs will be substituted for them, and that his own boys might as well have the benefit of the little extra change thus to be picked up.

The next step, doubtless, would be for Mr. Petrillo to prohibit all nonmusical programs, whether they originate in this country or not, on the ground that they deprive American musicians of a livelihood to which they are entitled. There are a large number of such programs, and it is impossible to believe that it will be very long before Mr. Petrillo will discover that they are taking a good deal of bread and butter away from his boys.

Meantime, however, there is no shortage or scarcity of the meat upon which this, our Caesar, doth feed and that has made him grow so great. This being so, we may be grateful that Mr. Petrillo's edict was no harsher than it was. He might, indeed, have forbidden the networks to broadcast any Christmas programs this year, on the

(Continued on next page)

MEETINGS AHEAD

Committees and Board

Board of Directors

Jan. 3-4, 1946

Roosevelt Hotel

Hollywood, Calif.

District Meetings

16th District

Jan. 7-8, 1946

Roosevelt Hotel

Hollywood, Calif.

15th District

Jan. 10-11, 1946

Fairmont Hotel

San Francisco, Calif.

17th District

Jan. 14-15, 1946

Olympic Hotel

Seattle, Wash.

10th District

Jan. 25-26, 1946

Fontenelle Hotel

Omaha, Nebr.

14th District

Jan. 28-29, 1946

Brown Palace

Denver, Colo.

13th District

Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1946

Baker Hotel

Dallas, Texas

12th District

Feb. 4-5, 1946

Tulsa Hotel

Tulsa, Okla.

6th District

Feb. 7-8, 1946

Peabody Hotel

Memphis, Tenn.

11th District

March 18-19, 1946

Nicollet Hotel

Minneapolis, Minn.

8th District

March 21-22, 1946

Pantlind Hotel

Grand Rapids, Mich.

7th District

March 28-29, 1946

Gibson Hotel

Cincinnati, Ohio

ground that it was an encouragement to a notoriously anti-union Christmas card industry. Now Christmas card pictures, as we all know, go out of their way to favor various sorts of musicians who are not and never have been members of the American Federation of Musicians, such, for example, as angels, little boy singers with muffers and lanterns, and elderly gentlemen in gaiters with flutes and old-fashioned viols.

FM Department

FM MEETING ASKS LICENSE EXTENSION

NAB's FM Department was directed to file a petition with the Federal Communications Commission, requesting the license period for FM stations to be extended from one year, as at present, to three years. Thus was one of several actions taken at the NAB-FM Executive Committee meeting held in Chicago December 27.

The committee expressed hearty endorsement of the FCC action which resulted in renumbering FM channels, and expressed the hope that manufacturers of new FM receiving sets would number the dials according to these new channel designations.

The FM Department was also instructed to work out a system of setting up a running tabulation of FM set distribution by areas, and to maintain this record as a current index of the number and location of FM receivers.

Attending were Justin Miller, NAB president; C. E. Arney, Jr., secretary-treasurer; Leslie Johnson, WHBF; Walter Damm, WTMJ; Paul Morency, WTIC; Wayne Coy, WINX; Gordon Gray, WSJS; John Shepard, Yankee network, and Robert Bartley, NAB FM Director.

Broadcast Advertising

DISTRICT SALES MEETING AGENDA

Agenda are being completed for the series of district sales managers meetings to begin in January. Booked for discussion are: proposal to achieve greater standardization in rate card format, to eliminate confusion now reported by timebuyers who must scan columns of fine print to obtain various items of information because no regular sequence is followed, and to eliminate much pencil work because multiplicity of discounts are offered on different bases, and often are not worked out, resulting in delay and expense at agency; proposed new NAB-AAAA standard contract form; progress report on the Joske retail radio clinic; proposal to establish an Advertising Agency Recognition Bureau; proposal to establish several sets of standards for audience measurement; suggested radio sales workbook for retail accounts, to enable time salesmen to do a more effective job of selling and servicing retail advertisers, and an outline of the new sales promotion section and various sales aids available to NAB members.

Suggestions for further topics are invited. General theme of the meetings again will be "to make it easier for more advertisers to buy more time on more stations." Suggestions received from the AAAA Timebuyers Committee will be relayed to the industry. Frank E. Pellegrin, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, will attend all meetings.

RETAIL BOOKLET AVAILABLE

"How to Start a Small Store" is the title of a booklet issued by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 101 W. 31st St., New York 1, N. Y. Intended to help returning veterans establish themselves in the retail field, the booklet contains many helpful hints on what to do or avoid.

Radio salesmen seeking more knowledge of retailing, in order to serve retail advertisers more effectively, may find the booklet helpful.

PER-INQUIRY AND FREE TIME

Member stations report effort by Marva Manufacturing Co. of Chicago to obtain P-I deals for cosmetics named for Marva Louis, wife of the boxer, and intended for sale to colored listeners. NAB has written the manufacturer, advising him of the industry's attitude toward such practices and inviting him to use radio advertising at card rates.

Popular Science magazine, through "The G. I. Handicraft Contest Committee" of New York, is attempting to obtain free time for announcements plugging the contest, with prizes donated by *Popular Science*. Comments one NAB member, "I believe radio stations can expect a good deal of this sort of thing from now on and I believe we should be concertedly on our guard. There is no doubt that many such projects are seemingly altruistic; however, usually in paragraph five or six the commercial hook is uncovered."

NEW PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL SCHEDULES

Now in preparation and scheduled for early Spring publication by the NAB as an insert in the loose leaf Manual of Broadcast Advertising is a new chapter on radio advertising devoted to the brewing industry and beer.

The chapter will be a condensation of a series of articles by Marie Ford, Editor of Radio Showmanship, which for the past 18 months have appeared as an exclusive feature in *Modern Brewery Age*, house organ for the brewing industry.

Time and test proven methods of handling such diversified phases of broadcast advertising as dealer-consumer good will, time and station selection, frequency and consistency of broadcast, programming, promotion, and merchandising are discussed with numerous case histories cited to illustrate points.

Also in preparation and scheduled for early publication are additional chapters which deal with the use of radio advertising by bakeries, laundries, and hardware stores.

The NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising will immediately resume the preparation and distribution of the mimeographed success stories entitled, "Radio Gets Results," which were discontinued at the outbreak of the war.

"Radio Gets Results," as the title indicates, is a description of radio advertising campaigns which proved successful for specific sponsors of specific products.

Sales and Promotion Managers of member stations who have records of successful radio campaigns are urged to send them in to the NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising for inclusion in the growing list of radio success stories. The file of stories will be available to members.

Small Market Stations

The agenda for district meetings of the small market stations has been completed. Copies are now in the mails to district chairmen. J. Allen Brown, Assistant Director

(Continued on next page)

of Broadcast Advertising in charge of small market stations, reveals that Order Number 91-C (third class license permit) will be given much attention at the district meetings. A recent survey was made by NAB to determine whether Order Number 91-C, permitting the use of restricted operators during wartime, had been satisfactory, and to learn what job opportunities there might be for returning veterans.

MANAGEMENT STUDY PLANNED

Plans for the NAB "management study" in the small market field will take a top spot on the agenda. Arthur Stringer of the NAB staff will be sent out into the field to get first hand information about station operation in many sections of the nation.

The study will include standards of practice, employee-employer relations, public interest programs, amount of national and local advertising, sales methods, program and engineering practices, station's rate policy and structure, daily routine of the manager and his staff, promotion and publicity, importance of the station to its community and area, etc.

The study when completed will be released to all NAB members in the small market station classification so that each member may profit from the experience of the others.

News programming will be covered in full. The association is now undertaking news clinics in various districts at the request of NAB members.

BMB will be covered by Hugh Feltis, President of Broadcast Measurement Bureau, who will attend all district meetings.

The agenda will also include the commercial use of radio by government agencies.

Ample periods will be set aside for general discussion of all subjects related to small market station operation. The NAB in its expansion program is placing great emphasis on this phase of the industry's operation. Many fine comments are reaching headquarters every week from small stations in every section of the country. The men in these outlets feel that they are indebted to the small market stations committee for the good work they are doing in behalf of this segment of broadcasting.

SALESMEN'S COMPENSATION SURVEY

Salesmen's compensation survey now under way reveals that management generally is thinking in terms of progressive operation. Additional excerpts reveal this trend of thinking:

OHIO STATION: "We pay our salesmen a weekly draw, which is, in effect, a salary, against which commissions earned are credited. Commissions are figured on 15% of collections. Of course, during the past few years the volume has always increased so we have not been in a position to reduce the salesmen's payments. I like our particular system because it gives the salesman a definite amount each week with the knowledge that as his business improves this amount will be increased and yet it does not involve figuring actual commissions for salary payment each week. In addition we have two individuals on the program staff who do a little outside selling. Their commissions are figured on the same basis, but they receive payment at the end of each four-week period for the exact amount."

PENNSYLVANIA: "We have found that our present method of a straight salary plus expenses has been to our advantage as well as to the advertiser's. We have found that no high-pressure selling takes place where an advertiser is promised more than we can offer. The salesman earns his increase on production and length of service. I feel this method also eliminates a lot of bookkeeping and headaches."

TEXAS: "We have one local salesman, who handles the local accounts, with the exception of some accounts which I handle and some house accounts, and telephone

calls made on special campaigns, like war bonds, etc. At present time we are paying this man approximately \$65 per week. His volume will average about \$2000 per month. We try to figure our sales cost at 15%. Previously we had a commercial manager whom we paid 20% of all local business on the station, but when he quit we decided that we would not give an exclusive sales representation to any man. We expect to give our salesman a two weeks' vacation, or extra pay equivalent, if he does not take the actual time off. Also we expect to give him a Christmas bonus. Somewhere around \$100 will be what we use this year."

VIRGINIA: "We prefer our present system of compensation which is salary and bonus—bonus, of course, being based on the amount of business done. We at one time had our sales department on a commission basis, and found it very unsatisfactory both from the station's point of view and also that of the sales department. Our sales department salaries range from \$150.00 per month minimum to \$250.00 per month, which does not include the bonus."

FLORIDA: "I hired both of my salesmen as combination salesmen-announcers. They are paid on the basis of \$27.50 plus 15% of their accounts. Since you are going to the trouble to compile this information on compensation of salesmen, why don't you go a step further? Since there are so many new CP's coming out it seems to me there must certainly be quite a few new folks in the business and NAB 'organization plan for small stations' should prove most helpful in building the station organization and determination of compensation and duties of each employee. I think most of us have a lot of lost motion and such a plan should prove most helpful in cleaning our houses. True, it can't work to the letter in every locality. Each operation must be tailor-made but it would be invaluable to the newcomer (and I'd like to see it, too)." (Note: the NAB Small Market Stations Management Study, now in progress, is intended to serve this purpose.)

Engineering

THE 1946 I.R.E. WINTER TECHNICAL MEETING AND RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW

Final plans have now been completed for the Institute of Radio Engineers' 1946 Winter Technical Meeting and Radio Engineering Show to be held January 23-26 at the Hotel Astor, Mr. Edward J. Content, chairman of the committee arranging for the meeting, announced today.

This meeting, according to Mr. Content, is expected to be the most important as well as one of the largest in the annals of the Institute. "The crowded calendar of professional and social events," Mr. Content declared, "gives members of the Institute an unprecedented opportunity to orientate themselves in the postwar pattern of the electronics and radio fields, to gain an understanding of the industry's reconversion program and to catch up on the newest developments and future prospects in the field."

Space in the Radio Engineering show—a display, according to Mr. Henry "Hank" Scarr, Exhibits Chairman, of unprecedented variety and importance, four times the size of any former I.R.E. Radio Engineering Show—has been fully spoken for by more than 120 firms.

The total of 168 exhibits occupying two floors and foyer space in the Hotel Astor, Mr. Scarr declared, will represent a comprehensive cross-section of the industry's newest and most important postwar products and should provide members with much information of value and interest to them in their particular fields.

At the annual I.R.E. Banquet to be held Thursday, January 24, 7:30 to 10:30 p. m., in the Grand Ballroom of

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the Hotel Astor, the principal speaker, it was announced by Mr. C. M. "Buck" Lewis, chairman of the Banquet Committee, will be Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences. Mr. Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will act as toastmaster.

At the President's Luncheon, honoring the Institute's incoming president, Dr. Frederick B. Llewellyn, to be held on Friday, January 25, at 12:30 p. m. in the Grand Ballroom, Mr. Don Miller, chairman of Special Features, announced that Mr. Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will be the speaker and Mr. Lewis M. Clement, Vice President in charge of Research and Engineering, the Crosley Corporation, will act as master of ceremonies.

Also at Thursday evening's banquet, Mr. Lewis declared the two annual I.R.E. awards will be made: The Institute Medal of Honor given in recognition of distinguished service in radio communications; and the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize, made to a member of the Institute who has made public during the recent past an important contribution to radio communications. Fifteen fellowships given by the Institute are also scheduled to be awarded.

Mr. Miller further declared that another enjoyable feature, the annual cocktail party, to be held Friday afternoon from 6:30 to 8:00 p. m. in the Grand Ballroom, promises to provide a pleasant medium for the renewing of old acquaintanceships, and the making of new social and business contacts.

Finally, Dr. A. E. Harrison, chairman of Papers Committee, announced that the backbone of every Technical Meeting, the splendid array of important technical papers on vital electronics and radio subjects, will this year take on added significance with discussion of the many remarkable war developments and newly released information on hitherto restricted items.

The subjects of the technical sessions to Mr. Harrison give some hint of their importance. They include: Military Applications of Electronics; F.M. and Standard Broadcasting; Circuits and Theory; Television; Radio Navigation Aids; Vacuum Tubes; Microwave Vacuum Tubes; Antennas; Radar; Microwave Technique; Industrial Electronics; Communication Systems and Relay Lines; Radio Propagation; Broadcast Receivers; Quartz Crystals and Crystal Rectifiers.

This year, as has been previously reported, the Institute of Radio Engineers will be host at a joint meeting with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, scheduled to be held in the Engineering Society's auditorium on Wednesday evening, January 23. To accommodate any overflow attendance such as occurred last year, Dr. Austin Bailey in charge of arrangements for this joint meeting, announced, arrangements have been made to install a public address system and to reserve another large meeting room in the same building. Dr. Bailey further reported that there will be a timely address at this gathering by a speaker prominent in the electrical and electronics field.

The complete program of events for the three-day meeting is as follows:

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

January 23-26, 1946

Hotel Astor
New York

Wednesday, January 23, 1946

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|-----------------------|---|
| 9:00 A.M.- 5:30 P.M. | Registration and sale of tickets |
| 9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M. | Annual Meeting of Sections' Representatives |
| 12:30 P.M.- 2:00 P.M. | Luncheon for Sections' Representatives |

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| 2:00 P.M.- 5:00 P.M. | Annual Meeting of Sections' Representatives |
| 4:00 P.M.- 8:00 P.M. | Radio Engineering Show |
| 6:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M. | Joint Meeting of American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc. |

Thursday, January 24, 1946

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|-----------------------|---|
| 8:30 A.M.- 5:30 P.M. | Registration and sale of tickets |
| 9:00 A.M.- 7:00 P.M. | Radio Engineering Show |
| 9:45 A.M.-10:30 A.M. | Annual Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc. |
| 10:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M. | Technical Sessions: Military Application of Electronics; Frequency Modulation and Standard Broadcasting; Circuits and Theory |
| 2:00 P.M.- 5:00 P.M. | Technical Sessions: Television; Radio Navigation Aids; Vacuum Tubes |
| 7:30 P.M.-10:30 P.M. | Annual I.R.E. Banquet; Speaker, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences. Toastmaster, Mr. Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc. |

Friday, January 25, 1946

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|----------------------|--|
| 9:00 A.M.- 5:00 P.M. | Registration and sale of tickets |
| 9:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M. | Radio Engineering Show |
| 9:30 A.M.-12:00 Noon | Technical Sessions; Microwave Vacuum Tubes; Antennas |
| 12:30 P.M. | President's Luncheon, honoring Dr. Frederick B. Llewellyn. Speaker, Mr. Paul Porter, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission. Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Lewis M. Clement, Vice President in charge of Research and Engineering, Crosley Corporation. |
| 2:00 P.M.- 5:30 P.M. | Technical Sessions: Radar; Microwave Technique. |
| 6:30 P.M.- 8:30 P.M. | Cocktail Party. |

Saturday, January 26, 1946

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|----------------------|---|
| 9:00 A.M.- 3:00 P.M. | Registration |
| 9:00 A.M.- 2:00 P.M. | Radio Engineering Show |
| 9:30 A.M.-12:00 Noon | Technical Sessions: Industrial Electronics; Communication Systems and Relay Lines; Radio Propagation. |
| 2:00 P.M.- 4:00 P.M. | Technical Sessions: Broadcast Receivers; Quartz Crystals; Crystal Rectifiers. |

Television

FCC ANNOUNCES ASSIGNMENTS OF TELEVISION LICENSEES

The Federal Communications Commission this week made public a list of assignments for the present Commercial Television licensees and licensees of ten existing experimental television stations.

All of the commercial assignments which were announced are for Metropolitan stations with their existing powers and antenna heights. Changes in the assignments of ten existing experimental television stations were made to prevent interference to commercial stations, to achieve uniformity of licensing where the same equipment is used experimentally and commercially by the same licensee or

(Continued on next page)

DECEMBER 31, 1945-645

to remove television operation from frequencies assigned to other services.

In regard to the date of the frequency change the Commission announced that the amateur service is using 56 to 60 mc. under Commission Order No. 130 until March 1, 1946. Since 54 to 60 mc. will be assigned to television and part of the 50 to 56 mc. band now assigned to television will be assigned to the amateur service, the frequency change may best be made on March 1, 1946. Since this requires a shift in frequencies for both the amateur service and the television service, the following procedure will be employed:

1. Existing stations that must change frequency will go off the air on or before March 1, 1946, and return to

the air with regular programs on or before July 1, 1946, on their new assignments.

2. The amateur service will change from the frequency space between 56 and 60 mc. to the space between 50 and 54 mc. on March 1, 1946.
3. Stations assigned channel No. 2 (54-60 mc.) may not begin operation before the 56 to 60 mc. frequency space is vacated by the amateur service on March 1, 1946.
4. The same procedure outlined in 1, 2 and 3 will be applied to experimental stations except that there will be no date set for return to new assignments.

The complete assignment of frequencies as made by the Commission is set forth in the following table:

Commercial Television Broadcast Stations

Location	Licensee	Call Letters	New Assignment Channel No.
Chicago.....	Balaban & Katz.....	WBKB	4 (66-72 mc)
New York.....	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.....	WCBW	2 (54-60 mc)
New York.....	Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc.....	WABD	5 (76-82 mc)
New York.....	National Broadcasting Co.....	WNBT	4 (66-72 mc)
Philadelphia.....	Philco Radio & Television Corp.....	WPTZ	3 (60-66 mc)
Schenectady.....	General Electric Co.....	WRGB	4 (66-72 mc)

Experimental Television Broadcast Stations

Chicago.....	Balaban & Katz.....	W9XBK	4 (66-72 mc)
Cincinnati.....	Crosley Corp.....	W8XCT	4 (66-72 mc)
New York & Passaic, N. J....	Allen B. DuMont Labs. Inc.....	{ W2XVT W2XWV	5 (76-82 mc)
Los Angeles.....	Don Lee Broadcasting System.....	W6XAO	2 (54-60 mc)
Springfield Twp. Pa.....	Philco Radio & Television Corp.....	W3XE	3 (60-66 mc)
Los Angeles.....	Television Productions, Inc.....	W6XYZ	5 (76-82 mc)
Chicago.....	Zenith Radio Corp.....	W9XZV	2 (54-60 mc)
Camden, N. J.....	Radio Corp. of America.....	W3XEP	6 (82-88 mc)
Iowa City, Ia.....	State Univ. of Iowa.....	W9XUI	1 and 13 (44-50 mc) and (210-216 mc)

Programming

AWARDS FOR SPONSORED PROGRAMS

The Second Annual Radio and Business Conference of the New York City College School of Business will give "awards of merit to radio stations, regional and national networks, program producers, advertising agencies, and sponsors on the basis of the use of skill and craftsmanship in the creation during 1945 of effective sponsored radio programs and promotion campaigns designed to accomplish a specific purpose, such as to increase sales or audiences,

to develop or maintain good will and prestige, public and trade recognition, etc. Categories for the National Radio Awards will be announced shortly."

The Committee of Judges is as follows:

Reginald Clough, Editor, Tide
E. W. Davidson, Director of Customer Relations, Sales Management
Lou Frankel, Radio Editor, Billboard
Lawrence Hughes, New York Editor, Advertising Age
Eldridge Peterson, Managing Editor, Printers' Ink
Bruce Robertson, New York Editor, Broadcasting
George Rose, Radio Editor, Variety
M. H. Shapiro, Managing Editor, Radio Daily

The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. John Gray Peatman of the City College School of Business.

(Continued on next page)

THE VICTORY CLOTHING COLLECTION

(January 7-31)

Clothing collected will be distributed by UNRRA.

The campaign's Radio Fact Sheet, Radio Kit, and transcription have been forwarded to all stations. The Kit contains 15 & 30-second spot announcements, human interest stories, and appeals written by celebrities.

The transcription contains six 4½-minute capsule dramas with original music, and starring Walter Huston, Katherine Cornell, Bert Lahr, Helen Hayes, Fredric March, and Josephine Hull.

The strategy of the campaign's radio department in developing the local station campaign is expressed in this quote from page one of the Radio Kit:

"Good news. Your local Victory Clothing Collection committee has been urged to discuss in advance their programming needs with you and your station staff . . . to rely on your experience and judgment, and to follow your suggestions."

Network radio, national magazines, and the press are supporting the drive. But most of the available spare clothing, shoes, and bedding is in the American clothes closet, and the medium closest to that source is your station signal.

We are confident that you will give this drive your cooperation, in the name of humanity.

Henry J. Kaiser is National Chairman, appointed by the President.

PEABODY AWARDS CLOSE JANUARY 7

Dean John E. Drewry of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia reports a steady stream of entries for the 1946 George Foster Peabody Radio Awards. The deadline for entries is January 7.

Entries may be submitted by individual stations, networks, radio editors of newspapers and magazines, listener groups, or any person or organization wishing to direct the attention of the Peabody Board to a special program or programs. The Board in its selections will not necessarily be restricted to entries, but will consider the reports of its own listening-post committees, and may on its own initiative select a program or a station for an award. The Board also reserves the right to make more or less than seven awards, depending upon the entries and the circumstances at the time of the awards.

This year's Peabody selections will coincide with the 25th anniversary of broadcasting and therefore will, on this account, have added significance to the radio industry of this country and the world, Dean Drewry of the Grady School pointed out.

Miscellany

REQUESTS FOR JUDGE MILLER'S PICTURE

The NAB has received a number of requests from members asking for an autographed photograph of Justin Miller, NAB President.

These requests will be filled as rapidly as possible.

COMMUNICATIONS: AN IMPLEMENT TO THE PEACE

By Ray C. Wakefield

Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission

(Before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, San Francisco and Fresno Sections, Engineers Club, San Francisco, California, December 28, 1945.)

In modern times the structure of any industry rests firmly upon its technical development. During the war, the

technology of communications, as you know, has undergone revolutionary changes. I should like first to describe briefly a few of these changes and then to discuss their effects on our systems of communication, especially upon international communication.

The first of these developments is the opening up for practical utilization of the higher regions of the spectrum. Before the war, recognized communication services were for most practical purposes limited to frequencies under 300,000 kilocycles, although far higher frequencies were known, at least in theory, to be usable. As FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter expressed it in his recent testimony endorsing the proposed Federal agency for scientific research:

"For many years, the human race has been like a fortunate young wastrel who inherits a vast estate, and then fails to use or even explore more than a portion of it."

That is no longer the case. As a result of wartime research, the upper limit of the usable radio spectrum has been raised from 300,000 kilocycles to 30 million kilocycles, or from 300 megacycles to 30,000 megacycles. This expansion of available radio channels in turn makes possible a tremendous expansion of radio services generally.

The so-called "beamed radio relay" is an example of the new services which can be established through the use of these ultra-high frequency "microwaves." Five companies have already received experimental authorizations from the Federal Communications Commission to construct experimental radio relay beams. In general, their plans involve the erection of a series of low-powered radio stations at intervals of 20 or 30 miles along such routes as New York-Boston, New York-Washington, or even New York-San Francisco. Each of these stations is equipped with highly directional antennas, of a type growing out of wartime radar research, so that it can beam a bundle of radio circuits from point to point without wasting the power of the transmitter in directions other than the direction toward which the circuits are beamed. At the next station, a similar directional receiving antenna picks up the beamed signal. It is then amplified and beamed on to the next relay point. In this way, a large number of telephone, telegraph, teletypewriter, facsimile, and television circuits can be handled simultaneously.

The newly opened regions of the spectrum have short-range characteristics; and while it is possible to overcome this short-range limitation in domestic communications by erecting chains of such stations at intervals across the country, it is not possible to utilize microwaves in this way for transoceanic communication. The region of the spectrum usable for international communications, accordingly, remains limited for the present to the lower frequencies, those below 30 megacycles. But while the band of frequencies available for international communications has not greatly increased, wartime research has brought a number of developments which make possible a much more intensive use of these bands.

One such development is "frequency shift keying" in radiotelegraphy, in which the carrier amplitude remains constant while the frequency is shifted from one value for the "mark" signal to another value for the "space" signal. The two frequencies employed may differ by only a few hundred cycles. This system tends to overcome selective fading as well as certain amounts of interference. Should the signal on either frequency fade or be interfered with, the signal on the remaining frequency can be utilized. Extensive use of this system has been made by the armed forces and several commercial companies.

A means of making many signals travel over a channel which formerly carried only one is the awkwardly named "single sideband multitone multiplex transmission," which permits the simultaneous transmission of numerous messages on each side of the carrier, or the transmission of a telephone conversation on one side and several telegraph messages simultaneously on the other. This technique has contributed substantially toward the saving of valuable radio spectrum space.

Still another development is the adaptation of "time division multiplex telegraphy" to radio circuits. Time division multiplex has been in use on wire circuits for a number of years and with modern improvements it has

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become practicable on radio circuits. This type of multiplex operation, when combined with the use of printers, permits the handling of upward of eight telegraph channels simultaneously by means of a single radio transmitter. This system has contributed more towards the saving of frequency space than the multitone channeling system, but requires more complicated terminal office equipment than the latter.

Not only have the methods of keying radio transmitters been improved, but keying speeds have been doubled over certain circuits. Whereas 400 words per minute was considered top speed before the war, circuits handling 800 words are now in daily operation. The foregoing techniques are not, of course, necessarily cumulative but rather give alternate methods of improving reliability, speed of service, or otherwise saving frequencies.

Let me mention also "pulse time modulation" which makes use of a very interesting fact about the human ear. Just as the moving picture is made up of a series of many separate pictures run off so fast that the human eye sees them as continuous and moving, so the human ear hears a series of rapidly produced sounds as one continuous sound. Pulse time modulation makes use of this phenomenon and instead of sending out a continuous radio signal, the pulse time transmitter sends out a series of separate pulse-like signals at very frequent intervals which are received as one continuous sound. Nevertheless, the transmitter is used for only a fraction of the time to transmit a particular message, and the time between pulses is thus left available for many other messages, similarly pulse modulated. Twenty-four messages have been transmitted simultaneously in this way over a single transmitter.

A somewhat more speculative communication development is "stratovision," a means whereby airplanes, flying in circles at a height of about six miles above the surface of the earth, can be used as relay points, so that communications of all kinds originating, let us say, on the east coast, can be relayed to the west coast from plane to plane. An estimated eight planes would be necessary for such coast-to-coast relay transmission. Whether stratovision will actually develop such relay systems depends, of course, on relative economic considerations as compared with the relay beam and coaxial cable. One of the most interesting features of this stratovision operation is that the same planes which are used as relays can also be used to broadcast to the areas beneath them. One of the problems of FM and television with their relatively short distances of transmission has been how to reach the rural listeners in the wide open spaces. This broadcasting from airplanes may be an answer to that problem.

Along with these developments, improvements have been made in the facsimile transmission of pictures, printed and written matter, both by wire and radio, and the remarkable development of portable and mobile equipment, including the widely-publicized walkie-talkies and handy-talkies.

Technicalities aside, what will these developments mean in terms of ordinary human life? The answer to that question cannot be stated as yet, but I think it is safe to predict that the tremendous improvements in communications techniques which lie immediately ahead will have at least as great an effect as previous communication developments. Just as the pony express brought California into our commonwealth of states and the trans-continental railroad mail service linked us still more firmly as a nation, and just as the coming of the telegraph and the long distance telephone profoundly altered our national patterns of thought and action, so it may well be that better communications between this and other countries will strengthen and stimulate our understanding of other nations and make of us one people of one world. Just as our postal system serves any part of the world, it is necessary that the United States have available to it direct, rapid and efficient world-wide communication facilities.

In 1939, A. G. Mott, former Chief Engineer of the California Railroad Commission and now Valuation Engineer of the Board of Equalization of the State, and his wife were two of the first three passengers who circled the world by commercial airlines. A. G. took motion pictures of the trip and in the fall of 1939 brought them over to the Railroad Commission to show them to some of his old

friends there and gave us an enjoyable hour or so of his experiences on the trip. In the meantime, the war had broken out in Europe, and commercial world flying had ceased. As I was talking to him afterwards, he said, "You know, the sad part about this whole thing is that technologically this trip could have been made anytime in the last 10 years. Actually, it has only been possible for two months because of human differences."

Technologically, the United States can achieve a world-wide communications system. What are some of the problems, human and otherwise, to be met? Have there been deficiencies in our prewar communications operations? If so, how can they be remedied? Perhaps the best way to answer these questions is to describe briefly the status of our privately owned communication facilities and the "wartime" world-wide communication system of the armed forces.

Our privately operated international communication assets at present consist of three major communication types. First, there are the cables, the oldest form of international communication. The British, who were the great builders of cables during the nineteenth century, retain a dominant position in the cable picture. As is shown on the charts now being distributed, Great Britain controls approximately 58% of the world's cables and the United States, roughly, 32%. The remaining 10% is divided among France, Denmark, and before the war, Italy and Germany. British cables serve some 46 major overseas points while the United States cables link 28 important communication terminals.

Challenging the primacy of the cables is the radiotelegraph, in which the United States has taken an unchallenged lead. Direct international radiotelegraph facilities link the United States to some 70 foreign points of communication as compared with British circuits to approximately 40 overseas points.

Telegraph messages destined to foreign points of communications which are not linked with the United States by direct communication facilities are transmitted to a connecting foreign carrier who then retransmits the message to its point of destination. Take, for example, messages from New York destined to Capetown, South Africa, or to Rabat, French Morocco. No direct facilities are available between the United States, on the one hand, and Capetown and Rabat, on the other. Such messages would be transmitted from New York to London or Paris where they would be received by the British or French carriers—and then retransmitted via the British or French facilities to Capetown or Rabat. The difficulties in such roundabout methods of communication are obvious. Details of the operation are duplicated, and there are frequently long hours of delay at the connecting point bottleneck, since such messages when received at London or Paris become merged into all of the telegraph traffic of the respective foreign terminal.

A third major means of international communication is the radiotelephone which now provides direct communication between the United States and 39 foreign points of communication which interconnect with the domestic telephone systems of many countries. Eventually it should be possible by means of radiotelephone and landlines to link any two telephones in any two countries of the world.

These three media of communication—the cable, the radiotelegraph, and the radiotelephone—constituted the communications facilities with which we entered the war. It quickly became apparent, however, that many points of crucial wartime importance could not be reached over these privately owned United States carriers' facilities, and that the combined capacity of such private installations was far from adequate to handle the tremendous volume of international war messages. Accordingly, great systems of communications were established by the Army and Navy. The outstanding leadership of General Frank E. Stoner, Chief of the Army Communications Service of the Signal Corps, and Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications, must be highly commended. The importance of these military systems of international communications can be indicated by the fact that the estimated investment in the Army and Navy communications systems totals at least \$250,000,000 as

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compared with private depreciated investments of approximately \$54,000,000 in all United States owned international cable, radiotelegraph and radiotelephone facilities.

The Army system is perhaps the only communications system which is world-wide in a literal sense. It radiates from the War Department in Washington, covering the United States by leased landline circuits. It spreads out by radio to every foreign spot where American troops have been stationed. It utilizes the "radio relays" at five strategic locations along the approximate region of the equator. By means of interconnection with teletypewriter devices, it has made the operation of these relay stations semi-automatic, capable of forwarding messages without the delay incident to manual operation. The automatic relay station in receiving the incoming message on a machine perforates a tape which is used to key the transmitter for forwarding the message. Tape perforators and automatic relay stations have also made possible the holding of teletype conferences between parties separated by one-half the circumference of the globe and over circuits which heretofore have been too long and unreliable for this type of service.

Our privately owned international radiotelegraph companies maintain direct circuits to such countries as Russia, Australia, New Zealand, India and China. Such circuits, however, cannot guarantee continuous service, and to some points may be usable only a few hours a day because of operating difficulties resulting from the long transmission paths and the proximity of such paths to the north polar regions. The great circle path followed by the radio signals in reaching their destinations approach or cross through the polar regions where they are severely attenuated. The Army's five automatic relay stations which are located at Algiers, Asmara, New Delhi, Manila, and Honolulu approach the ideal equatorial belt which has been proposed by communication engineers. The establishment of the Army communication belt recognized that radio communication in a north-south direction is, generally, more reliable than in an east-west direction, particularly in the northern and southern latitudes. Similarly, it is recognized that transmission near the equator is far more reliable than parallel transmission considerably north or south of it. Thus, the Army communications system routes messages along paths better suited for reliable communication. A message to Moscow, for example, instead of being sent by the direct path from San Francisco and thus being exposed to the absorption encountered in the auroral regions, could be transmitted by wireline to Washington, then by radio to Algiers from where it is automatically relayed to Moscow. This routing avoids the auroral zone and each portion of the route would cover a comparatively short distance. Twenty-four hours a day communication is thus afforded, whereas over the commercial direct radio route reliable communication is afforded for only a portion of the day.

Expensive and elaborate equipment at both ends of a long direct circuit is required even though little traffic moves over the circuit. The non-availability of such equipment at low volume traffic points, in many instances, has precluded the establishment of direct circuits between the United States and particular foreign points. The Army relay stations have been advantageously used as a relay point for traffic to and from many of such low volume centers, thus making possible the use of comparatively inexpensive facilities at the foreign end.

As a result of this and other advantages, our international military communications are the finest that the world has ever known. Some military circuits can handle messages at a rate of 800 words per minute—as compared with cable speeds of 40 to 60 words per minute, and private radiotelegraph speeds averaging 60 words per minute. The Army and Navy networks have handled as many as 50,000,000 words per day, compared with a capacity of roughly 12,500,000 words per day for all the United States private carriers combined. By use of the Army's semi-automatic relay system, it takes a message 3½ minutes to circle the globe. This vast system has made us aware for the first time of how good a world-wide communications system can be.

If we are to have the best possible postwar system of international communications, rather than returning to the standards of the prewar period, it seems to me that

certain definite steps must be taken in the immediate future. I should like briefly to outline these steps—not as a matured plan for postwar international communications, but as a bare minimum of what must be done, and done immediately, to provide the kind of international service we need, want, and have a right to expect.

First: Strategically located radio relay stations must be established.

In considering this matter, one thing must be borne in mind; namely, that the private carriers, and the same would be true of a government in peace times, will not have the same opportunity that the Army had in setting up its world-wide communications system to place radio transmitters, relay stations or receivers at almost any place in allied or friendly countries where they were needed or could be best used. The very general practice among nations, to which we rigidly adhere, is that no one but a national citizen, or a corporation of any sovereign nation, or the government itself can operate communication transmitters upon its territory. This means that (1) despite the fact that semi-automatic relays are not used for original transmissions, diplomatic problems are involved in placing relay stations on foreign territory, and (2) that unlike the Army system which also operated the foreign end of each of its circuits, United States communication carriers must communicate with the foreign agency at the foreign end of each circuit.

The Algiers, Asmara, and New Delhi relay points used by the superlative Army system were made available to the United States for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. Accordingly, we cannot continue to operate them in the future under existing arrangements. However, other strategic relay points may well be available for American operation. For example, three United States carriers plan to establish radio relays at the International Settlement of Tangier which will serve the same function hereafter that the Army-Algiers installation has served during the war. Arrangements for one or two additional relay points to close the gap from Tangier to the Philippines and Hawaii might well make it possible for us to continue the world-wide Army relay belt which I have described.

Second: We need immediate policies with respect to the disposal of surplus military communications equipment which will insure that that equipment remains continuously useful. Certainly the disposition of the Army relay stations should await immediate diplomatic exploration. There are also other types of communication equipment. At present, such equipment is scattered all over the face of the earth. Under the policy effected in the administration of the Surplus Property Act, such surplus military communications property cannot be imported into the United States for commercial purposes. Accordingly, it must either be junked or used abroad. It is of the utmost importance to postwar world-wide communications that this equipment not be junked but rather be kept in working order as part of the kind of communications system which we want and need.

As I have stated, international communication is of necessity a two-way system. It follows that a rapid, efficient and world-wide system of communications depends upon the equipment, practices, and cooperation of the foreign agencies. Accordingly, it is to our interest to do whatever is possible to assist foreign agencies in establishing their own efficient communication centers. Inferior equipment at a foreign point can delay and impede our messages. Indeed, the failure of the United States international carriers to establish a more efficient world-wide system has been attributed in no small part to the non-availability of equipment at the foreign end—or to the inferior equipment in the hands of the foreign carriers with which they communicate. It may well be, accordingly, that one of the most important steps we can take to improve our own international communications is to make any surplus Army and Navy equipment available on the most reasonable possible terms and conditions to such foreign agencies with which we communicate and to those whose lack of facilities will not presently permit the establishment of direct circuits to this country.

Finally, and of the utmost importance, it is my opinion

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that the kind of international communications system we want cannot be achieved without a merger into one company of all of our privately-owned international telegraph and cable carriers, except Press Wireless.

The development of our privately-owned international communications system has been on the basis of bitter competitive struggles among private commercial groups. There are eight international telegraph companies organized for the purpose of handling all classes of traffic, besides Press Wireless which has built up a world-wide system to major points, originally for the purpose of handling press traffic exclusively. During the war, it has been authorized to handle government messages and in some instances commercial traffic. R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company compete in the radiotelegraph field on a world-wide basis. The Commercial Cable Company and Western Union Telegraph Company compete in the Atlantic cable field but link the United States directly to only a few major points of communications in Europe. Commercial Pacific Cable Company, one-fourth American owned, and Globe Wireless operate directly to a relatively few points in the Pacific. Tropical Radio Telegraph Company serves the Caribbean area and Central America and the northern part of South America. The All America Cable and Radio Company and Western Union operate cables to Latin America. Several of these companies—Commercial Cables, All America, Mackay, and the American fourth of Commercial Pacific—are under the common control of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The maps which are being circulated show the comparative operations of each company.

Most of those who work in the international communications field, both in government and in industry, agree that the competition of the United States carriers has forced a wasteful duplication of investment, costs of service and facilities; that it has required the expenditure of effort and resources of the carriers in their attempts to divert business at major points of communications from one to the other; and that such competitive operations do not readily lend themselves to the routing and distribution of international traffic in the manner most likely to assure prompt and efficient service. Of perhaps even more importance is the fact that competitive carriers make less than full use of the scarce and limited radio frequencies. Despite the rapid improvement in the radio art, the supply of radio channels is still limited, and maintaining two circuits along a route where the traffic could be handled by one is clearly wasteful.

The frequency saving argument is an important one. The radio frequencies best suited for long distance communications are so scarce that there is virtual agreement among interested United States Government agencies that no such frequencies will be used for domestic communication where wirelines are or can be made available.

What to do with our existing international cables constitutes one of our major postwar communication problems. Radio has forged ahead of cables as a method of communication and has proved itself to be a far less expensive, as well as a more versatile, method of communication. United States radiotelegraph carriers, as stated, have established direct circuits with 70 foreign points as compared with 28 served by direct cable connections; yet the investment, after depreciation, in radiotelegraph is only \$10,000,000 as compared with \$39,000,000 for cables.

Prior to May 1945, cable and radiotelegraph rates were largely geared to cable costs rather than low cost radio operations. Rates were predicated upon the much higher cable investment costs and distance factors, despite the fact that distance has a very small effect upon the cost of transmitting an international radiotelegraph message. Thus, there arose a pattern of non-uniform rates. Until May 1945 the full rate to London was 20¢ per word, with a press rate of 3¢ a word. The full rate to Finland was 29¢, to Czechoslovakia 31¢, to Bulgaria 33¢, and to Russia 30¢ a word, with a press rate which ranged from 4¢ to 9¢ a word, depending upon the United States carriers' route over which the traffic was sent. The full rate to China was 88¢ per word and the press rate varied according to the agreement reached by the United States carrier with

the Chinese National Government, ranging from 12½¢ to 16¢ per word.

Since May 1945, for the first time in the history of United States communications, a 20¢ uniform rate, more nearly geared to radio costs and disregarding distance factors, is developing to apply to traffic from the United States to foreign points of communication throughout the world. It applied first to the European continent. It was then extended to Latin America and to the Philippine Islands. Recently, it was extended to traffic from the United States to China and to Asiatic Russia. Press rates to many points of communication have also been reduced. But rates which apply to traffic between the United States and Africa, parts of the Asiatic area, to British Empire points of communication, and to French Empire points of communication remain at their prewar high cable-gear level. For example, the present full rate to Algiers is 30¢ a word, to French Indo-China 81¢, to Cairo 42¢, to Bombay 46¢, to Gambia 81¢, to Australia 60¢, and to New Zealand 58¢.

Just a few weeks ago, a conference between United States and British Government and communication representatives was held in Bermuda. Among other problems determined at that conference was the one with respect to the high rates between the United States and many British Empire points. As a result of this conference, it was agreed that, not later than April 1, 1946, rates between any point in the United States and any place in the British Empire will be not more than 30¢ per full rate word and the press rate will be reduced to not more than 6½¢ per word. Since this 30¢ ceiling will include any necessary landline handling, it more nearly approaches the 20¢ uniform international rate previously established from gateway points in the United States to other foreign points of communication.

Some advocates of merger believe that consolidation should be limited to permitting radio carriers to merge in one company and cable operators in a second company, and that these two companies should fight it out to see which shall survive. The argument advanced in favor of this is that a merged company, embracing both radio and cable, may be weighted with the present depreciated investment in cables of \$39,000,000 and would, therefore, be held back in its greatest use of radio by its desire to protect its cable investment. Obviously, on an investment cost basis, cables cannot effectively compete with radio, except possibly on the heavy traffic routes.

Against this, however, are the facts that neither the military authorities nor the State Department have ever officially taken the position that cables may not still be required for privacy and secrecy, and that it may be desirable to retain cables between points of *high traffic density* for the purpose of saving frequencies, and that some engineers believe that cable operation still may be as economical as radio operation along heavy traffic lanes, such as between New York and London. In connection with the argument regarding preservation of cables for military and diplomatic security purposes, it is a fact, however, that many top Army and Navy communications authorities have stated that radio operations can now be made as secret as cables.

The British are much more inclined than we are to attempt to protect the full existing investment in cables. However, the fact that they are not unanimous in this view is shown by the following letter written by Sir Ernest Fiske, formerly a director of the Amalgamated Wireless of Australia, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, Limited, which appeared in the *London Times* on October 16, 1945.

"May I open this letter by stating that I have no personal interest in the economics of any newspaper or Press association. I have, however, a keen and long-established interest in the utility and efficiency of British oversea communication services, in which field I have been directly occupied both in pioneering and in operating for many years.

"I have read the published copy of a letter from the president of the Empire Press Union to the Prime Minister's adviser on public relations concerning the important question of telegraph charges for Press messages between the separate parts of the British Commonwealth

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and Empire, and I am surprised to learn that there should be, in these days, any suggestion of increasing the charges for such communications. I can only imagine one reason to justify any increase in these charges—namely, that the high costs of an older submarine cable service are to be met out of the revenues of more up-to-date beam wireless services. Without such a handicap beam wireless, with its modern improvements, should be capable of linking all British territories for high-speed telegraph communication with great efficiency and at low cost.

"The question whether submarine cables are essential for defense purposes is one to be determined by the expert defense advisers to the Governments, but an alternative question whether a modern system of commercial communication ought to be shackled with a cost required largely for security is one of great concern to the Press, to the commerce, and to the social welfare of British people in all parts of the world. No reasonable person would suggest that revenues earned by the British Merchant Marine should be applied to the support of the Navy, nor that the traffic charges of commercial air services should be handicapped by the cost of maintaining a defensive Air Force.

"British territories are located round and about the world in a manner which permits effective use to be made of modern science and engineering to provide efficient radio telegraph and radio telephone services with far greater carrying capacity and much lower operating costs than are possible with long submarine cables. Fuller use of these modern developments, which are largely British in their origin, would involve relatively low capital outlay and would provide such efficient means of communication and such high traffic capacity as to permit of much lower charges being made for all classes of traffic that exist today. In such circumstances there should be no suggestion of increasing the Press rate, but rather investigation as to the possibility of substantial reduction for all classes of traffic. The urgent necessity for developing the vast resources of the British nations and colonies all over the world is now widely appreciated, and I submit that a major contributing factor in that development should be the utmost use of scientific and engineering knowledge in the field of cheap and efficient oversea communications."

While I might want to debate with Sir Ernest his assertion that modern radiotelegraph developments are "largely British in their origin," if by this he means predominately so, I agree with his philosophy of international telegraph operations and rate making. I have long felt that if cables are to be maintained solely for security purposes, the cost of this operation should be borne by the taxpayer rather than the rate payer.

It is evident that the same issue of high cable investments vs. low radiotelegraph costs, and the same need for cheap world-wide telecommunications must be faced by the United States. It is my opinion that any sensible United States postwar communications program must recognize the increasing obsolescence of existing cable facilities, and that the merged company should take over the existing cables at a price which would be commensurate with their value in a merged world-wide communications system. All existing cables may well be used as a part of a general communications system so long as the expense of replacement and major repairs does not appear formidable. It is essential, however, that a merged company not be saddled with an investment in cables higher than their worth in a technically advancing industry and that adequate provision be made for amortization following the merger.

It is my further opinion that there is considerable merit to the arguments which have been advanced for the continued existence of Press Wireless, Inc., as an independent carrier devoted exclusively to the handling of press messages, provided that adequate frequencies can be found to permit the maintenance of an independent press communications agency. This would involve the return of Press Wireless to its prewar status of being strictly a press carrier and an abandonment of its emergency wartime commercial and governmental traffic services. It is not contemplated that the merged carriers shall be prohibited from transmitting press messages, but that the exclusive

press carrier should concentrate its operations upon the special needs and requirements of the press for high priority in transmission of press material at low rates throughout the world. One of the prime reasons for the organization of Press Wireless in 1929 was the fact that the less profitable press business was neglected by the commercial carriers for commercial and high priority government business.

It is possible that eventually the merged carrier will supply the press with service so good at rates so low that a separate press carrier will not be necessary. But until then, I believe that the public and the news agencies of this country are entitled to the continued independent operation of Press Wireless as a carrier of press messages exclusively. However, to permit Press Wireless to continue to handle other types of traffic will defeat the purpose for which it was organized, and for which it should be continued.

An objection to merger of any kind is the argument that it would abolish competition and that competition is a means whereby benefits are conferred upon the public in the way of better or more efficient goods or services at lower costs. This argument loses much of its weight with reference to public utility operations. Moreover, the type of merger I propose, involving only radiotelegraph and cable carriers, retains very real competition. Even if cable and radiotelegraph companies were merged into a single concern, with Press Wireless exempt from the merger, competition would nevertheless remain among three media of communications—the airmail, the merged radiotelegraph and cable carriers, and radiotelephone. Inferior service or high rates on one type of operation would shift traffic to another. The essence of competition would be retained, while the waste resulting from duplication of identical circuits between identical points would be eliminated. Moreover both the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Press Wireless have been responsible for many technological communication advances. Exclusion of these companies from the merged carrier will continue to serve as a stimulus to the merged carrier to use the most modern equipment and will provide a yardstick as to whether it is doing so.

Let me conclude with a word about the deeper significance of the various communication developments which I have described. At the technological level, it seems to me, we have no cause for concern. Our scientists and engineers during the war have outdistanced even their own marvelous prewar achievements. I am confident that this type of progress will continue unabated. More difficult is the problem of organizing these media of communication upon sound, economic, and social foundations, so that they will be freely available for the use of the people of the world. And more difficult still will be the ultimate task of assuring that the organized communication facilities of the world will be used in the interests of peace and world unity.

They can contribute greatly to the solution of the tremendous problems which lie ahead of us. No matter what machinery of world organization is evolved, permanent peace cannot come without a more perfect understanding among the people and governments of the world, and such a world-wide communication system as I envision can contribute mightily to that understanding. This much of a contribution to world peace is almost certain. Whether beyond that, they help produce a better world depends upon the use we make of them.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, December 31. They are subject to change.

(Continued on next page)

DECEMBER 31, 1945—651

Wednesday, January 2

NEW—George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., and Daniel H. Castille, a partnership d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Company, New Iberia, La.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

To Be Held Before Commissioner Wakefield
In Court Room of United States District Court, Federal Building, Fresno, California

NEW—FM Radio and Television Corp., San Jose, Calif.—C. P., 1370 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited.

NEW—Broadcasters, Inc., San Jose, Calif.—C. P., 1370 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited, DA-day and night.

NEW—United Broadcasting Company, San Jose, Calif.—C. P., 1380 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—DeHaven, Hall and Oates, Salinas, Calif.—C. P., 1380 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

NEW—Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley, Calif.—C. P., 1380 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited DA-night.

Thursday, January 3

To Be Held Before Commissioner Denny
In the Grand Jury Room, Federal Building
Capitol Street, Charleston, West Virginia

NEW—James H. McKee, Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Gus Zaharis and Penelope Zaharis, d/b as Chemical Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, January 3

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—Syracuse Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—C. P., 1260 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited DA-night.

WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa.—C. P., 1260 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited DA-night.

Other Participants

The Yankee Network, Inc., Intervenor.

Friday, January 4

NEW—Bruce Bartley & F. L. Pruitt d/b as Bremerton Broadcast Company, Bremerton, Wash.—C. P., 1250 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Because of the holiday this week there was no routine meeting of the Commission.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WDAD—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Pa.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized a new standard broadcast station, for installation of a new transmitter and changes in ground system. The permittee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55 (b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules; conditions.

WAIR—WAIR Broadcasting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Granted construction permit to install new vertical antenna and change transmitter location to So. Stratford, Winston-Salem, N. C.

WHTB—Voice of Talladega, Inc., Talladega, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules; conditions.

W2XJT—Wm. B. Still tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new experimental television broadcast station; frequencies: Channel #13, 210-216 mcs.; emission A5 and special for FM; Power: Vis 400 watts (peak); Aur; 100 watts; unlimited time. The license is granted subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651, upon an experimental basis only; conditions.

KVAN—Vancouver Radio Corporation, Vancouver, Wash.—930 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, directional antenna day and night. Unlimited.

KSEI—Radio Service Corporation, Pocatello, Idaho—930 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW DA, DA-unlimited.

KOVO—KOVO Broadcasting Company, Provo, Utah—960 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.

NEW—United Broadcasting Company, Ogden, Utah—950 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Bernard Lee Blum, Waterbury, Conn.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Mitchell G. Meyers, Ruben E. Aronheim, and Milton H. Meyers, a partnership, Waterbury, Conn.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Associated Electronic Enterprises, Woonsocket, R. I.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Norwich Broadcasting Company, a partnership composed of H. Ross Perkins and J. Eric Williams—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

WGTM—Penn Thomas Watson, Wilson, N. C.—590 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night and day, unlimited.

WGBR—Eastern Carolina Broadcasting Company, Goldsboro, N. C.—590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

WFTC—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.—590 kc., 5 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

WSLS—Roanoke Broadcasting Corporation, Roanoke, Va.—590 kc., 1 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

WLVA—Lynchburg Broadcasting Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.—610 kc., 1 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Edgar T. Bell, Peoria, Ill.—1350 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-day and night.

NEW—Central Illinois Radio Corporation, Peoria, Ill.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—WJPS, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—1330 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.

NEW—Tri-State Broadcasting Corporation, Evansville, Ind.—1330 kc., 5 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Flint, Mich.—1330 kc., 1 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Wabash Valley Broadcasting Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind.—1350 kc., 5 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Wichita Broadcasting Company, Inc., Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Air Capital Broadcasting Company, Inc., Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Louis Levand, Max Levand, and John Levand d/b as The Wichita Beacon Broadcasting Company, Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—KAIR Broadcasting Company, Inc., Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—KTOP, Inc., Topeka, Kans.—1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

KTSW—Emporia Broadcasting Company, Inc., Emporia, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Adelaide Lillian Carrell, Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

MISCELLANEOUS

WIP—Penna. Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated proceeding now scheduled to be held Jan. 7 to 11, 1946, and the issues in re applications of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Service and Donald Flamm were amended and enlarged.

(Continued on next page)

- ✓ **Paul D. P. Spearman, Jackson, Miss.**—Granted petition for leave to amend his application for a new station, and the application was removed from the hearing docket, provided, however, that within a reasonable time the petitioner shall file with the Commission his proposed amendment specifying the frequency upon which he proposes to operate.
- ✓ **Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Logansport, Ind.**—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for a new station. (B4-P-4108)
- ✓ **Luther E. Gibson, Vallejo, Calif.**—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for a new station. (B5-P-2787)
- ✓ **WWPG—Palm Beach Broadcasting Corp., Palm Beach, Fla.**—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on applications of Roderick T. Peacock, Sr., tr/as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Co., and Wade R. Sperry, et al, d/b as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Co.
- ✓ **FM Radio & Television Corp., San Jose, Calif.**—Granted motion for leave to amend application for new station.
- ✓ **The Wichita Beacon Broadcasting Co., Wichita, Kans.**—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit (Docket 6978), and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted.
- ✓ **KAIR Broadcasting Co., Inc., Wichita, Kans.**—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit (Docket 6979), and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted.
- ✓ **Methodist Radio Parish, Inc., Flint, Mich.**—Granted motion to amend application and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted and application as amended, removed from hearing docket.
- ✓ **WCAE—WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Denied petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on applications of WREN, et al, for use of the 1250 kc. frequency.
- ✓ **WLVA—Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va.**—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on application of Va. Broadcasting Corp. for a new station at Roanoke, Va.
- ✓ **WSUN—City of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Fla.**—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing now scheduled for March 8, and 11 to 16, 1946, re applications of WDNC, WROL, etc.
- ✓ **WICC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.**—Granted petition for leave to intervene and for enlargement of issues in re the applications of The Metropolitan Broadcasting Service, New York, and Donald Flamm, New York, scheduled for hearing on January 7 to 11.
- ✓ **Diamond State Broadcast Corp., Dover, Del.**—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on its application from January 3 to Feb. 4, 1946.
- ✓ **Southern Media Corp., Coral Gables, Fla.**—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.
- ✓ **Glens Falls Publicity Corp., Glens Falls, N. Y.**—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station, and the amendment covering the matters was accepted and application as amended, removed from the hearing docket.
- ✓ **Muscatine Broadcasting Co., Muscatine, Iowa**—Granted petition for leave to amend application for a new station.
- ✓ **Eleanor Patterson, tr/as The Times Herald, Washington, D. C.**—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for a new television station.
- ✓ **WNAC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.**—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing upon applications of WLEU, Erie, Pa., and Syracuse Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., and the issues in these proceedings were amended and enlarged.
- ✓ **San Bernadino Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Bernadino, Calif.**—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station so as to show changes in applicant corporation.
- ✓ **Fayette Associates, Inc., Montgomery, W. Va.**—Granted petition to take depositions in re its application for a new station, a hearing on which is scheduled for Jan. 17-18, 1946.
- ✓ **Radio Corp. of Cedar Rapids, Cedar Rapids, Iowa**—Granted petition to take depositions in re its application for a new station now scheduled for hearing Feb. 11-14, 1946.
- ✓ **Central Ill. Radio Corp., Peoria, Ill.**—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for new station so as to specify frequency 1290 kc. instead of 1340 kc.; the amendment was accepted and the application as amended, redesignated for hearing in consolidation with application of Greater Peoria Radio Broadcasters, Ill. Valley Broadcasting Co., and F. F. McNaughton, all of Peoria, Ill.
- ✓ **Caprock Broadcasting Co., Lubbock, Texas**—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station so as to request frequency 1590 instead of 550 kc.; and the application was removed from the hearing docket, provided, however, that petitioner shall file its proposed amendment with the Commission within 15 days from December 27, 1945.
- ✓ **WSAV—WSAV, Inc., Savannah, Ga.**—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.
- ✓ **Permian Basin Broadcasting Co., Odessa, Texas**—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.
- ✓ **NEW Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.**—Granted motion insofar as petitioner seeks a 30-day continuance of hearing on its application for a new station now scheduled for January 2, 1946, and the hearing was continued from January 2 to March 6, 1946.
- ✓ **WINX—WINX Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.**—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing now scheduled for Feb. 4, 1946, on the application of Diamond State Broadcast Corp. for a new station in Dover, Delaware.
- ✓ **WERC—Presque Isle Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa.**—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing on applications of Syracuse Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., and WLEU, Erie, Pa., scheduled for January 3, 1946.
- ✓ **United Broadcasting Co., San Jose, Calif.**—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station so as to specify the frequency 1370 kc., 1 KW power day and night, instead of 1380 kc., 250 watts, day and night, and the amendment was accepted.

NOTICES OF HEARING MAILED BY DOCKET SECTION

- WBOC—The Peninsula Broadcasting Company, Salisbury, Md.—960 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-for night use.
- NEW—Eastern Shore Broadcasting Company, Preston, Md.—970 kc., 500 watts, unlimited DA-for night use.
- WRRN—Frank T. Nied and Perry H. Stevens, d/b as Nied and Stevens, Warren, Ohio—1440 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night & day.
- WHIS—Daily Telegraph Printing Company, Bluefield, W. Va.—1440 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.
- NEW—I. K. Corkern, Bogalusa, La.—1490 kc., 25 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Roderick T. Peacock, Sr., tr/as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Company, Daytona Beach, Fla.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Wade R. Sperry, Edgar J. Sperry and Josephine T. Sperry, co-partners, d/b as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Company, Daytona Beach, Fla.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Central Broadcasting Corporation, Corpus Christi, Texas—1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Howard W. Davis tr/as The Walmac Company, Corpus Christi, Texas—1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Old Dominion Broadcasting Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.—1390 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
- WBTM—Piedmont Broadcasting Corporation, Danville, Va.—1390 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
- WCSC—John M. Rivers, Charleston, S. C.—1390 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.
- WCPO—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—630 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited.
- NEW—Queen City Broadcasting, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—630 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
- WLAP—American Broadcasting Corporation, Lexington, Ky.—630 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night & day, unlimited.

(Continued on next page)

NEW—N. Pratt Smith, Flagstaff, Ariz.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—James L. Stapleton, Jesse Martin Neil, Jr., and Duard K. Nowlin d/b as Grand Canyon Broadcasting Company, Flagstaff, Ariz.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Rupert W. Bradford and Harry F. Pihl, a partnership, d/b as Bemidji Broadcasting Company, Bemidji, Minn., Bemidji, Minn.—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Russell E. Kaliher, Bemidji, Minn.—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Albert S. Drohlich and Robert A. Drohlich d/b as Drohlich Brothers, Flint, Mich.—1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night & day.

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.—1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

NEW—Valley Broadcasting Association, Inc., McAllen, Texas—910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, directional antenna.

NEW—Howard W. Davis, McAllen, Texas—910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.

KEEW—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas—910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

KRRV—Red River Valley Broadcasting Corporation, Sherman, Texas—910 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

NEW—Voice of Augusta, Inc., Augusta, Ga.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—The Augusta Chronicle Broadcasting Company, Augusta, Ga.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Savannah Valley Broadcasting Company, Augusta, Ga.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—John L. Plummer tr/as John L. Plummer Enterprises, Bogalusa, La.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—J. O. Emmerich, Bogalusa, La.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

DOCKET CASE ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission today announced adoption of an Order making its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions (B 213), dated September 4, 1945, as modified, the Commission's Findings of Fact and Conclusions, in the matter of applications of KOMA, Inc. (KOMA), Oklahoma City, Okla., and Hugh J. Powell (KGGF), Coffeyville, Kans.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

1240 Kilocycles

KANS—The KANS Broadcasting Co., Wichita, Kans.—Voluntary assignment of license to Kansas Broadcasting Inc.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Ruth Braden Weber, Edward F. Braden, George E. Mead, John H. Braden, Lala Braden Bouthton and Kirke M. Beall, d/b as Escambia Broadcasting Company, Pensacola, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change studio location. (call "WBSR" reserved.)

FM APPLICATION

NEW—Lee Segall Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage of 11,900 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1, 50-56 mcs. and ESR of 8630. Amended to change frequency from Channel #1, 50-56 mcs. to Channel #4, 66-72 mcs.

NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2, 60-66 mcs. and ESR of 6850. Amended to change frequency from Channel #2, 60-66 mcs., to Channel #3, 60-66 mcs.

NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Dayton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 78-84 mcs., and ESR of 1920. Amended to change frequency from Channel #4, 78-84 mcs., to Channel #5, 76-82 mcs.

NEW—Television Productions, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 66-72 mcs., and ESR of 14800. Amended to change ESR from 14800 to 1380.

MISCELLANEOUS

KUSC—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PED-31), as modified, which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station for extension of commencement and completion dates from 6-21-45 and 12-21-45 to 12-21-45 and 6-21-46, only.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

No complaints, cease and desist orders, or stipulations were issued this week by the Commission.

AYRES FTC CHAIRMAN

W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, becomes Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on January 1, to serve during the calendar year 1946. Commissioner Garland S. Ferguson, of North Carolina, becomes Vice Chairman.

Commissioner Ayres has been a member of the Commission since 1934 when he was appointed by President Roosevelt to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner James M. Landis. He was appointed for the full seven-year term in 1940. He becomes Chairman for the third time, the office rotating annually among the five members.

Music

A LETTER FROM MR. PETRILLO

The following letter signed by Mr. James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, addressed to the networks, is published for the information of station members:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
of the United States and Canada
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

Office of the President
570 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
December 5th, 1945

DEAR SIR:

You will possibly recall that during the war, the Federation waived its objections to network broadcasts of programs emanating from foreign countries, even though music for these programs was furnished by musicians who are not members of the American Federation of Musicians.

We considered this a necessary wartime measure to promote goodwill and good relationship with other countries, and were very happy to cooperate.

However, now that the war is over, we believe that we should get back to normal as rapidly as possible. Therefore, will you kindly discontinue the broadcasting of any musical programs emanating from foreign countries effective December 31, 1945.

This, of course, does not apply to the Dominion of Canada where the musicians are members of the American Federation of Musicians.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES C. PETRILLO,
President.

JCP:NMH

NEW DIRECTIVE WILL AFFECT ARMY AND RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS FROM OVERSEAS

The new directive issued by Mr. Petrillo presumably will result in the cancellation of a new series of Army programs involving the use of Army musical and entertainment units, which were being planned for release early in the New Year from Tokyo and from the European Theatre of Operations. Purpose of the programs, as explained by Army radio officials, was to reflect the morale of American troops of occupation as well as to provide another continuing radio link between home and our men overseas.

The directive, it appears, applies also to broadcasts of seasonal religious programs such as Christmas and Easter services from the Vatican and from other religious centers the world over, which featured famous musical organizations and choirs.

Merry Christmas!

Each and every member of the NAB Staff sends to you and to each and every member of your staff, best wishes for a Merry Christmas, and a most happy, prosperous New Year.

It seems certain that the directive will result in the cancellation and further development of exchange programs between this country and the United Kingdom where musicians are involved, even though the musicians in England are paid by the BBC at rates established there, and in the United States by the networks under prevailing wage scales.

According to the text of the Petrillo letter, to the networks, the ban applies to the "broadcasting of any musical programs emanating from foreign countries." What effect this will have on the broadcasting of such programs by transcription, as arranged by correspondents of individual stations in overseas areas during the war, is not yet known.

Programming

CODE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS FURTHER REDUCTION IN COMMERCIAL COPY TIME

Stressing the need of doing a better selling job with less copy, and calling for a general improvement in the quality of commercial copy writing, the NAB Code Committee met in Chicago (Dec. 17-18) to consider continued improvement in commercial copy standards in the post-war period.

The Committee's recommendation will be submitted to the Board of Directors who meet in Los Angeles, Jan. 3-4. It called for a limitation of commercial content in "participation," "musical clock," "shoppers guides" and similar

(Continued on next page)

Justin Miller, President
 A. D. Willard, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. C. E. Arney, Jr., Sec.-Treas.

Robert T. Bartley, Director of FM and Government Relations; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Special Counsel; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Frank E. Pellegrin, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Miscellaneous Activities.

programs; for a reduction in commercial time allowed in five minute news and straight five minute programs.

E. R. Vadeboncoeur, WSYR, Chairman of the NAB Radio News Committee, attended the meeting to discuss standards of news broadcasting.

During the course of the two day deliberations, the Committee studied reports from the Small Markets Stations Committee and from the Sales Managers Executives Committee.

The Code Committee's report includes a request that the new NAB Standards of Practice, adopted by the NAB Board of Directors, August 7, 1945, be discussed at forthcoming District Meetings. Those in attendance were: Herbert Hollister, KANS, Chairman; Edgar L. Bill, WMBD; Arthur B. Church, KMBC; Merle S. Jones, WOL; Ed Yocum, KGHL; Jan Schimek, CBS; William S. Hedges, NBC; Willard D. Egolf, NAB; and Edward M. Kirby, NAB, Public Relations Counselor.

TRUMAN ON 5 NETS CHRISTMAS EVE

President Truman will light the Christmas tree on the White House lawn, and deliver a five minute address to the Nation on its first peacetime Christmas Eve since 1940. The 5 networks will carry it to the people.

BURTON SETS INDIANA NEWS CLINIC

All Indiana stations have been invited to attend the first 1946 NAB Radio News Clinic, at the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Thursday, Jan. 3, by D. A. Burton, president, Indiana Local Broadcasters Association, and licensee of WLBC, Muncie.

The Clinic and a session on labor relations will occupy the entire second day of the Association's two day meeting, Jan. 2 and 3.

John Morgan Davis, general counsel, will advise on labor relations; Arthur Stringer will represent the Radio News Committee of which he is Secretary.

WIP ISSUES BOOKS ON SCHOOL SERIES

At 11:15 a. m., Monday through Friday, WIP, Philadelphia, broadcasts a program for in-school listening.

In order that teachers may have advance knowledge of all programs in the series, the station has distributed booklets to teachers in Philadelphia public, parochial and private schools and to such schools in Camden, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, and Chester counties, in Pennsylvania; and Atlantic, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem counties, New Jersey.

The week's schedule is:

Monday—"Exploring Music," conducted by Mary Van Doren and addressed generally to grades 4 through 9. **Tuesday**—"Great Moments in Science," conducted by Dr. Roy K. Marshall, director of the Fels Planetarium, is

addressed to students in grades 7 through 12. **Wednesday**—"A Trip to the Zoo," narrated by Warren Kay, is addressed to grades 3 through 7. **Thursday**—"Lest We Forget—Our Constitution," dramatizations designed to promote good will through the telling of stories about the Constitution of the United States, is addressed to grades 7 through 12. **Friday**—"Behind Today's News," a young people's newscast written especially for their enjoyment by Alexander Griffin, WIP-Mutual commentator, is addressed to grades 5 through 12.

WCHS CRUSADES IN HEALTH EXPOSE

Taking the initiative in a local public health expose, WCHS has demonstrated how a radio station may serve the public interest in its community.

A public health crisis developed on Dec. 1, says Howard L. Chernoff, managing director of the station, with the resignation of the county health officer, Dr. E. W. Langs. Langs had been sent to Charleston by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1944 to make a survey and recommend changes in the local public health set-up. Newspapers in Charleston featured front page stories on Sunday, Dec. 2, about the doctor's resignation but on Monday the matter had apparently been forgotten.

Chernoff, however, believed the matter so important that he invited the doctor to speak on a special radio program Monday night. The doctor also agreed to attend a town forum or mass meeting in the WCHS Auditorium on Friday evening, Dec. 7, to answer any questions and criticisms that might be proffered.

The mass meeting was announced on Tuesday morning and received widespread publicity in the newspapers each day until it took place. Advertising space was also placed in both papers by the station to further promote the event. Special announcements were used whenever possible on the station for the remainder of the week.

The meeting was a tremendous success. Over 2000 civic minded people came to the WCHS Auditorium to hear the resigning health officer, and other officials, including the mayor, tell their stories. Representatives of the local medical society, social agencies and civic organizations attended the meeting and endorsed the proposals to consolidate the city and county health departments.

At the conclusion of the open forum, the people elected four prominent citizens to meet and decide upon further action on the public health problem. It is expected that an announcement will soon be forthcoming from this committee.

Chernoff indicates that although the radio station probably acquired many new enemies among city and county officials, it was the purpose of WCHS to afford the public an opportunity to discuss the health problem.

He adds that although no plans have been made to hold regular public forums, this initial mass meeting was so great a success that WCHS is considering establishing the forum as a regular part of the station's activities.

Broadcast Advertising

Advertising Agency Recognition Bureau

Plans for a presentation to the radio industry on the pros and cons of establishing an Advertising Agency Recognition Bureau were completed this week at a meeting of a sales manager subcommittee at NAB headquarters.

The presentation will first be made to the NAB Board meeting January 3-4 in Los Angeles. If approved, it

(Continued on next page)

will become part of the agenda for the district meetings to follow. The presentation consists of explanatory remarks covering the background of the proposal, a transcription giving in dramatized form some of the current station-agency problems, and a questionnaire to learn the wishes of the industry.

Attending the meeting were Stanton P. Kettler, WMMN, chairman; Harold Soderlund, KFAB; Lewis H. Avery, station representative; Miss Muriel Reger, New York script writer, and Frank E. Pellegrin, Allen Brown and Hugh M. Higgins of the NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising.

Joske Clinic Report

Satisfactory progress continues in the use of radio advertising on a large scale by Joske Bros. Co., leading Texas department store in San Antonio. Frank E. Pellegrin, Broadcast Advertising Director, spent the ten-day period of December 7-17 in San Antonio, reviewing progress with store executives and with officials of the five stations that carry the extensive schedule. The year's clinical test will be concluded December 31.

Work will begin immediately after January 1 on preparation of the clinical reports. While it is expected that several months will be required for gathering, analyzing and publishing the material, the NAB intends to issue the report in sections, thereby speeding release.

A subcommittee of sales managers has been named to advise and assist in preparation of the reports, consisting of Cecil Beaver, WOAI, chairman; Walter Johnson, WTIC; Arthur Hayes, WABC, and Lewis H. Avery, station representative and former NAB Broadcast Advertising Director, who initiated the Joske clinic. A similar advisory subcommittee of leading retailers is planned. The reports, when published, will be made available to all radio stations and to all retailers.

Although Joske's plans for radio advertising in 1946 were not definitely formulated by the time Pellegrin left San Antonio, it was clear that the store would continue to be substantial users of air time.

Ernst & Ernst, nationally known auditors, have completed an analysis of the first nine months' business at the store, and will make a year-end study when the store closes its fiscal year on January 31, 1946. It is expected that this information will not be available until March, possibly April. Meantime a year-end consumer survey will also be made, paralleling a similar study made at the outset of the clinic, to determine if possible any changes in consumer attitudes as a result of Joske's radio campaign.

A survey will also be made in January of all key store personnel to obtain their comments and reactions.

District Sales Managers Meetings

Agenda are being prepared for the series of sales managers meetings to be held as part of the NAB district meeting series beginning in January. Suggestions for topics to be discussed are invited.

Small Market Stations

Small Market Stations agenda are now being completed for the coming series of NAB District Meetings, beginning January 7 in Los Angeles. District chairmen will receive copies of the agenda soon.

Salesmen's Compensation

Many replies to the Small Market Station survey on salesmen's compensation have already reached NAB headquarters. Judging from the information in to date, station management has found incentive compensation plans to be the most effective. Here are excerpts from some of the stations:

(Continued on next page)

MEETINGS AHEAD

Committees and Board

FM Executive Committee
Board of Directors

Dec. 28, 1945
Jan. 3-4, 1946

Palmer House
Roosevelt Hotel

Chicago, Ill.
Hollywood, Calif.

District Meetings

16th District
15th District
17th District
10th District
14th District
13th District
12th District
6th District
11th District
8th District
7th District

Jan. 7-8, 1946
Jan. 10-11, 1946
Jan. 14-15, 1946
Jan. 25-26, 1946
Jan. 28-29, 1946
Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1946
Feb. 4-5, 1946
Feb. 7-8, 1946
March 18-19, 1946
March 21-22, 1946
March 28-29, 1946

Roosevelt Hotel
Fairmont Hotel
Olympic Hotel
Fontenelle Hotel
Brown Palace
Baker Hotel
Tulsa Hotel
Peabody Hotel
Nicollet Hotel
Pantlind Hotel
Gibson Hotel

Hollywood, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Omaha, Nebr.
Denver, Colo.
Dallas, Texas
Tulsa, Okla.
Memphis, Tenn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Cincinnati, Ohio

New York State station: "Originally, we had a commission payment system of 20% on programs and 12½% on announcements, on the theory that we wanted to encourage sale of programs; but, since radio has grown up and the salesmen have grown up with it, we have abolished this differential and adopted a system of straight 15% for everything. This has worked out very satisfactorily inasmuch as we, as a station, limit the number of spots available for sale and control the situation without difficulty. In addition, the salesmen know the distinct advantage of programs over spots and have concentrated on that."

Minnesota: "We compensate our salesmen on a straight commission basis of 15 per cent, payable on collection of the account. We also pay all reasonable expenses including entertainment, authorized travel, etc. We prefer the straight commission arrangement, as do the salesmen, since we have never found an adequate substitute for the incentive system. They do so well on this arrangement that we have no problem in connection with drawing accounts, etc. It is true that under this arrangement the salesmen receive compensation far out of proportion to that given other key personnel. We feel that this is the only objection to the plan that we use."

Mississippi: "This station pays on a salary and commission basis. We have one man drawing \$175.00 per month salary plus 5% commission on all local sales made by him and 1% on all accounts collected by him. Another salesman works only out-of-town accounts. He draws a salary of \$175.00, a sales commission of 10% and hotel room expense when required to stay over night. This salesman pays all other traveling expense. We feel that a radio time salesman should have a small guaranteed salary and a commission basis offering a good opportunity to make money."

Washington State: "We pay our salesmen a straight salary plus a 10% commission on all programs produced."

Massachusetts: "We pay our local radio time salesmen on a straight salary basis. We have two of them and each one gets \$50 per week. Incidentally each one also gets five weeks' bonus at Christmas time."

Ohio: "We have a commercial manager whom we are paying \$400.00 per month salary, plus a bonus of two per cent on billings over twenty thousand up to thirty thousand bracket; thirty to forty thousand, three per cent; forty to fifty thousand, four per cent; and two per cent above fifty thousand. We have two salesmen, one of whom receives a drawing account of fifty dollars per week against fifteen per cent on sales. The other salesman receives thirty-five dollars per week salary plus fifteen per cent above a thousand dollars production per month."

Nebraska: "We pay our salesmen on a straight salary basis and no commission. However, with only one full-time salesman, I too, am not so sure that a slight percentage in addition to regular salary would not be an added incentive. I certainly would like to hear a complete discussion on the matter at our District meeting in Omaha, January 25 and 26. Rate of pay for our salesman is \$60 a week."

FM Department

33 MORE FM GRANTS

The Federal Communications Commission Thursday (20) announced 33 additional grants for new FM stations and designated three applications for hearing, making a total of 350 conditional grants made since October.

The effect of these conditional grants is to announce the

NAB TO PREPARE GLOSSARY OF RADIO TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The NAB seeks the help of the membership in collecting a glossary of radio terms and definitions now in general use which have evolved through the years.

There is a more important purpose of this glossary than just the mere collection of colorful terminology and its derivation, interesting as it will be. The reiteration of some obvious misnomers, or the lack of definition as to what is meant by this word or that phrase has, in some recent cases, lead to confusion and possible harm to the industry.

For example: Recently NAB Headquarters received an inquiry as to the definition of the phrase "spot business." Did this mean just spot announcements, or did it mean all national "spot business"? Inasmuch as the inquirer was endeavoring to compile certain business statistics of the industry for a government agency, the proper definition of the term became all-important.

Again, the reiteration of the phrase "public service" when "public interest" is meant, is another example. An American broadcasting station is *not* a common carrier with which the phrase "public service" is associated by all regulatory bodies throughout the nation. A radio station is licensed to serve the "public interest." Efforts should be made by all members to make the distinction clear.

Another misnomer is the phrase "sustaining program." What is your definition of a sustaining program? A *sustaining program* is a non-revenue producer which is *sustained* by income from commercially sponsored shows. A "sustainer" does not sustain the program service of the station. Obviously without commercial revenue, the program service could not be *sustained*, yet we continue to use the phrase "sustaining program." Why?

These are some of the phrases and definitions we hope to secure for compilation and comparison in the glossary. *Send us in your definitions.*

Much of the material sent in will be interesting and sometimes amusing. For example: Who first used the term "nemo" and why? And what's your idea of "Studio X"? And do you know what is meant by the phrase "Balaban & Katz" ending. Station managers are requested to invite staff members to send in their contributions to the glossary also.

fact that the Commission has examined the qualifications of the respective applicants, has been satisfied with respect thereto, and has made available a channel for each grantee. The Commission will now examine each application for its engineering details, and in each individual circumstance a

(Continued on next page)

grantee may be requested to file within a period of 90 days of such request such additional engineering and other data as may be necessary.

Under this procedure grantees are enabled to proceed promptly with their preliminary plans for obtaining certain items of equipment, programming and other details neces-

sary to the establishment of their proposed stations. The proposals of each grantee relating to transmitter power and antenna height are still under review, and each will be notified if any further data is necessary in this connection.

Following is a list of the grants:

<i>City</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Interest in Standard Station</i>	<i>Type of FM Station</i>
CALIFORNIA			
Sacramento.....	McClatchy Broadcasting Co.....	KFBK	Metropolitan
Sacramento.....	Lincoln Dellar.....	KXOA	Metropolitan
San Bernardino.....	The Sun Co. of San Bernardino.....	—	Metropolitan
San Bernardino.....	Lee Brothers Broadcasting Co.....	KFXM	Metropolitan
Riverside.....	The Broadcasting Corp. of America.....	KPRO	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
ILLINOIS			
Brookfield.....	George M. Ives.....	—	Community
Carbondale.....	Southern Ill. Broadcasting Corp.....	—	Metropolitan
Evanston.....	North Shore Broadcasting Co., Inc.....	—	Community
Kankakee.....	Kankakee Daily Journal.....	—	Metropolitan
Mt. Vernon.....	Midwest Broadcast Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Waukegan.....	Keystone Printing Service, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
INDIANA			
Shelbyville.....	Shelbyville Radio, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
MASSACHUSETTS			
Fitchburg.....	Mitchell G. Meyers, Reuben E. Aronheim & Milton H. Meyers.....	WEIM	Metropolitan
Holyoke.....	The Hampden-Hampshire Corp.....	WHYN	Metropolitan
Springfield.....	WMAS, Inc.....	WMAS	Metropolitan
MICHIGAN			
Wyandotte.....	Wyandotte News Co.....	—	Community
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester.....	Harry M. Bitner.....	WFEA	Metropolitan
NEW YORK			
Corning.....	W. A. Underhill and E. S. Underhill, Jr., d/b as The Evening Leader.....	—	Metropolitan
Dunkirk.....	Dunkirk Printing Company.....	—	Community
Hornell.....	The W. H. Greenhow Co.....	—	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
Ithaca.....	Cornell University.....	WHCU	Rural
Ogdensburg.....	St. Lawrence Broadcasting Corp.....	WSLB	Rural
Oswego.....	Palladium-Times, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
Syracuse.....	Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp.....	WFBL	Metropolitan
Watertown.....	The Brockway Co.....	WWNY	Metropolitan
OHIO			
Cincinnati.....	The Cincinnati Times Star Co.....	WKRC	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
Cincinnati.....	The Crosley Corp.....	WLW	Metropolitan
Cincinnati.....	L. B. Wilson, Inc.....	WCKY	Metropolitan
Cincinnati.....	Buckeye Broadcasting Co.....	WJJD	Metropolitan
Cincinnati.....	Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.....	WNOX	Metropolitan
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown.....	Lehigh Valley Broadcasting Co.....	WSAN	Metropolitan
York.....	White Rose Broadcasting Co.....	—	Metropolitan

The three following applications were designated for consolidated hearing:

Midwest FM Network, Inc.; Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp., and Northeastern Indiana Broadcasting Co., Inc., all for Fort Wayne, Indiana.

A MESSAGE TO THE NEW FM MEMBERS OF NAB

NAB President Justin Miller has sent to all FMBI members, who, as the result of the consolidation arrangement,

entered the ranks of NAB membership, the following letter of welcome:

Now that FMBI and NAB have worked out an understanding looking toward the complete integration of their activities, it becomes my privilege to welcome you into membership in our Association. The statement of principles upon which we have agreed assures to the entire broadcasting industry a highly beneficial development.

You are already aware, no doubt, that we have estab-

(Continued on next page)

lished a new department in NAB which will be devoted entirely to FM. We are pleased to announce that the director of this new FM Department is Robert T. Bartley, who was FMBI's first Secretary-Treasurer from its organization in 1940 until 1943, when he came to NAB as our Director of Government Relations. Mr. Bartley will welcome your suggestions at any time as to how he can best serve you.

To you, as a new member of NAB, I extend the same invitation as I did to its other members a short time ago that you advise me upon the following points:

1. What services which NAB is now performing do you value most highly?
2. What services which NAB is now performing should be done better?
3. What should NAB do for you which it is not doing at the present time?

In the earlier invitation I assured our members that as a Judge I became well accustomed to hearing both sides of contested cases, frankly stated. Please pull no punches but tell me just what you think.

With all good wishes for a long and successful association in NAB, I am

Sincerely,

JUSTIN MILLER, President.

Legal

Davis Resigns as NAB General Counsel

John Morgan Davis, who has served as NAB general counsel since August 1944 has tendered his resignation. He will continue to direct the activities of the Legal Department until his successor has been named and assumes his duties. Mr. Davis plans to devote his full attention to the private practice which he has maintained with the law firm of Davis and Short, Philadelphia, of which he is senior partner.

In tendering his resignation Mr. Davis states that he feels he must necessarily apply his full energies to the expanding activities in his Philadelphia office. Mr. Davis points out that postwar expansion in the industry is placing demands upon the NAB Legal Department that can only be satisfactorily handled by full-time counsel, now available due to the war's end, and that his other commitments preclude his own full attention to these matters.

Engineering

FCC ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

The equipment listed below has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission since the publication of the current issue of Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations (Revised to June 1, 1944). This equipment will be included in the next reprint of the Standards.

Standard Broadcast Transmitters:

Collins	300-G	100/250 w
Federal	165-A	5 kw
Gates	1-D	1 kw
RCA	BTA-250L	250 w
RCA	BTA-1L	1 kw
RCA	BTA-5F	5 kw
RCA	BTA-10F	10 kw

RCA	BTA-50F	50 kw
G. E.	BT-20-A	250 w
G. E.	BT-21-A	1 kw
G. E.	BT-22-A	5 kw
G. E.	BT-23-A	10 kw
G. E.	BT-25-A	50 kw

Frequency Monitors (Standard broadcast):

RCA	311-AB	Approval # 1462
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Automatic Frequency Control Units:

Westinghouse	Type LK-1
Westinghouse	Type LK-2
RCA	UL-4392

Automatic Temperature Control Unit:

Valpey	Type CBC-0
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Manufacturers of low temperature coefficient crystals:

Silver City Crystal Company, Meriden, Connecticut
James Kniths Company, Sandwich, Illinois

Vacuum Tubes for last radio stage:

Power Rating—Watts

Manufacturer & Type		Table A	Table B	Table BC
Amperex	228-R	—	1000	—
Amperex	343-R	5000	2500	—
Heintz-Kaufman	257	—	75	—
RCA	893A-R	10000	10000	—
Taylor	TW-150	125	—	—
W. E.	232-BA	—	—	5000
Westinghouse	WL-473	2500	500	—

FCC RULES AMENDED

The Federal Communications Commission has amended Part 11 of its Rules Governing Miscellaneous Services to provide for the use of type A-0 and Special emission by geological stations, in addition to the A1, A2, and A3 types of emission already provided for in Section 11.83. Information received from various sources indicate that developments in methods of use of radio in the discovery of petroleum require the use of the additional A-0 and Special emissions. Since these types of emission result in a very narrow band width and the probability of interference is less than when using type A-3 emission, Section 11.83 was amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11.83 — FREQUENCIES — The following frequencies are allocated for use by geological stations and are available for type A-0, A-1, A-2, A-3 and Special emission:

1602	30620
1628	31060
1652	33540
1676	35540
1700	

JETT CALLS MEETING ON N. A. REGIONAL BROADCASTING AGREEMENT

Commissioner E. K. Jett, the Chief Engineer and the General Counsel of the Commission will meet representatives of industry on Friday, January 4, 1946, to discuss matters to be considered at the forthcoming engineering conference relating to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

The only proposals which have so far been submitted by countries signatory to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement are those of Cuba, and the proposal of the Canadian Government for an extension of the period of the agreement for two years. This notice is for the purpose of inviting the assistance of engineers and others

(Continued on page 630)

"Telling the World" Report No. 6

Station Originations in Support Victory Loan

Period — December 2-8

(Network Originations Excluded)

Treasury Salutes		3,193
Music for Millions		2,668
Sing for Victory		546
Diary Personalities		1,761
Crosby Record		2,925
Gibbs Record		1,277
Wayne Record		1,154
Sports Personalities Speak		2,245
Industrial Leaders Speak		1,967
Wood Record		216
Stokes Record		206
Spots	Regular Length	41,540
	2-min	1,329
	3-min	1,164
Programs	5-min	690
	10-min	209
	15-min	917
	25-min	21
	30-min	319
	45-min	8
	1 hour	10
	1½ hours	3
	2 hours	3
	2¾ hours	1
	3 hours	2
	3½ hours	1
	4 hours	1

able to give technical assistance in the consideration of the questions raised by the Cuban proposals. It is hoped that through this means the Commission's representative who may be designated to assist in formulating the viewpoint of this country at the conference will be better prepared for that responsibility.

The meeting which will be held in Room 6115 at 10:00 o'clock, Friday, January 4, will be concluded on that day subject to call for later sessions if found necessary or advisable. In order to aid in the arrangements for the meeting and the disposition of matters to be brought up, interested persons are requested to notify Commissioner E. K. Jett of their intention to participate, by letter, on or before January 2, 1946. In this connection, information is requested as to identity of persons who will appear, by office or position, and if the appearance is in a representative capacity, the identity of the persons or firms in whose behalf they will appear. It is further desired that persons desiring to attend the meeting indicate in their responses their main points of interest.

The Cuban proposal follows:

Submitted by the Cuban Delegation to the Delegations of the other countries signatories or adhered to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

The Cuban Administration considers that the inclusion in the NARBA of precepts which do not respond to technical aspects, such as the non-allocation to Cuba of channels to be used with 50 kw. or more, under 1000 kc., which are the most appropriate to render service to large rural zones due to the greater propagation of emissions in this section of the frequency spectrum; also of not having taken advantage of geographic peculiarities which permits the largest use of the frequencies destined to the transmission in the MF band have placed Cuba in a disadvantageous position, preventing it to render a broadcasting public service demanded by its national needs, in accordance with its Constitutional, and its political and social structure.

Under 1000 kc., when Canada may use 5 channels, Mexico other 5 channels, and United States of America uses more than 21 channels with 50 kw. or more, Cuba can use only 4 of these channels with 15 kw. or less.

In this same section of the spectrum Cuba needs to be able to use 4 channels with up to 50 kw., 4 channels with 20 kw., and 2 channels with 10 kw., and another 4 channels with a power of from 500 watts to 5 kilowatts.

Besides this, in accordance with II B, 8, (b) and (d) of the NARBA Cuba claims for itself the right to use the channel of 690 kc. as clear channel to be used in Cuba by a class 1-A station.

The Cuban Administration, after a precise technical study of the present condition of the broadcasting stations of the countries which join the NARBA demands the right to use the following channels: 580 kc. from 5 to 10 kw. directional antenna east of the Villas; 600 kc. up to 50 kw. directional antenna east of the Villas; 620 kc. up to 20 kw. directional antenna east of the Villas.

These stations should be classified as stations II, special channels for Cuba, as per Table V, Appendix I.

640, 730, 740 and 800 kc. in any locality of the Island, with directional antennas as class II stations, giving to the existing Dominant station the protection quoted in the Appendix I, Table I, to class 1-B stations.

860, 910 and 920 kc. in any locality of the Island, with directional antennas as stations of the class II, guaranteeing the same protection, limiting his power to a maximum of 20 kw.

950, 960, 1030 and 1060 kc., in any of the Island's localities, with directional antennas, as II class stations, guaranteeing the same protection and limiting its power to a maximum of 10 kw.

Furthermore Cuba demands the right to use Class II station up to four of the following channels: from 500 watts to 5 kw. employing directional antennas and guaranteeing to the existing Dominant station the protection determined in Appendix I, Table I, to class 1-B station. 660, 670, 720, 760, 770, 780, 880 and 890 kc.

Considering that the NARBA ceases to be in force on March 29th of 1946, the Cuban Administration requests the

urgent drafting of a covenant agreement or understanding which will permit it to use the channels Cuba requires, under the appointed conditions, as a indispensable measure to maintain order in the use of the broadcasting channels in the region covered by said agreement.

In so far as the use of the said channels requires expensive installations useful only for the specific frequency of the station that will use it, the Cuban Administration finds no justification to compel its broadcasting station the construction of such installation unless the stations would be protected through Regional Agreements or Understandings, with the neighbor nations with which it would have to share these channels, economically prudential length of time, against changes.

Further Reorganization in FCC Engineering Staff

The Federal Communications Commission, Thursday (20), announced as a further step (see NAB REPORTS, p. 572) in its reorganization of the Engineering Department, the following changes which will be placed in effect at an early date:

The Field and Research Branch will be headed by Assistant Chief Engineer George E. Sterling and will consist of four divisions:

Field and Monitoring Division, headed by George S. Turner

Technical Information Division, headed by Dr. Lynde P. Wheeler

Laboratory Division headed by Chas. A. Ellen

Allocation Division headed by Paul D. Miles.

The Safety and Special Services Branch will be headed by William N. Krebs and will consist of three divisions;

Marine and General Mobile with Howard C. Looney as Acting Chief

Emergency and Miscellaneous Division headed by Glen E. Nielsen

Aviation Division with George K. Rollins as Acting Chief pending the return of Edwin L. White who will head this division.

As indicated in a Commission release of November 28, 1945, the Broadcast Branch, consisting of three divisions, namely, Standard, FM and Television, has already been organized and the Common Carrier Branch consisting of four Divisions, Domestic, International, Rate and Field is in the process of reorganization.

Television

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CHARGES PARAMOUNT PICTURES WITH ANTI-TRUST VIOLATION

Attorney General Tom C. Clark announced the filing, Tuesday (18), in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of a civil action charging Paramount Pictures Corporation, Television Productions, Inc., General Precision Equipment Corporation, Scophony Corporation of America, Scophony Limited, Arthur Levey, Earle G. Hines, and Paul Railbourn with violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act in the manufacture and sale of television equipment.

The complaint alleges that the defendants entered into a conspiracy whereby General Precision Equipment Corporation (General) and Television Productions (Productions) have complete control over the promotion, utilization or suppression of the Scophony inventions within the Western Hemisphere, particularly the United States; that the world was divided into two non-competitive areas wherein Scophony Limited (Limited) would not compete

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within the Western Hemisphere and General and Productions would not compete within the Eastern Hemisphere; that Scophony Corporation of America (SCA) would not compete in either hemisphere; and that other manufacturers of electronic equipment were prevented from making and selling products embodying the Scophony inventions.

Productions is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Paramount Pictures, Inc. (Paramount). Paramount also owns 50 per cent of the stock of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. General is the largest single stockholder in the Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, and three of its Board of Directors are members of Twentieth Century's Board of Directors. The stock of SCA is owned and controlled by General, Productions and Limited.

For about eight months prior to the outbreak of war between England and Germany on September 1, 1939, Scophony television equipment had been installed in several theatres in London, England, and special events such as prize fights, horse races and pageants were shown to capacity audiences. Limited also had demonstrated commercial television sets with large screens for use in the home, school, clubs and pubs. With the outbreak of war the British Broadcasting Corporation discontinued television broadcasting which might have served as directional beams for German bombers. Limited then dispatched representatives, engineers and television equipment to the United States.

On or about May 1941, Limited signed a contract for continual presentations of commercial television showings in a New York City theatre. This is believed to be the first contract of its kind in the United States. A television broadcast of a horse race won by Seabiscuit was televised before the patrons of the New York theatre. Effective July 1, 1941, the Federal Communications Commission changed its television standards. Material priorities in the United States defense program are said to have prevented American manufacturers from making a new part for the Scophony television theatre equipment which was required by the new FCC television standard.

It is alleged in the complaint that General and Productions have failed to make any substantial or serious effort to develop and exploit products embodying the Scophony inventions which are completely within their control within the United States. The complaint further points out that other manufacturers in the motion picture and electronic fields have been and are ready, willing and able to develop and exploit such products.

The commercial television sets which Limited has presented in England and in the United States utilized its "supersonic" system of television. This system of television reception is completely different and independent of the cathode ray-fluorescent material system which is being publicized and exploited in the United States. The distinguishing feature of Scophony television is its ability to present large-size pictures. The supersonic system is able to employ a strong independent light source to amplify and enlarge the television signal received by the Scophony receiver; in this regard it draws on the technique and experience of motion picture projection.

Patents owned by Limited and by SCA also purport to cover a third system for the reception and transmission of television images, namely, the "skiatron" system. In this system a modified cathode ray tube produces an image which can be projected and enlarged by an independent source of light. Commercial television sets embodying this system have not yet been produced but radar equipment utilized the "Skiatron" tube to produce large-size radar images. It is claimed that only this system at present has the possibility of presenting color television which will employ the "subtractive" principles of color which are employed in technicolor motion pictures and Kodachrome photographs.

The effects of the conspiracy and agreements entered into by the defendants are listed in the complaint as follows:

1. Defendants have been substantially and unreasonably restraining, monopolizing and attempting to monopolize interstate and foreign trade and commerce in television equipment and in the products embodying the Scophony inventions.

2. Competition in the manufacture and sale of television equipment and products embodying the Scophony inventions has been eliminated or suppressed.

3. General, Productions and SCA have refrained from competing with Limited in the Eastern Hemisphere in the manufacture and sale of television equipment and products embodying the Scophony inventions.

4. Limited has refrained from competing with General, Productions and SCA in the Western Hemisphere in the manufacture and sale of television equipment and products embodying the Scophony inventions.

5. SCA has refrained from competing with General and Productions within the Western Hemisphere and with Limited within the Eastern Hemisphere in the manufacture and sale of television equipment and products embodying the Scophony inventions.

6. Competition in the Western Hemisphere between General and Productions has been restricted by a division of fields of operation under the Scophony inventions.

7. General and Productions have acquired complete power and control over the promotion, utilization or suppression of Scophony inventions and products purporting to be covered thereby in the Western Hemisphere.

8. Competition in utilization of the Scophony inventions for television broadcasting purposes has been restricted.

9. Competitors of Paramount and Productions in the motion picture and electronic fields in the Western Hemisphere have been and are unable to obtain licenses under the Scophony inventions, and have been and are prevented from employing the essential advances in the television art and from utilizing the important television products purporting to be covered thereby.

The complaint asks that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from conspiring and entering into agreements to carry out the above antitrust violations, that the other corporate defendants be required to divest themselves of their respective interests in SCA, and that the defendants be enjoined from instituting infringement suits or any other legal proceeding for the enforcement of any alleged right under any of the present or future Scophony inventions.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, said:

The promise of television has been greatly heralded as a symbol of and as a foundation stone for the post-war world. It promises new job opportunities, new industries, the expansion of established industries, and new entertainment and participation vistas. Competition can accelerate the fulfillment of these promises. By instituting this suit, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice seeks to break an artificial barrier to normal competition forces that the defendants have erected by their illegal conspiracy and agreements.

TELE ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

The Federal Communications Commission Friday (21) made public a list of assignments for the present Commercial Television licensees and licensees of ten existing experimental television stations.

All of the commercial assignments which were announced today are for Metropolitan stations with their existing powers and antenna heights. Changes in the assignments of ten existing experimental television stations were made to prevent interference to commercial stations,

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to achieve uniformity of licensing where the same equipment is used experimentally and commercially by the same licensee or to remove television operation from frequencies assigned to other services.

In regard to the date of the frequency change the Commission announced that the amateur service is using 56 to 60 mc. under Commission Order No. 130 until March 1, 1946. Since 54 to 60 mc. will be assigned to television and part of the 50 to 56 mc. band now assigned to television will be assigned to the amateur service, the frequency change may best be made on March 1, 1946. Since this requires a shift in frequencies for both the amateur service and the television service, the following procedure will be employed:

1. Existing stations that must change frequency will go off the air on or before March 1, 1946, and return to the air with regular programs on or before July 1, 1946 on their new assignments.

2. The amateur service will change from the frequency space between 56 and 60 mc. to the space between 50 and 54 mc. on March 1, 1946.

3. Stations assigned channel No. 2 (54-60 mc.) may not begin operation before the 56 to 60 mc. frequency space is vacated by the amateur service on March 1, 1946.

4. The same procedure outlined in 1, 2 and 3 will be applied to experimental stations except that there will be no date set for return to new assignments.

The complete assignment of frequencies as made by the Commission is set forth in the following table:

Commercial Television Broadcast Stations

Location	Licensee	Call Letters	New Assignment Channel No.
Chicago.....	Balaban & Katz.....	WBKB	4 (66-72 mc)
New York.....	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.....	WCBW	2 (54-60 mc)
New York.....	Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc.....	WABD	5 (76-82 mc)
New York.....	National Broadcasting Co.....	WNBT	4 (66-72 mc)
Philadelphia.....	Philco Radio & Television Corp.....	WPTZ	3 (60-66 mc)
Schenectady.....	General Electric Co.....	WRGB	4 (66-72 mc)

Experimental Television Broadcast Stations

Chicago.....	Balaban & Katz.....	W9XBK	4 (66-72 mc)
Cincinnati.....	Crosley Corp.....	W8XCT	4 (66-72 mc)
New York & Passaic, N. J....	Allen B. DuMont Labs. Inc.....	{WX2VT W2XWV	5 (76-82 mc)
Los Angeles.....	Don Lee Broadcasting System.....	W6XAO	2 (54-60 mc)
Springfield Twp. Pa.....	Philco Radio & Television Corp.....	W3XE	3 (60-66 mc)
Los Angeles.....	Television Productions, Inc.....	W6XYZ	5 (76-82 mc)
Chicago.....	Zenith Radio Corp.....	W9XZV	2 (54-60 mc)
Camden, N. J.....	Radio Corp. of America.....	W3XEP	6 (82-88 mc)
Iowa City, Ia.....	State Univ. of Iowa.....	W9XUI	1 and 13 (44-50 mc) and (210-216 mc)

FCC ISSUES TELE ENGINEERING STANDARDS

The Commission's engineering standards relating to the allocation and operation of television broadcast stations have been released and will go forward in a special bulletin as soon as it can be completed by the printer. This should be during the coming week. The Commission's Rules and Regulations contain references to these standards, which have been approved by the Commission and thus are considered as reflecting its opinion in all matters involved.

The Commission has issued a statement on the standards which follows in part:

"The standards set forth are those deemed necessary for the construction and operation of Television broad-

cast stations to meet the requirements of technical regulations and for operation in the public interest along technical lines not otherwise enunciated. These standards are based upon the best engineering data available, including evidence at hearings, conferences with radio engineers, and data supplied by manufacturers of radio equipment and by licensees of Television broadcast stations. These standards are complete in themselves and supersede previous engineering standards or policies of the Commission concerning Television broadcast stations. While these standards provide for flexibility and indicate the conditions under which they are applicable, it is not expected that material deviation from the fundamental principles will be recognized unless full information is submitted as to the need and reasons therefor.

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"These standards will necessarily be revised from time to time as progress is made in the art. The Commission will accumulate and analyze engineering data available as to the progress of the art so that these standards may be kept current with technical developments."

Miscellany

NAB REPORTS NOW PUBLISHED ON MONDAY

Beginning with the present issue, NAB REPORTS will appear under a Monday dateline, instead of Friday as has been the custom. Copy deadline will be Friday night, with printing and mailing on Saturday. This move is made in order to correspond the deadline to the close-of-business for Government agencies, which are now operating on a 5-day week.

Heavy postwar schedules, coupled with the shorter week, have necessitated additional hearing days at the Commission, with much important news breaking on Friday.

Under this new publishing arrangement, NAB REPORTS will reach you with a full resume of news of the previous week, with no "carry-overs."

COY NAMED WINX GM

The appointment of Wayne Coy, assistant to the publisher of The Washington Post, as general manager of WINX Broadcasting Co., effective January 1, 1946, was announced yesterday by Eugene Meyer, president of the broadcasting company.

STEINWAY ON MUSIC COUNCIL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the executive council of the National Music Council in New York on Dec. 14, William R. Steinway was elected a member-at-large of that committee. Mr. Steinway is well known in music and manufacturing circles, being connected with the piano company which bears his name.

FREE SPEECH SHACKLES FORCES OF TYRANNY

The Charleston, S. C., *News-Courier* makes the following comment on the Wood Bill (see NAB REPORTS, p. 561) in a recent editorial *Attempt to Muzzle Radio*, reprinted herewith in part:

"... A spokesman for the house committee on un-American activities has been quoted as saying, 'The time has come to determine how far you can go with free speech.' From this distance it appears that the gentleman was amply qualified for service on the ambiguously named congressional committee. The proposed bill would provide for 'closer regulation of wild, irresponsible analysts and to make a clear distinction between news and prejudiced viewpoints'.

"Who is to be the judge of prejudice?

"The News and Courier, affiliated with a radio broadcasting station, has firsthand knowledge of conditions in the spoken as well as the printed field of communications. To establish governmental authority over the opinions that may be expressed over the air is tantamount to abridgment of the freedom of the press. There can be no doubt that had the authors of the Bill of Rights foreseen the invention of radio they would have included it in the guaranty of press freedom. Let not their successors in authority, however limited in understanding, untie bonds which shackle the forces of tyranny and grant them an opportunity to wriggle back to power."

NEW ZEALAND IMPORT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

The New Zealand government has revoked the war time restriction on importation into New Zealand of radio apparatus, which has been in effect since November, 1940.

Items specially mentioned in the initial restrictive order included any radio transmitter or receiver capable of being easily converted to transmission, radio tubes exceeding 10 watts, and frequency control crystals.

DAVIDSON CBC SUBMISSION CRITICISED

Of interest to American broadcasters, who hear much on how free should radio be and why, are some of the answers suggested in an editorial which appeared in the Nov. 21 issue of the Toronto, Can., *Globe & Mail*. New chairman, A. Davidson Dunton, is seen as submissive to the status quo of CBC policy. Headed *Government Commands, CBC Obeys*, the editorial follows in full:

"When Hon. Mr. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, announced in the House of Commons that all references to prison riots were to be deleted from CBC news reports, on the ground that such information created unrest in other prisons, he assumed there were only two alternatives available. One was to eliminate all radios from Canadian penitentiaries; the other was to suppress the news. Both were drastic, and of the two he undoubtedly chose the worse. And in making that choice he again revealed in yet another quarter the Government's dictatorial tactics in screening its administration from public scrutiny.

"The shocking thing about this announcement is that it was made by Mr. St. Laurent. Even more shocking is the admission that he 'insisted' that the suppression be accepted in defiance of the principle of Government non-interference with the publicly owned broadcasting system. It is not the Government's function, still less is it Mr. St. Laurent's responsibility, to determine policy for the CBC.

"It is possible to understand the concern of the Minister of Justice over unrest in the prisons, but it is not possible to accept his expedient for dealing with it. The conditions in the prisons which bring about riots are not new. They were not new in 1938, when, after two years of investigation, Mr. Justice Archambault presented his comprehensive report on prison reform. On this report the Government has done nothing substantial. The unrest in prisons in Canada was not created by radio broadcasts, nor will it be greatly reduced by deletion of references to it in radio news reports. The effect of this Government pressure on the CBC, in order to protect the Government, is to deprive that part of the public which pays a license fee to support the CBC of its rightful privilege of complete news.

"The solution of the problem of prison unrest is a responsibility of the Government. The maintenance of the freedom of communication is the responsibility of the CBC. It is not in keeping with the function of the latter to accept dictation from the Government about what may or may not appear in news broadcasts. Mr. St. Laurent said he had two alternatives. There is a third: to implement the prison reform so long overdue, and thus remove both the cause and effect of prison unrest. Pending this, and as the occasion requires, Mr. St. Laurent can delete news broadcasts from prison radio programs.

"The incident is the less excusable since it is as a result of criticism arising out of interference of this kind that the post of full-time chairman of the CBC was established. It is regrettable that the first publicly noticed act of the newly appointed chairman, A. Davidson Dunton, whose professional career has hitherto been associated with the tradition of the free press, should be submission to this highhanded instance of Government interference with his prerogatives."

FCC RR RADIO RULES EFFECTIVE DEC. 31

Following oral argument by the Association of American Railroads and the American Telephone and Telegraph

(Continued on next page)

Company, the Federal Communications Commission Thursday (20) ordered that its rules and regulations governing the new Railroad Radio Service will be finally effective December 31, 1945.

At the request of the Association and with the agreement of the A. T. & T., the Commission deleted the final sentence of Section 16.21 of the proposed rules which were issued November 14, 1945.

The portion of the rules deleted would have authorized communications common carriers to be issued experimental authorizations for railroad radio service stations. The deletion was made because such experimental authorizations may now be obtained under Part 5 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations Governing Experimental Radio Services.

The Association also requested that the license term for railroad radio stations be five years, instead of the two years provided in the proposed rules. The Commission refused to extend the two year license term at this time on the basis that it is customary in new services to have a shorter license term for the initial period so that there can be flexibility in making any necessary revisions in frequency assignments.

FCC GRANTS 16 CPs FOR AM STATIONS

Elsewhere in REPORTS under *Applications Granted* is a list of 16 CPs for standard broadcast stations which were announced by the Commission on Friday (14).

NAB solicits your comment on the following resolution which was adopted at a meeting of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of December, 1945:

WHEREAS, The Commission in its decision in the matter of Powell Crosley, Jr., transferor, and Aviation Corporation, transferee (Docket No. 6767) announced that it was considering proposed new rules and regulations prescribing procedure to be followed in cases involving the assignment of license or transfer of control of corporate licensees; and

WHEREAS, The Commission is of the opinion that a proposed new rule, Section 1.383, prescribing such procedure—which appears in an appendix to this Order—may serve public interest, convenience and necessity; and

WHEREAS, The Commission is of the opinion that it will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice that all interested persons be given an opportunity to file briefs and to appear before the Commission to argue orally why the proposed rule should not be adopted or why it should not be adopted in the form proposed in this Order;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, That upon a written request of any interested persons, oral argument be held before the Commission *en banc* at a date to be designated, as to why the proposed rule should not be adopted or why it should not be adopted in the form proposed in this Order. Such request for oral argument shall be filed on or before January 15, 1946, by any person desiring to appear and each such request shall be accompanied by a brief.

Appendix

Section 1.383—*Assignment and transfer of control.*—(a) Applications for consent to the assignment of a construction permit or license for an AM, FM, television or other broadcast station or for consent to the transfer of control of a corporation holding such a construction permit or license shall be filed with the Commission on Form F.C.C. No. 314 (Assignment of License) or F.C.C. No. 315 (Transfer of Control). Each application shall be accompanied by a copy of a proposed notice in a form prescribed by the Commission which notice the licensee or permittee shall cause to be published at least twice a week for the 3 weeks immediately following the filing of such application in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the

community in which the station is located. The notice shall state the terms and conditions of the proposed assignment or transfer, the name of the proposed assignee or transferee, and, further, that any other person desiring to purchase the facilities upon the same terms and conditions may file an application to this effect with the Federal Communications Commission within 60 days from the date of the first publication of the notice, which date shall be expressly set forth therein. Upon receipt of the application, the Commission itself will issue a similar public notice stating the terms and conditions of the proposed sale and stating that others may file competing applications for the same facilities upon the same terms and conditions.

(b) No action on any such application will be taken by the Commission for a period of 60 days from the date of filing, during which time any person desiring to purchase the facilities upon the same terms and conditions may file a competing application. In the case of such competing application, it shall be necessary for the applicant to execute only so much of the application form as relates to the proposed assignee or transferee—F.C.C. Form No. 314, Part II, and Form No. 315, Part III.

(c) If no competing application is filed during this 60-day period, the Commission will consider the original application upon its merits and will grant it if it appears from an examination of the application and supporting data public interest will be served thereby; otherwise it will be designated for hearing. If, during such 60-day period, any other application is filed, all such applications will then be considered simultaneously upon their merits, and if, upon such consideration, it appears that the proposed assignee or transferee selected by the licensee is the best qualified and that the transfer would otherwise be in the public interest, the Commission will grant the original application without a hearing. If the Commission is unable to make such a determination upon consideration of the several applications, the original application and all competing applications will be designated for hearing, to be heard in a consolidated proceeding, to determine among other things which of the applicants is best qualified to operate the station in the public interest.

(d) If, at the conclusion of such hearing, the Commission is of the opinion that the proposed assignee or transferee selected by the licensee is the best qualified and that the transfer is otherwise in the public interest, an order will be entered granting the original application. However, if the Commission is of the opinion that one of the other applicants is the best qualified and that a transfer is otherwise in the public interest, an order will be entered denying the original application, and stating that the Commission's consent to an assignment of the license or construction permit or to the transfer of control of the corporate licensee or permittee to such competing applicant will be given provided the licensee or permittee and such competing applicant enter into and file with the Commission within 30 days from the date of such order a contract for the assignment of the license or construction permit, or the transfer of control of the licensee or permittee, to such competing applicant upon the same terms and conditions as stated in the original application or upon such other terms and conditions as the parties may agree upon and which new terms and conditions the Commission shall find to be in the public interest.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following cases: (1) where there is a reorganization of a corporation which holds a license or construction permit, involving no change in beneficial ownership; (2) where there is an assignment from a decedent to his executor or administrator or from the executor or administrator to his duly appointed successor. This section, however, shall apply to an assignment or transfer from an executor or administrator to heirs, trustees, or third persons; (3) where there is an assignment from an individual or individuals to a corporation owned and controlled by such individual or individuals without any change in their respective interests or from a corporation to the individual stockholders controlling such corporation when there is no change in their respective interests; or (4) any other assignment or transfer that does not involve any change in the actual or beneficial ownership of the licensee.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, December 24.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- ✓ Austin Broadcasting Co., Austin, Tex.—Granted construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to operate on 1300 kc., 1 KW power, unlimited time, directional antenna for nighttime use. (B3-P-4192.)
- ✓ Marietta Broadcasting Co., Marietta, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B2-P-3895)
- ✓ Western Carolina Radio Corp., Shelby, N. C.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 730 kc., 250 watts power, daytime only. (B3-P-3767)
- ✓ KWBU—The Century Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Tex.—Granted special service authority for station KWBU to operate on 1030 kc. with 50 KW power from local sunrise at Boston, Mass., to local sunset at Corpus Christi, for a period of 6 months (Cmr. Durr voting for hearing). (B3-SSA-138)
- ✓ KSUN—Copper Electric Co., Inc. (Assignor) Carleton W. Morris (Assignee), Lowell, Ariz.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KSUN from Copper Electric Co., Inc., to Carleton W. Morris, which will convert the licensee from a corporation to an individual. (B5-AL-502)
- ✓ Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., Johnstown, Pa.—Granted authority to use call letters WARD for new station granted on Nov. 5, 1945.
- ✓ Mrs. Lois M. Daniels, Brawley, Calif.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B5-P-4220.)
- ✓ Broadcasting Corp. of America, Brawley, Calif.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1300 kc., 1 KW, day, 500 watts night, unlimited time. (B5-P-3568.)
- ✓ Arkansas Airwaves Co., No. Little Rock, Ark.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-4067.)
- ✓ Howard R. Imboden, tr/as Southwest Broadcasting Co., Pulaski, Va.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1230 kc., with 250 watts power, unlimited time. (B2-P-3346.)
- ✓ Dairyland's Broadcasting Service, Inc., Marshfield, Wis.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B4-P-3931.)
- ✓ KEVR—Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Granted construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 10 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location. (B5-P-3933.)
- ✓ WGYN—Charles E. Merrill and Muzak Corp. (Transferor), Charles E. Merrill, et al (Transferee) Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc. (Licensee), New York, N. Y.—Granted consent to transfer of control of Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., licensee of WGYN from Muzak Corp. and Charles E. Merrill to Radio Sales Corp., Muzak Corp. and Charles E. Merrill. The consideration to be paid by transferee for 333 1/3 shares is the par value thereof, or approximately \$333; the book value of which shares as of Dec. 31/44 is shown in the deficit amount of approximately \$14,000. (B1-TC-461).

- ✓ Parkersburg Sentinel Co., Marietta, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B2-P-4198).
- ✓ Aloha Broadcasting Co., Inc., Honolulu, T. H.—Granted authority to use call letters KHON for new station authorized by the Commission on November 21, 1945.
- ✓ A. V. Tidmore, tr/as Pottsville Broadcasting Co., Pottsville, Pa.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1120 kc., 250 watts power, limited time. A Class II station; site to be determined. (B2-P-3863).
- ✓ A. V. Tidmore, tr/as Pottsville Broadcasting Co., Pottsville, Pa.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1350 kc., 500 watts, daytime hours. (B2-P-3863).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

- Kankakee Daily Journal Co., Kankakee, Ill.—Designated for hearing application for a new station to operate on 1320 kc., 1 KW, daytime. (B4-P-4013)
- James B. Rivers, d/b as Southeastern Broadcasting System, Sanford, Fla.—Designated for hearing to be consolidated with the Deland hearing set for February 19, 1946, application for new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.
- Peninsular Broadcasting Corp., Coral Gables, Fla., and Everglades Broadcasting Co., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and Paul Brake, Miami, Fla.—Designated for consolidated hearing these three applications each seeking authority to construct a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.
- KTHS—Radio Broadcasting, Inc., Hot Springs, Ark.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to increase power from 1 KW night, 10 KW-LS to 25 KW night, 50 KW-LS, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter and studio to West Memphis, Ark. (B3-P-3814).
- Norfolk Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 1220 kc., 250 watts, daytime hours; site to be determined. (B2-P-3794).
- Dorrance D. Roderick and Pueblo Radio Co., Inc., Pueblo, Colo.—Designated for consolidated hearing the application of Dorrance D. Roderick and Pueblo Radio Co., Inc., both requesting a new station in Pueblo, Colo., to use the frequency 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending no later than March 1, 1946:

KALE, Portland, Ore.: KDYL and auxiliary, Salt Lake City; KFAC, Los Angeles; KFBB, Great Falls, Mont.; KFGQ, Boone, Iowa; KFH, Wichita, Kans.; KFJZ and auxiliary, Fort Worth; KFOX, Long Beach, Calif.; KGB, San Diego; KGBX, Springfield, Mo.; KGCU, Mandan, N. Dak.; KGGM, Albuquerque; KGHF, Pueblo, Colo.; KGLO, Mason City, Iowa; KOIL, Omaha; KGVO, Missoula, Mont.; KHSI, Chico, Calif.; KID, Idaho Falls; KIT, Yakima, Wash.; KMO and auxiliary, Tacoma, Wash.; KOL, Seattle; KOB, Albuquerque; KPMC, Bakersfield, Calif.; KRGV, Westaco, Texas; KRIS, Corpus Christi; KRLD, Dallas; KRNT, Des Moines; KSCJ, Sioux City; KSCJ, Auxiliary; KSRO, Santa Rosa, Calif.; KUOA, Siloam Springs, Ark.; KTFI, Twin Falls, Idaho; KVOA, Tucson, Ariz.; KVOR, Colorado Springs; KWBR, Oakland, Calif.; KYA, San Francisco; KXYZ and auxiliary, Houston, Texas; WADC, Village of Tallmadge, Ohio; WATR, Waterbury, Conn.; WBAL and auxiliary, Baltimore; WBBR, Brooklyn; WBT, Charlotte, N. C.; WDG, Minneapolis; WDO, Chattanooga, Tenn.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WDSU and auxiliary, New Orleans; WEBC and auxiliary, Duluth; WEVD and auxiliary, New York; WFBC, Greenville, S. C.; WFBM and auxiliary, Indianapolis; WFBR and auxiliary, Baltimore; WFIN, Findlay, Ohio; WHAZ, Troy, N. Y.; WHBF and auxiliary, Rock Island, Ill.; WHBL, Sheboygan; WHIO, Dayton, Ohio; WHKY, Hickory, N. C.; WHLD, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; WIBA, Madison, Wisc.; WINS and auxiliary, New York; WISH, Indianapolis; WJAS, Pittsburgh; WJDX.

(Continued on next page)

Jackson, Miss.; WJHP, Jacksonville, Fla.; WKAT and auxiliary, Miami Beach, Fla.; WKNE, Keene, N. H.; WKST, New Castle, Pa.; WLLOL, Minneapolis; WMRO, Aurora, Ill.; WNAC and auxiliary, Boston; WNEF, Binghamton, N. Y.; WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; WNEL, San Juan, P. R.; WOL and auxiliary, Washington, D. C.; WOOD and auxiliary, Grand Rapids; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WORK, York, Pa.; WPDQ, Jacksonville, Fla.; WRR and auxiliary, Dallas; WSAI main and Syn. Amplifier, Cincinnati; WSKB, McComb, Miss.; WSMB, New Orleans; WSPR, Springfield, Mass.; WTAQ, Green Bay, Wisc.; WTCN, Minneapolis; WTOG, Savannah, Ga.; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.; WXYZ and auxiliary, Detroit.

NOTICE HEARING MAILED BY DOCKET SECTION

NEW—Meadville Tribune Broadcasting Co., Meadville, Pa.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—H. C. Winslow, Meadville, Pa.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Times Publishing Company, Erie, Pa.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—The Kentucky Broadcasting Company, Lexington, Ky.—1300 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.
 NEW—P. C. Wilson, Canton, Ohio—1300 kc., 1 KW, daytime.
 NEW—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—1300 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 NEW—Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—1300 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 NEW—Walter A. Graham, Tipton, Ga.—1300 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 WSAV—WSAV, Incorporated, Savannah, Ga.—630 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night, unlimited time.
 WTMA—Atlantic Coast Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C.—630 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night.
 WOPI—Radiophone Broadcasting Station WOPI, Inc., Bristol, Tenn.—550 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, DA-night and day, unlimited time.
 NEW—The Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.—550 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night, unlimited time.
 NEW—New Mexico Publishing Company, Santa Fe, N. Mex.—550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 WSWA—Shenandoah Valley Broadcasting Corporation, Harrisonburg, Va.—550 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited time, DA-night.
 NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Saginaw, Mich.—550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 NEW—Federated Publications, Inc., Lansing, Mich.—550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 WJIM—WJIM, Incorporated, Lansing, Mich.—550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Montana Broadcasting and Television Company, Anaconda, Mont.—550 kc., 1000 watts, unlimited.
 KSD—The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—550 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.
 NEW—Caprock Broadcasting Company, Lubbock, Texas—550 kc., 500 watts, unlimited, DA-day and night.
 NEW—Valdosta Broadcasting Company, Valdosta, Ga.—950 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.
 WLOF—Hazelwood, Inc., Orlando, Fla.—950 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.
 NEW—Crescent Broadcast Corp., Shenandoah, Pa.—580 kc., 1 KW, daytime.
 NEW—The Patriot Company, Shenandoah, Pa.—580 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.
 NEW—Permian Basin Broadcasting Company, Odessa, Texas—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Wendell Mayes, C. C. Woodson and J. S. McBeath, d/b as Odessa Broadcasting Company, Odessa, Texas—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Ben Nedow, d/b as Ector County Broadcasting Company, Odessa, Texas—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Dorrance D. Roderick, Odessa, Texas—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—George A. Ralston and Jerry C. Miller, d/b as The Elgin Broadcasting Company, Elgin, Illinois—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—William L. Klein, Oak Park, Ill.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Sidney H. Bliss, tr/as Beloit Broadcasting Company, Beloit, Wisc.—1490 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Broadcasting Corporation of America, Indio, Calif.—1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Richard T. Sampson, Banning, Calif.—1400 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Beaver County Broadcasting Corp., Beaver Falls, Pa.—1360 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
 NEW—McKeesport Radio Company, McKeesport, Pa.—1360 kc., 1 KW, daytime.
 NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Lansing, Mich.—1360 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

MISCELLANEOUS

- ✓ Sunland Broadcasting Co., El Paso, Tex.—Adopted order granting petition requesting that its application for a new station be consolidated for hearing with two conflicting applications namely: El Paso Broadcasting Co., and Seaman and Collins, both seeking the use of 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, and ordered that the application of Sunland Broadcasting Co. for the same facilities be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with El Paso Broadcasting Co. and Seaman & Collins applications.
- ✓ Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Adopted order denying petition for reconsideration and grant without hearing of application for new station now scheduled to be heard on Dec. 17, 1945.
- ✓ Peoples Broadcasting Co., Lancaster, Pa., and Lester P. Etter and H. Raymond Stadtem, d/b as Lebanon Broadcasting Co., Lebanon, Pa.—Adopted orders designating these two applications for consolidated hearing, both applicants seek the frequency 1270 kc., 1 KW, daytime only.
- ✓ KELD—Radio Enterprises, Inc., El Dorado, Ark.—Placed in the pending files application for consent to transfer control of KELD, Radio Enterprises, Inc., from T. H. Barton to Wilfred N. McKinney (B3-TC-465), pending adoption of rules contemplated by the AVCO decision, or until applicant indicates an election to follow procedure outlined in Public Notice of Oct. 3, 1945.
- ✓ KXA—American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.—Placed in the pending files application for consent to assignment of license of station KXA from American Radio Telephone Co. to KXA, Inc. (B5-AL-500), pending adoption of rules contemplated by the AVCO decision, or until applicant indicates an election to follow procedure outlined in Public Notice of Oct. 3, 1945.
- ✓ KFQD—Wm. J. Wagner, tr/as Alaska Broadcasting Co. (Assignor), Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Anchorage, Alaska.—Placed in the pending files application for consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KFQD from William J. Wagner, tr/as Alaska Broadcasting Co. to Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co. (B-AL-499), pending adoption of rules contemplated by the AVCO decision, or until applicant indicates an election to follow procedure outlined in Public Notice of October 3, 1945.
- ✓ The Commission granted the petition filed jointly by five Philadelphia stations, WIP-FM; WFIL-FM; WCAU-FM; WPEN-FM and KYW-FM, to cancel waiver of Sec. 3.261, permitting these stations to operate less than the required six hours per day, and to permit these stations to be temporarily inoperative while they convert to the higher frequencies, subject to the condition that petitioners resume service by Jan. 1, 1946.
- ✓ WTAW—The Agr. and Mech. College of Texas, College Station, Texas—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the amendment filed covering the matters was accepted.
- ✓ Tennessee Broadcasters, Nashville, Tenn.—Granted petition to accept appearance late in re application for new station and the Commission waived its rules and accepted applicants' written appearance.

(Continued on next page)

- ✓ Blue Ridge Broadcasting Corp., Roanoke, Va.—Granted petition to amend application for new station and the amendment covering the matters was accepted and application removed from the hearing docket.
- ✓ Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Granted in part motion for continuance of hearing on application for new station, and the hearing now scheduled for December 17, 1945, was continued to March 4, 1946.
- ✓ A. Frank Katzentine, Orlando, Fla.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for a new station, and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted.
- ✓ WTOL—Community Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated proceedings now scheduled to be heard December 19 and for enlargement of the issues therein
- ✓ WMLL—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal in no event later than March 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651.
- ✓ WDEF—WDEF Broadcasting Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.
- ✓ WSLB—St. Lawrence Broadcasting Corp., Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.
- ✓ WDAS—WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary transmitter for the period ending August 1, 1947.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Commission has announced adoption of a Decision and Order (B-222), dismissing the application of Marietta Broadcasting Company (Virgil V. Evans, Owner), for a new station at Marietta, Georgia, to operate on the frequency 1230 kc. with 250 watts power, and granted the application of Fred B. Wilson and Channing Cope, d/b as Chattahoochee Broadcasters, for a new station at Marietta, Ga., for the same facilities, provided however, that before construction of the proposed station is commenced the said applicant shall specify a transmitter site which meets the approval of this Commission and of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The Commission announced adoption of a Decision, making final, with certain changes, its proposed findings denying, without prejudice to further proceedings along lines indicated, the applications of Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation for renewal of licenses of Stations WKBW and WGR. Buffalo, New York.

In order to make such further proceedings possible, the Commission will grant the applicant temporary licenses for both stations WKBW and WGR for a period of three months, provided that within 30 days the applicant files with the Commission a statement which establishes that it has full control over the operation of the stations and no further effect is being given the agreements with the Churchill Tabernacle which were part of the issues in the proceeding. (B-217)

The Commission announced adoption of a Decision and Order (Commissioner Clifford J. Durr dissenting) granting the application for consent to the voluntary assignment of license of station WSRR, Stamford, Connecticut, from Stephen Rich Rintoul to the Western Connecticut Broadcasting Company. (B-230)

HEARINGS

A public hearing to obtain information concerning three inter-related applications for new standard broadcast stations in Charleston, West Virginia, will be held in Charleston by the Federal Communications Commission beginning January 3, 1946, to be presided over by Commissioner Chas. R. Denny.

The applicants, all seeking a new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, are:

James H. McKee; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., and Chemical City Broadcasting Co.

Persons desiring to present pertinent information at the hearing which will assist the Commission in considering the applications and reaching its decisions on the basis of public

interest, should write to the Commission in Washington requesting to be heard.

A public hearing to obtain information concerning three inter-related applications for new standard broadcast stations in Glens Falls, New York, will be held by the Federal Communications Commission beginning January 3, 1946. The hearing will be presided over by FCC Commissioner William H. Wills, former Governor of Vermont, who was appointed a member of the Commission last July.

The applicants, all seeking a new station in Glens Falls to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, are:

Glens Falls Broadcasting Corp.; Great Northern Radio, Inc., and Glens Falls Publicity Corp.

A public hearing to obtain information concerning five inter-related applications for new standard radio broadcast stations and changes in facilities of existing stations in Central California will be held in Fresno by the Federal Communications Commission beginning January 2, 1946.

The applicants and the frequency and power assignments they request are:

FM Radio and Television Corporation, San Jose (New), 1370 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW to local sunset, unlimited time.

Broadcasters, Inc., San Jose (New), 1370 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time.

United Broadcasting Co., San Jose (New), 1380 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

DeHaven, Hall and Oates, Salinas (New), 1380 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time.

Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley (Station KRE), to change frequency from 1400 to 1380 kc., and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, unlimited time.

The hearing will be presided over by FCC Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield.

A public hearing to inquire into the qualifications of the applicants for the nine remaining FM (Frequency Modulation) broadcasting channels available in the Boston area will be held by the Federal Communications Commission in that city beginning March 11, 1946.

Ten applicants have already filed for the nine channels. Other persons desiring to have their applications considered at this hearing must have their applications on file with the Commission by February 9, 1946.

At the hearing, the Commission will hear the testimony of each applicant on his qualifications to operate a station in one of the nine channels in the public interest.

Any other person who wishes to offer pertinent testimony at the hearing to assist the Commission in making its selections should write to the Commission in Washington, D. C., for permission to be heard.

The Commission, in its allocation report of October 26, 1945, indicated that a possible maximum of ten metropolitan channels might be available in the vicinity of Boston. One of these has already been assigned to the existing FM station owned by the Westinghouse Company.

The ten applicants who have already filed with the Commission are: Columbia Broadcasting System, Fidelity Broadcasting Corporation, Matheson Radio Company, Northern Corporation, The Yankee Network, Unity Broadcasting Corporation of Massachusetts, Templeton Radio Manufacturing Corporation, Massachusetts Broadcasting Company, all applying for channels in Boston; Harvey Radio Laboratories, Inc., applying for a channel in Cambridge, Mass.; and Raytheon Manufacturing Company, applying for a channel in Waltham, Mass.

FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr will preside at the Boston hearing.

Because of the wartime restrictions on new construction, the Commission has a backlog of more than 700 applications for FM stations. Hearings are being held in many sections of the country so that assignments may be made and construction started as soon as possible.

The Commission is desirous of making this public hearing of maximum usefulness in its task of assigning these valuable channels.

It desires the fullest possible competition for the channels and seeks the fullest information concerning the qualifications of the applicants.

The Commission wishes to give every encouragement to veterans and other newcomers who wish to enter the broadcasting field.

(Continued on next page)

designated upon the applications of Voice of Marion and Chronicle Pub. Co., Inc., of Marion, Ind.

KHQ-KGA—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses now scheduled for Dec. 21, 1945, and continued same to Feb. 19, 1946.

The Voice of Marion, Marion, Ind.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for a new station.

Press Wireless, Inc.—Ordered that the hearing now scheduled for December 17, 1945, be postponed to Feb. 1, 1946, in re increased charges for deferred press telegraph communications between New York and France and Germany, and ordered Press Wireless, Inc., and Western Union be granted special permission to file appropriate supplements to their tariffs involved herein extending effective date of the suspended tariffs for a period of not less than 45 days beyond the dates now shown in the suspension supplements to said tariffs presently on file with the Commission.

Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., Johnstown, Pa.—Granted request for extension of time within which to file its opposition to the petition of WWSW, Inc., for hearing or rehearing and leave to intervene in the matter of Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., application for a new station, and extended the time within which Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., may file its opposition to the petition of WWSW, Inc., to and including Dec. 17, 1945.

Greater Huntington Radio Corp., Huntington, W. Va.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for new station except as to specification for antenna site. The request with respect to antenna site was dismissed at request of applicant.

W9XMT—P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing new experimental television station, for extension of completion date to 3-15-46.

W10XD—Philco Radio and Television Corp., Portable. Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and New York—Granted license to cover construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station, upon an experimental basis only, and upon the express condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time, without advance notice or hearing, if, in its discretion, the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of the station upon the frequencies authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof; power 50 KW (peak); frequency that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time.

W10XAE—Philco Radio and Television Corp., Portable. Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and New York—Granted license to cover construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station, upon an experimental basis only, and upon the express condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time, without advance notice or hearing, if, in its discretion, the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of the station upon the frequencies authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof; power 50 KW (peak); frequency that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time.

W10XAF—Philco Radio and Television Corp., Portable. Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and New York—Granted license to cover construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station, upon an experimental basis only, and upon the express condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time, without advance notice or hearing, if, in its discretion, the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of the station upon the frequencies authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof; power 50 KW (peak); frequency that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time.

WGST—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—Ordered that the temporary extension of license for the operation of station WGST be further extended from December 18, 1945 for the period ending no later than Feb. 18, 1946.

WOW—Radio Station WOW, Inc., Omaha, Neb.—The Commission on its own motion ordered that, pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 1.362 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, Radio Station WOW, Inc., file within 30 days from this date an application for renewal of its present license for the operation of station WOW.

Evan Evans, James F. Koch, P. J. McCall, Lou Poller and James J. Curran, d/b as Pottsville Radio Co., Pottsville, Pa.—Adopted order granting petition of WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., requesting that application of Pottsville Radio Co. be designated for hearing, and ordered that this application be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with the application of Miners Broadcasting Service for a new station and the modification of license of station WAZL, Hazleton, Pa.

John W. Grenoble, Jos. L. Maguire, John T. Maguire and Kenneth F. Maguire, d/b as Miners Broadcasting Service, Pottsville, Pa.—Adopted an order designating for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with the Pottsville Radio Co. application for a new station and the application of WAZL for modification of license, the application of Miners Broadcasting Service for a new station in Pottsville, Pa.

WAZL—Hazleton Broadcasting Service, Inc., Hazleton, Pa.—Adopted an Order to Show Cause ordering that an opportunity be afforded the Hazleton Broadcasting Service, Inc. (WAZL), to show cause at a hearing why the license for WAZL should not be modified so as to specify the use by it of the frequency 1490 kc. in lieu of 1450 kc., and further ordered that the hearing in this matter be consolidated with the hearing on applications of Pottsville Radio Co. and Miners Broadcasting Service.

WLAJ—S. O. Ward tr/as Radio Station WLAJ, Lakeland, Fla.—Adopted an order granting petition to designate its application for a construction permit to change frequency and power from 1340 kc., 250 watts to 1430 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, in consolidated proceedings, and ordered said application designated for hearing in consolidation with applications heretofore set for hearing of Chattahoochee Broadcasting Co.; Muscogee Broadcasting Co.; Columbus Broadcasting Co.; Thomaston Broadcasting Co.; A. Frank Katzentine; Palm Beach Broadcasting Corp., and City of Sebring, Fla., and further ordered that the Bills of Particular issued in these proceedings be amended to include WLAJ as a party in these proceedings.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

610 Kilocycles

WSGN—The Birmingham News Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from Ruth Lawson Hanson, Executrix, and C. B. Hanson, Jr., and Henry P. Johnston, Executors Under the Will of Victor H. Hanson, Deceased, to Ruth Lawson Hanson, Henry P. Johnston, Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., James E. Chappell and Harry B. Bradley, Trustees Under the Will of Victor H. Hanson, Deceased.

680 Kilocycles

NEW—Monroe Broadcasting Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y. (P. O. 191 East Avenue)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 680 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

710 Kilocycles

NEW—Giddens & Rester, a partnership composed of Kenneth R. Giddens and T. J. Rester, Mobile, Ala. (P. O. Downtown Theatre Bldg., 205 Government St.)—(Call "WKRG" Reserved)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on

(Continued on next page)

710 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

920 Kilocycles

WGST—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WGST—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-4288) for auxiliary facilities of WGST—filed in the name of Regents of the University System of Georgia, for and on behalf of Georgia School of Technology.

WGST—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for auxiliary facilities presently assigned to WGST—filed in the name of Regents of the University System of Georgia, for and on behalf of Georgia School of Technology.

KVEC—Christina M. Jacobson, tr/as The Valley Electric Co., San Luis Obispo, Calif.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1230 to 920 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 500 watts, 1 KW local sunset, and install new transmitter and vertical radiator.

WGST—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for facilities presently assigned to WGST—filed in the name of Regents of the University System of Georgia, for and on behalf of Georgia School of Technology.

WGST—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-4287) for facilities presently assigned to WGST—filed in the name of Regents of the University System of Georgia, for and on behalf of Georgia School of Technology.

930 Kilocycles

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich. (P. O. 3100 Eaton Tower, Detroit 26, Mich.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 930 kc., power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

960 Kilocycles

KFVS—Oscar C. Hirsch, tr/as Hirsch Battery & Radio Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1400 to 960 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location.

970 Kilocycles

KOIN—KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from C. W. Myers, Josephine Hunt, Gertrude E. Myers and KOIN, Inc., Trustee, to Field Enterprises, Inc.

990 Kilocycles

WCAZ—Superior Broadcasting Service, Inc., Carthage, Ill.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1080 to 990 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and vertical antenna, and change studio and transmitter location from Carthage, Ill., to 1½ miles west of Carthage, Ill.

1060 Kilocycles

WNOE—James A. Noe, New Orleans, La.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1450 kc. to 1060 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 50 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, move transmitter from New Orleans, La., to approximately 2 miles N.E. of Ama, La. Amended to change name of applicant from WNOE, Inc., to James A. Noe.

1080 Kilocycles

NEW—Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Duluth, Minn. (P. O. 700 Torrey Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1080 kc., power of 10 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

1140 Kilocycles

NEW—The Lorain Journal Co., Lorain, Ohio (P. O. 205 Seventh St.)—Construction permit for a new standard

broadcast station to be operated on 1140 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—Leslie Henry Hacker, Paso Robles, Calif. (P. O. 472 N. Broad St., San Luis Obispo, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. (Contingent on grant of B5-P-4279 for KVEC.)

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re stockholders.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Community Broadcasting Company, a Partnership, composed of Richard M. Arnold, Jack O. K. Barfield, James M. Earnest, Albin F. Knight and J. Alfred Miller, Asheville, N. C. (P. O. Temp. 36 N. Griffing Blvd.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Robert W. Rounsaville, Cleveland, Tenn.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WDAK—L. J. Duncan, Leila A. Duncan, Josephine Rawls, Effie H. Allen, Allen M. Woodall and Margaret A. Pill, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license to Radio Columbus, Inc.

1370 Kilocycles

WFEA—H. M. Bitner, Manchester, N. H.—Voluntary assignment of license to WFEA, Inc.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—Green Bay Broadcasting Co., Green Bay, Wis. (P. O. 220 N. Jefferson St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KTOK—O. L. Taylor, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Voluntary assignment of license to KTOK, Inc.

1420 Kilocycles

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—West Alabama Broadcasting Co., a partnership composed of Frank W. Bruce and John E. Reynolds, Sr., Tuscaloosa, Ala. (P. O. % John E. Reynolds, Sr., P. O. Box 225, Northport, Ala.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change partnership name to West Alabama Broadcasting Co., a partnership composed of Frank W. Bruce and John E. Reynolds, Sr., change type of transmitter and specify transmitter location.

NEW—James Robert Meachem, Elmira, N. Y. (P. O. 5805 16th St., North Arlington, Va.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Paul Brake, Miami, Fla. (P. O. 3820 Wood Ave., Coconut Grove)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. (Call "WWBP" reserved.)

1490 Kilocycles

WRLD—L. J. Duncan, Leila A. Duncan, Josephine Rawls, Effie H. Allen, Allen M. Woodall and Margaret A.

(Continued on next page)

Pill, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., West Point, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license to L. J. Duncan, Leila A. Duncan and Josephine Rawls, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co.

1510 Kilocycles

NEW—Mansfield Journal Co., Mansfield, Ohio (P. O. 24 West 4th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1510 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1580 Kilocycles

NEW—Mon-Yough Broadcasting Company, McKeesport, Pa. (P. O. 507 Locust St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1580 kc., power of 500 watts, 1 KW, local sunset and unlimited hours of operation.

1590 Kilocycles

WBRY—American Republican, Inc., Waterbury, Conn.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—John F. Easley, Ardmore, Okla. (P. O. Hotel Ardmore)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 92.1 to 103.9 mc. band and coverage of 11,840 square miles.

NEW—Sooner Broadcasting Company, Oklahoma City, Okla. (P. O. 2712 First National Building)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage not specified.

NEW—Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on frequency, power and emission not specified. Amended to specify frequency as Channel #220, 91.9 mc., emission as special for FM and power of 10 KW.

NEW—Times Publishing Company of Wichita Falls, Wichita Falls, Texas—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 46.5 mc. and coverage of 12,800 square miles. Amended to change name from Rhea Howart to Times Publishing Company of Wichita Falls, frequency from 46.5 mc. to Channel #70, 101.9 mc. and specify studio location.

NEW—The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage of 7,780 square miles. Amended: to change transmitter site.

NEW—North Jersey Radio, Inc., Newark, N. J.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 43.5 mc. and coverage of 19,851 square miles. Amended: to change frequency from 43.5 mc. to 98 mc., coverage from 19,851 to 8,150 square miles, transmitter site from near Morris Plains, N. J., to W. Orange, N. J., change type of transmitter and population and change name of applicant from The Evening News Publishing Co. to North Jersey Radio, Inc.

W6XLA—Television Productions, Inc., Area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit to change frequency from Channels 11 and 12, 204-216 mc. to 480-508 mc., add aural transmitter with special emission for FM with 50 watts power and change type of visual transmitter.

NEW—Syracuse Broadcasting Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y. (P. O. 306 South Salina St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned in 100mc. band and coverage of 14,375 square miles.

NEW—S. H. Patterson, San Francisco, Calif. (P. O. 1355 Market St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage to be assigned by FCC chief engineer.

NEW—Unity Broadcasting Corporation of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (P. O. 128 N. 10th St.)—Construction

permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage to be assigned by chief engineer of FCC.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Unity Corporation, Inc., Erie, Pa. (P. O. 1014 Edison Bldg., Toledo, Ohio)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2, 54-60 mc. with ESR of 1250.

NEW—Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2, 54-60 mc. with ESR of 7084.

NEW—Hearst Publications, Inc. (San Francisco Examiner Dept.), San Francisco County, Calif. (P. O. Hearst Bldg., 3rd & Market Sts., San Francisco, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 66-72 mc. with ESR of 1472.85.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WJOT—Birmingham News Co., Area of Birmingham, Ala.—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from Ruth Lawson Hanson, Executrix, and C. B. Hanson, Jr., and Henry P. Johnston, Executors Under the Will of Victor H. Hanson, Deceased, to Ruth Lawson Hanson, Henry P. Johnston, Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., James E. Chappell and Harry B. Bradley, Trustees Under the Will of Victor H. Hanson, Deceased.

WSBT—The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use.

WBCA—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Construction permit to change frequency from 44.7 to 101.1 mc., install new transmitter and antenna and specify coverage as 6,589 square miles.

WBAM—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit to change frequency from 47.1 mc. to Channel #43, 96.5 mc., make changes in transmitting equipment and install new antenna and specify coverage as 9,869 square miles and request Metropolitan station.

WJAX—City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla.—Construction permit to increase power from 5 KW day and 1 KW night to 5 KW day and night and install directional antenna for night use.

KROW—KROW, Inc., Oakland, Calif.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location from Oakland, Calif., to San Francisco, Calif.

KABC—The Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3590, as modified which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change in transmitter location) for extension of completion date from 1-9-46 to 4-9-46.

W6XYZ—Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit to change transmitter site from Los Angeles, Calif., to Pasadena, Calif.

WJXN—P. K. Ewing, Jr., and F. C. Ewing, a partnership, d/b as Ewing Broadcasting Company, Jackson, Miss.—Construction permit to make changes in vertical antenna and ground system.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

No complaints, cease and desist orders, or stipulations were issued this week by the Commission.

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 50, December 14, 1945

FM Department

FCC RELEASES SURVEY ON PROBABLE FM COSTS

The FCC today released its survey on the probable prices and delivery dates of equipment for FM stations. The survey follows:

The study was made at the request of Senator Glen H. Taylor of the Senate Small Business Committee which is headed by Senator James E. Murray.

The figures reveal that the principal items—transmitter, antenna and control console—for operation in the new 88-108 megacycle FM band will cost substantially less even under post-war conditions than the estimates made for such equipment in the old 42-50 mc band in 1944.

The probable prices of six major items of broadcast equipment for a 250 watt station range from a minimum

of \$6,420 to a maximum of \$14,500; for a 1 kw station, from \$10,020 to \$20,010; for a 3 kw station, from \$12,420 to \$24,427; for a 10 kw station, from \$22,020 to \$34,566; and for a 50 kw station, from \$73,520 to \$85,110. The six items included in these prices are transmitters (including royalties), antenna (but not supporting structures), control consoles, remote pick-up (wire line), turntables, and monitors.

With respect to the delivery dates of the above equipment, it appears that the transmitter delivery date will be the limiting factor, since antenna and consoles are either available now or will be available by January 1946. For orders placed in November 1945, a transmitter for a 250 watt station can be obtained by June 1946, for a 1 kw station by April 1946, and for a 3 kw station by May 1946, for a 10 kw station by July 1946, and for a 50 kw station by January 1947, according to the survey.

However, first deliveries on orders placed prior to November can be made as follows: 250 watt station, January 1946; 1 kw station, February 1946; 3 kw station, May 1946; 10 kw station, June 1946; 50 kw station in August 1946.

(The results of the survey are shown in the following tables.)

Table I—Estimated cost of major broadcast property items for 250W FM station, November 1945

Equipment	Low Estimate	Median Estimate	High Estimate
Transmitters (Including Patent Royalty).....	\$3,800	\$4,500	\$5,940
Antennae ¹ (Excluding Supporting Structure).....	950	1,700	3,250
Control Consoles.....	830	1,800	3,000
Remote Pick-up (Wire Line)....	75	208	800
Turntables.....	165	450	650
Monitors.....	600	850	860
TOTAL.....	\$6,420	\$9,508	\$14,500

¹Estimates for 2-bay antennae only.

<i>Estimates for one-bay antennae:</i>	
Low.....	\$500
Median.....	1,500
High.....	2,000

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers.

Compiled by the Accounting, Statistical and Tariff Department, Economics Division.

Table II—Estimated cost of major broadcast property items for 1000W FM station, November 1945

Equipment	Low Estimate	Median Estimate	High Estimate
Transmitters (Including Patent Royalty).....	\$6,500	\$9,200	\$10,500
Antennae ¹ (Excluding Supporting Structure).....	1,850	2,250	4,200
Control Consoles.....	830	1,800	3,000
Remote Pick-up (Wire Line)....	75	208	800
Turntables.....	165	450	650
Monitors.....	600	850	860
TOTAL.....	\$10,020	\$14,758	\$20,010

¹ Estimate for 4-bay antennae only.

<i>Estimate for:</i>		2-bay	6-bay
Low.....	\$950	\$3,500	
Median....	1,700	3,700	
High.....	3,250	4,200	

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers.

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Justin Miller, *President*
 A. D. Willard, Jr., *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Special Counsel*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

Table III—Estimated cost of major broadcast property items for 3000W FM station, November 1945

Equipment	Low Estimate	Median Estimate	High Estimate
Transmitters (Including Patent Royalty).....	\$8,900	\$12,300	\$14,917
Antennae ¹ (Excluding Supporting Structure).....	1,850	2,250	4,200
Control Consoles.....	830	1,800	3,000
Remote Pick-up (Wire Lines)....	75	208	800
Turntables.....	165	450	650
Monitors.....	600	850	860
TOTAL.....	\$12,420	\$17,858	\$24,427

¹ Estimate for 4-bay antennae only. Estimate for:
 Low..... \$950 2-bay 6-bay
 Median... 1,700
 High..... 3,250 4,200

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers.

Table IV—Estimated cost of major broadcast property items for 10,000W FM station, November 1945

Equipment	Low Estimate	Median Estimate	High Estimate
Transmitters (Including Patent Royalty).....	\$18,500	\$21,750	\$25,056
Antennae ¹ (Excluding Supporting Structure).....	1,850	2,250	4,200
Control Consoles.....	830	1,800	3,000
Remote Pick-up (Wire Lines)....	75	208	800
Turntables.....	165	450	650
Monitors.....	600	850	860
TOTAL.....	\$22,020	\$27,308	\$34,566

¹ Estimate for 4-bay antennae only. Estimate for:
 Low..... \$950 2-bay 6-bay
 Median... 1,700
 High..... 3,250 4,200

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers.

Table V—Estimated cost of major broadcast property items for 50,000W FM station, November 1945

Equipment	Low Estimate	Median Estimate	High Estimate
Transmitters (Including Patent Royalty).....	\$70,000	\$75,000	\$75,600
Antennae ¹ (Excluding Supporting Structure).....	1,850	2,250	4,200
Control Consoles.....	830	1,800	3,000
Remote Pick-up (Wire Line)....	75	208	800
Turntables.....	165	450	650
Monitors.....	600	850	860
TOTAL.....	\$73,520	\$80,558	\$85,110

¹ Estimate for 4-bay antennae only. Estimate for:
 Low..... \$950 2-bay 6-bay
 Median... 1,700
 High..... 3,250 4,200

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers.

Table VI—Estimated cost of major broadcast property (i.e., transmitter; antenna, excluding supporting structures and control console) for FM stations by power

	FCC Survey, November 1945	General Electric—1944		
Power	Low estimate for selected items	Median estimate for selected items	Average estimate for selected items	Average estimate for all items
250W.....	\$5,580	\$8,000	\$.....	\$.....
1KW.....	8,280	12,700	20,000	42,000
3KW.....	11,580	16,350	26,250	33,250
10KW.....	21,180	25,800	30,000	74,285
50KW.....	72,680	79,050	102,000	136,530

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers. Estimates of General Electric in *How to Plan an FM Station*, 1944.

Table VII—First Delivery Dates of FM Transmitters

	Number of manufacturers				
First delivery date	250W	1KW	3KW	10KW	50KW
January 1946.....	1	2			
February.....	1	2			
March.....	1	1	3		
April.....		2	1		
May.....			2		
June.....	2	1	1	3	
July.....				1	
August.....					1
September.....				1	
November.....				1	
Early 1947.....	1		1		1
June 1947.....					1

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers.

(Continued on next page)

Table VIII—Estimated Delivery Dates of Orders for FM Transmitters Placed During November 1945

Estimated delivery date	Number of Manufacturers				
	250W	1KW	3KW	10KW	50KW
April 1946.....		1			
May.....			1		
June.....	2	2	2		
July.....				1	
August.....		1			
September.....	1	1	1		
October.....				1	
November.....				1	
Early 1947.....	1		1	1	2
Middle 1947.....					1

Source: Replies to FCC telegrams of November 5 and 17, 1945 requesting estimated cost of specified equipment for FM stations of varied powers.

CANADIANS STUDY FM

Marking the first time that A. Davidson Dunton has presided in his new capacity as chairman, the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. Board of Governors met recently at Ottawa with FM development as the chief topic on the agenda.

Recommendations from the Canadian Association of Broadcasters were considered, among them being a proposal that the same 100 channels (88-102 mc.) used in the U. S. be selected for Canadian FM broadcasters with 20 of these to be reserved for educational broadcasting. This move is seen as a highly practical one inasmuch as it would simplify set designing and manufacturing since most of the Canadian sets come from U. S. set makers.

Under this proposal Canadian stations near the international boundary would be staggered to eliminate interference with nearby stations across the line in the U. S.

Employee—Employer Relations Department

A committee of broadcasters met at the National Association of Broadcasters' headquarters last Friday to develop a plan for the setting up of an Employee-Employer Relations Department in the immediate future.

This forward-looking move, designed to provide a smooth relationship between radio employees and station and network management, is being taken at the behest of the Board of Directors of the Association which directed its new president, Justin Miller, to take the necessary steps in securing qualified personnel and in establishing policies and procedures for the operation of the new Department.

Selection of personnel will begin at once.

In attendance at the meeting were the following radio station and network executives of the Advisory Committee selected by Mr. Miller:

John H. MacDonald, NBC, vice-president in charge of finance; Harry LePoidevin, WRJN, Racine; Howard Lane, Field Enterprise, Chicago; Calvin Smith, president, KFAC, Los Angeles; William Fay, vice-president, WHAM, Rochester; Frank King, president, WMBR, Jacksonville; F. W. Borton, president, WQAM, Miami; J. O. Maland, president, WHO, Des Moines; John Elmer (Chairman), president, WCBM, Baltimore; Frank White, vice president, CBS; Clair McCollough, general manager, WGAL, Lancaster.

Music

A group of radio station and network executives, representing all elements of American broadcasting, met in Washington Dec. 6 at the request of Justin Miller, newly elected president of the National Association of Broadcasters, for consideration of the future role of music and American musicians in the post-war expansion of radio when several thousand FM stations will be added to the present broadcasting spectrum.

Declaring that music and musicians will continue to play a vital role in future broadcasting, Mr. Miller said that these new stations, many of which will bring new faces and operations into the broadcasting field, will provide new and additional program services greatly expanding opportunities for both music and musicians.

Pointing out what American radio has done in the elevation of America's musical tastes, Mr. Miller stated that one direct outgrowth of the broadcasting of music over the last quarter century, has been the phenomenal increase in the number of students in music and voice schools in every part of the nation. This is further reflected, he said, in the increased demand reported by retailers for musical instruments of every type, including pianos.

In viewing the relations between the broadcasters and the musicians, the new leader of the NAB declared he was confident that harmony can prevail "in all our relations if we adhere to a policy that is fair and equitable to the listening public, the musician and the broadcaster."

A list of Committee members in attendance follows:

Frank White, vice president, CBS; Frank Russell, vice president, NBC; Keith Kiggins, president, American Broadcasting Co.; Robert Swezey, MBS; E. E. Hill, WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; Theodore C. Streibert, president, WOR, New York City; Paul Morency, general manager, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; T. A. M. Craven, vice president, Cowles Broadcasting Co.; Harold Ryan, vice president, Fort Industries, Toledo, Ohio; Clair McCollough, general manager, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; Marshall Pengra, general manager, KRNR, Roseburg, Ore.; Wayne Coy, WINX, Washington, D. C.; John Elmer, president, WCBM, Baltimore, Md.; Walter Damm, vice president, WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bureau of Broadcast Advertising

In line with an expansion aimed at the increase of service to member stations, the National Association of Broadcasters today announced the appointment of Hugh M. Higgins, former sales and program promotion manager for NBC, Washington, D. C., as Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising.

Mr. Higgins, who left the Army Air Forces this month with the rank of major, after four years as a public relations officer in the United States and China-Burma-India theater, will be in charge of sales promotion for the Broadcast Advertising Department. He will also be charged with the compilation, editing and distribution of radio success stories and all collateral sales promotional material conducive to the increase of radio advertising. His appointment is the second to be announced this month, and closely follows that of J. Allen Brown, Assistant Di-

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rector of Broadcasting Advertising in charge of Small Market Stations.

A veteran public relations and publicity man, Higgins has spent the past 15 years in media work as newspaperman, public relations director, radio announcer-writer and sales promotion executive. After graduation from college he became field sales representative for a national hosiery company, following which he was employed as a sales solicitation specialist for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

He entered radio as a sports announcer, newscaster and script writer with the Central States Broadcasting Company, Omaha, Neb., where he became engaged in the promotion of sales and programs. In 1941 he was named sales and program promotion manager for NBC and the Blue Network in Washington, D. C., leaving that post in 1942 to enter the armed forces.

Prior to his entrance into radio, Higgins as public relations director for the Creighton University in Omaha, assisted in the direction of the institution's radio panel as assistant director of the University of the Air, a mid-western program broadcast by WOW, the NBC regional station.

Programming

PROGRAM MANAGERS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS

The Program Managers Organization Committee of NAB met in New York Monday and Tuesday (10-11) for the purpose of giving further consideration to the proposal that NAB inaugurate a Program Department with a full time director. The report of the Committee will be submitted to President Miller.

Present at the meeting were the following Committee members:

Harold Fair, WHO, Chairman; Eugene Carr, WHBC; Ralph Hardy, KSL; Henry W. Slavick, WMC, ex-officio, Chairman of the Program Managers Executive Committee; Douglas Coulter, CBS; Clarence Menser, NBC; Willard Egolf, NAB, Special Counsel.

NAB CODE COMMITTEE MEETS NEXT WEEK

The NAB Code Committee will meet Dec. 17-18 at the Palmer House, Chicago. Discussion of topics which are expected to consume the two-day period are:

- (1) Discussion of Standards governing News Broadcasting.
- (2) Recommendations to NAB Board with respect to "Exceptions" to the section entitled "Commercial Programs and Length of Commercial Portion"—also length of five minute news commercial.
- (3) Discussion of limitation of commercials before, during and after chain and station breaks.
- (4) General Discussion of present Standards of Practice and any suggestions for further revision.

Members of the Committee who are expected to attend are: Chairman Herbert Hollister, KANS; Edgar L. Bill, WMBD; Arthur B. Church, KMBC; Henry P. Johnston, WSGN; Merle S. Jones, WOL; Ed Yocum, KGHL; Jan Schimek, CBS, Inc.; William S. Hedges, NBC; A. D. Willard, Jr., NAB; Edward M. Kirby, NAB; and Willard D. Egolf, NAB.

Members of the Board Liaison Committee are: Chairman, Paul W. Morency, WTIC; Hugh Terry, KLZ; and Campbell Arnoux, WTAR.

Guest of the Committee on Monday, Dec. 17, will be E. R. Vadeboncoeur, Vice President, WSYR; Chairman, NAB Radio News Committee.

DAYTIME SERIALS AND SPONSORS RESPONSIBILITIES

Two nationally known authorities discussed day time serials and the responsibility of the sponsor at the Women's Institute of St. Paul last week, attended by an audience of 12,000. During the meeting, in which Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity played a leading role, the American Forum of the Air broadcast a discussion on the subject "How Can We Keep Radio Free?" The MBS feature presided over by Theodore Granik, presented A. D. Willard, Jr., executive vice president of the NAB, Sydney Kaye, BMI General Counsel, FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr and Elmer A. Benson, chairman of the PAC Council.

The report on daytime serials was made by Frances Farmer Wilder, CBS Consultant on Daytime Programs:

Radio's Daytime Serial

Women of all kinds listen to daytime serials. Listeners are women with college education and women with money, as well as those who haven't such advantages. Over half the women who are at home in the daytime, listen to serials. Serial listeners are exactly like other women in their community. These are some of the facts uncovered by a recently completed survey of the whole field of daytime serials made by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

It was found that 54 per cent of the women at home in the daytime were listeners. They listened, on the average, to 5.8 serials a day or about 1 hour and 27 minutes each day. However, they listened 1 hour and 36 minutes a day to radio programs other than serials. They hear the serials 2.5 out of a possible 5 times a week, or about half the time. Serial listening is closely integrated with the life and work of the listener. Women reported that 69 per cent of the time they were doing their housework while they listened, and they reported that listening to the stories made them forget their ironing, dishwashing, sewing and other routine monotonous tasks.

Based on educational and economic standing, women interviewed in the study were grouped in three cultural levels for purposes of comparison. As expected, there were wide differences in interest, opinions, attitudes, and activities between women in different cultural levels. Within the same cultural levels, however, no significant differences exist between women who listen to serials and those who do not. Listener and non-listener, within the same cultural level, go to church in about the same numbers and about as frequently. Both belong to clubs, go to movies, read magazines and newspapers. Within the same cultural level they do these things about equally. Both groups, listener and non-listener, were happy to the same degree, their attitudes toward themselves, toward their families, and toward the world about them were entirely similar (within the cultural level).

These facts were established by batteries of questions answered by women from all parts of the United States in interviews conducted by Elmo Roper (of *Fortune* polls), and the findings were checked by other outside researchers—Dr. Raymond Franzen, Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, Dr. Carl Rogers.

Why do women listen to daytime serials? It is often said, "there is nothing else on the air to listen to." We looked at *that* one. We went to Boston, a large city; Columbus, a middle-sized city; Dubuque, a small city. We found that at all times there were five or more non-serial programs available. The statement then "there's nothing else on the air" is false-to-fact. There are other such false-to-fact statements, for instance: "Only illiterates or morons listen to serials." It was found that 40 per cent of the college women listen. The statement "women who listen are morbid—or will be" is also false-to-fact.

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There is no evidence to prove it. There is evidence to prove that women who listen are as happy as those who do not. Frequently these false-to-fact statements are made by critics who preface their remarks by saying, "Oh course, I *never* listen to serials, but—" Such criticism is unjustified. On the other hand, literary criticism of the serial form has justification and can serve a constructive purpose.

To understand the basis for literary criticism, our research experts spent hours listening to serials; they carefully studied numerous scripts; they analyzed thousands and thousands of comments from listeners and non-listeners.

The women who listen to serials gave two reasons for listening: "It's true to life," and "they give lessons in living." But when the research staff analyzed the serial for content, plot, character and setting, it was found that the serials were not true-to-life. Characters were pretty much black or white; plot was frequently a series of improbable incidents. From listeners' comments it was found that the serials were considered true-to-life when one could identify such a character in the story and if the action "could happen." By analysis of both listeners' comments and scripts, the researchers found that much of this "true-ness to life" is due to two factors: the human voice which is unquestionably *alive*, and the method of presentation. The serials are presented at the same time, five days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, and are closely related to the actual living pattern of the listener.

If this analysis is correct and sensible, we believe that it offers great encouragement to serial-program producers to improve the plays; that if they can be better written, can have greater literary and social and real dramatic value, they will not only be more effective in pleasing those who already accept them as true-to-life—but will also convince those who now think them artificial that they are in fact a reflection of life itself.

To improve serial stories our research staff, after an analysis of thousands of comments from listeners and non-listeners, and a detailed study of the content of the stories, has offered several suggestions. These suggestions, made to increase the satisfaction of the listener and to attract the nonlistener, are as follows:

1. Make the characters motivate the plot, because nearly half the listeners are primarily interested in characters.
2. Develop the social and economic situations of the characters more fully; let them represent more different "levels" of society. This will permit far greater variety in emotional values.
3. Play on wider themes. The love triangle and unrequited love are facts of life—but not the only ones.
4. Let motives be plausible. (A writer recently told me he had been asked to continue a current serial; when he took over he found the hero unarmed in a circle of 20 men, each with two drawn guns. He told the sponsor, "I'm sorry, but I can't write a Paul Bunyan. I've got to write about reasonable people getting out of plausible situations.") We know listeners like plausibility.
5. Use more logic, less contrived accident and coincidence in the story. Amnesia, surgical operations, kidnapping, and sudden death have great surprise value, and they happen in life, but not all the time to all people. And the clearer the *people* become in the story, the less the writer will have to rely on hackneyed plot tricks.
6. Use less narration, more live action. Our study showed that only 22 per cent of the action in these daytime serials occurred "on the microphone"—that is, acted out—the other 78 per cent was narration: "what-happened" being talked *about* by somebody else. (The same folks who listen daytime, listen to Lux Radio Theatre, The Aldrich Family, and Screen Guild at night—and they love the high pace of live action.)
7. Set higher standards of production, and make it possible for the writer to keep them high. Fifteen minutes a day, 5 days a week, 52 weeks a year—it's hard for a writer not to fall into routine. Stereotypes can be avoided both in casting and in production.

8. Be sure the total outlook of each serial is socially desirable rather than socially harmless. This does *not* mean that the serial should be used as a tract, as propaganda, or as a vehicle for controversy. A heroine can't well be a partisan Republican or Democrat without offending her opposites among the audience, but she can well be a woman with a sense of responsibility for governing our country—a woman who believes in the *vote* on both sides.

In conclusion, there is great hope for the serial story, for its sound entertainment, its pleasure, the good it does and can do. With a little intelligent cooperation from the specialists, the justified critics can have what they want. We know that the daytime serial is an important and helpful factor in the lives of American women. We think it will remain a part of daytime radio. And we know that it is steadily and rapidly being improved.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A COMMERCIAL SPONSOR

The vice-president of General Mills, Inc., Samuel C. Gale, made an address on the responsibilities of the sponsor at the St. Paul meeting. His remarks follow:

There is little doubt but that the commercial sponsors of radio programs, particularly the experienced sponsors, have increasingly recognized certain responsibilities beyond the selling effectiveness of their commercial messages. This is in part a reflection of increased recognition by advertising as a whole that there is a social and economic and educational responsibility in the use of this selling tool. But in the case of a radio sponsor this is heightened by the more direct contact which radio gives the advertiser with his public. An advertiser in other media may go along for many years with practically no direct comment from those whom he reaches with his message. But once he becomes a radio sponsor he is sure to receive letters from the public, commenting upon the good or bad features of his program. Many of these letters are addressed to the president of the sponsoring company and in consequence he is brought into direct contact with the advertising program, which frequently had been wholly handled by other company executives. The result has been that from the top down, the members of a sponsoring organization feel a closer personal association with their radio programs than with practically any other phase of their advertising operations.

On the whole, this seems to be a very healthy situation. Advertising has, during the past twenty years, become such an important force in our whole life and economy, that those using this force should fill an intimate part in it, and should feel that it places upon them a real responsibility to make it more effective and more constructive.

Our company has recently announced three simple principles to govern all of our advertising:

1. Our advertising shall be factual, informative and educational.
2. Our advertising shall render the maximum of helpful service.
3. Our advertising shall, in so far as possible, attempt to expand markets rather than merely take business from a competitor.

We have been steadily working toward these principles for many years. With the approach of the end of the war, last summer, we finally put them down in the foregoing form, had them enthusiastically endorsed by the principal executives of the company, and incorporated them in our annual report to the stockholders at the end of our last fiscal year.

While many factors and considerations contributed to the formulation of this simple platform, our experience as sponsors of many different types of radio programs over a period of twenty-five years was a major force in bringing this about.

In interpreting these principles, in the development of our radio programs, we must think of the public as a whole, because radio is outstandingly a means of mass communication. In the case of radio programs broadcast during the working hours on week days, we consider

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our public primarily as a cross section of the homemakers of America. In the case of a program broadcast shortly before or after the traditional evening dinner hour, we think first of the boys and girls of the nation even though their parents may be listening with them. In the case of a program broadcast later in the evening, we think primarily of a mixed adult audience. In the case of a program broadcast in the very early morning hours we think first of the farm families and second of shift workers in industrial plants. The latter became a significant radio public during the war period.

As a sponsor we seek variety in our programs. Entertainment has been and always will be the thing most sought after by the biggest segment of the radio audience. In consequence, entertainment suitable to the particular public available at the various broadcasting hours is the biggest radio ingredient. News and other informative and cultural broadcasts have, however, shown marked increase in popularity during recent years. While news as such reached a peak during the latter months of the war, there is every reason to believe that helpful information of various types will be an increasingly important ingredient in radio broadcasting in the future. As a food manufacturer we have sought to meet this need, and our oldest continuous radio program is devoted strictly to the giving of sound and helpful homemaking advice and inspiration to the women of America. More and more attention is being given to the incorporation in our commercial messages of a maximum of factual information and helpful service. We believe that this is a sound trend which will grow in the months and years to come.

While radio in its twenty-five years has enjoyed phenomenal growth, it is still in many respects a youth. In the next twenty-five years the whole field of broadcasting will probably experience even more profound changes than it has to date. It is our hope and belief that commercial sponsors will grow with this great medium, and will use it not only as an economic force in the distribution of goods and services, but as a helpful force in enlightening and serving the public not only in the fields of entertainment and enlightenment, but in bringing the public and business enterprise closer together through the type of mass personal contact which this medium alone can offer.

INS HAS NEW RADIO COLUMN

In step with rapidly expanding interest in radio news on all fronts, the International News Service announces that it is launching a new radio column which will be supplied to newspapers using its wire service.

INS Radio News Manual

"The first thing to remember," says Robert W. Brown, executive news editor of the INS radio department, "is that radio's only editorial policy is a policy of good taste, accuracy and fair play."

The above observation is made by Mr. Brown in a new radio news manual which he has prepared. Further advice to the radio news room has been selected from the manual as follows:

"Consult with the newscaster on the spotting of the commercials, if the newscast is sponsored. For instance, do not follow a story of tragedy by a flip or humorous commercial.

"When possible, spot the commercial to follow some domestic story of not too grave consequence or some feature story. Thus the commercial will not break through some serious train of thought set up in the listener's mind. This not only makes for good taste, but it gives the advertiser a break.

"If a bulletin comes in on the teletype while the newscaster is on the air, get it to him as soon as possible, preferably before he reaches his backtimed section.

"Caution all newscasters against using the stock phrase, 'Here is a bulletin just handed to me' before he has had time to glance at the dispatch. It might not be a bulletin.

"Write in bold print a descriptive slug on every piece of copy handed to the newscaster while he is on the air.

"Make it 'Disaster Bulletin,' or 'Tax Story Bulletin,' etc.

Thus tipped off as to the nature of the dispatch, he can introduce it smoothly.

"If the story handed to the newscaster while he is on the air reports the death of a prominent person, slug it: 'DEATH—SLOW.' On glancing at the label, he will not race right into such a dispatch with the same speed and expression used to describe an exciting news development.

"A 30- or 40-second headline-type summary is desirable at the end of the newscast.

"Some listeners might have tuned in late and missed an important dispatch. Others, with their interest aroused by some particular story, appreciate having it summarized for them at the end.

"Most newscasters prefer to end their program on a light note. In any case, never end it on a note of tragedy. This is not fair to yourself, the sponsor or the program following."

WHEN IS "OFF THE RECORD" OFF?

J. R. Wiggins, editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and *Dispatch*, makes the following comment on "off the record" statements in a new *Editorial Handbook* which he has recently written for the guidance of editorial staff members of the above mentioned papers. It is herewith reprinted for its possible interest to Radio News Directors:

"Those who wish to speak 'off the record' will have to satisfy the editors . . . that there is a cogent reason for the request, founded either in the necessity of military security or in the legitimate rights of a secret organization to privacy.

"When these necessities and rights do not obtain, statements made at public gatherings are not 'off the record.' They will be reported as fully as their news interests seem to warrant. What is said in a public meeting is not 'off the record.'"

INTERNATIONAL

PORTER COMMENTS ON BERMUDA RESULTS

Chairman Paul A. Porter of the FCC Monday (10) described the recent Bermuda Telecommunications Conference as "The greatest advancement in international communications since the establishment of direct radio circuits."

"The old position of a tight British monopoly and telegraph communications to Empire points was abandoned," Porter told a news conference, adding:

"Before the war, businessmen and newspapers could communicate to British Empire points only indirectly. The rate structure was irrational."

Porter said the conference of American and British Commonwealth of Nations representatives changed this situation by "two principal achievements: 1. By authorizing direct radio communications from the U. S. to principal points in the British Commonwealth. 2. By agreeing on substantial downward adjustments in telegraph rates for ordinary and press messages."

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON BERMUDA CONFERENCE

Following is brief summary of Bermuda Telecommunications Agreement signed by the United States and British Commonwealth, as released last week by the Department of State:

1. Radiotelegraph circuits, existing direct circuits United Kingdom: Circuits retained subject to examination as to number required and consultation before any discontinued. Australia, New Zealand and India: One cir-

(Continued on page 616)

"Telling the World" Report No.5

Station Originations in Support Victory Loan

Period — November 25-December 1

(Network Originations Excluded)

Treasury Salutes	3,214
Music for Millions	2,575
Sing for Victory	1,700
Diary Personalities	1,885
Crosby Record	3,049
Gibbs Record	1,432
Wayne Record	1,483
Sports Personalities Speak	2,853
Industrial Leaders Speak	1,565

Wood Record	185
Stokes Record	237

Spots	Regular Length	45,341
	2-min	628
	3-min	268

Programs	5-min	793
	7-min	8
	10-min	433
	15-min	762
	25-min	3
	30-min	309
	45-min	4
	1 hour	31
	1 hour 5-min	2
	1½ hours	10
	1 hour 45-min	2
	2 hours	11
	2¼ hours	12
	3 hours	6
	4¼ hours	1

cuit each retained. Bermuda: Both circuits retained, subject agreement Bermuda Government. Gambia, Gold Coast and British Guiana: Circuits to be discontinued.

2. New circuits: South Africa: Governments of United States and South Africa to undertake a joint study to determine whether conditions justify establishment of circuits. Jamaica: One circuit to be established subject to agreement Jamaica Government. Palestine: One circuit to be established, subject to agreement of Palestine Government. Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong: United Kingdom in consultation with authorities of territories concerned, to undertake study to determine whether conditions warrant establishment of direct circuits.

3. General consideration: Signatory governments agree to present for consideration of next international conference statement on following lines, set out in an annex: general considerations concerning establishment of direct radiotelegraph circuits.

4. Exclusive arrangements signatory governments: not to support or approve efforts by their companies to prevent or obstruct establishment of direct circuits between the United States or British Commonwealth points and other countries.

5. Transit traffic. Traffic normally handled over direct circuits to be restricted to terminal traffic.

Article two: Telegraph Rates

6. Ceiling rates. Ceiling rate between United States and British Commonwealth 30 cents or 1s. 6d. full rate and 20 cents or 1s. Code. Existing international proportions for deferred and letter telegrams maintained.

7. Press rates. Ceiling press rate between United States and British Commonwealth six and one half cents or 4d. No rate already below this ceiling to be increased. Penny press rate within British Commonwealth is maintained and may be extended to any other country.

8. Terminal and transit charges. Terminal and transit charges for traffic to which ceiling rate applies to be uniform. Countries classified in two categories:

A. Extensive area.

B. All others for traffic to which the ceiling rate applies, terminal charge four cents or 2 and one half d. for countries in category A, and two and one half cents or one and one half d. for countries in category B. At transit charge three and one third cents or 2d. for countries in category A, and one and two thirds cents or one d. for countries in category B. Terminal and transit charges for other classifications of traffic proportional to the charges collected. Arrangements shall not involve any increase in existing terminal and transit charges.

9. Division of tolls. In case of direct circuits portion of tolls remaining after deduction terminal and transit charges divided 50:50. Reductions in payments for services over indirect routes resulting from the introduction of reduced rates to be borne in same proportion as present charges now divided. Applications of this section to existing contracts to be considered by parties concerned.

10. Currency. Tariffs to be drawn up in dollars and in sterling, and be approximately equivalent at \$4.03 to 1 pound. In event of alteration in average of buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfer of dollars and sterling by more than 2 per cent for \$4.03 to the pound, arrangement to be made on request for consultation on adjustment. In any country other than United States and United Kingdom schedule of charges in local currency for messages to be approximately equivalent of the tariffs in dollars and in sterling at average of buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers of the currency in terms of dollars or sterling. Balance due between parties concerned to be calculated in accordance with tariffs in dollars and sterling and settlement made in currency of country of creditor party on the basis of \$4.03 to the pound restricted to period up to date of request for consultation of new tariffs in event of change in exchange rate. In extending to other countries the new ceiling rate United States and British Commonwealth to seek establishment of a tariff on a dollar-sterling basis. Should international monetary fund provided for in the Bretton Woods agreement be established, any necessary modifications in provisions above to be considered.

11. Date arrangements. This article to be brought into force as soon as possible and not later than April 1, 1946. So far as practicable to be introduced as from a

common date. Note: All references in this article to dollars and cents and to pounds, shillings and pence are United States and United Kingdom currency respectively.

Article Three. Press communications.

12. Private point to point channels for press principle approved.

13. Reception of multiple address press radio communications. United States and United Kingdom and Canada will permit direct reception. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and the United Kingdom on behalf of her colonies will arrange for reception through the telegraph administrations, position of southern Rhodesia reserved.

Article Four. Cables.

14. Present arrangements for mutual consultation and cooperative action with respect to the trans-Atlantic cable to be continued.

Article Five. Standardization.

15. Commonwealth support recommendation to be made by the United States Government to study the establishment of a standardized switching system for international telegraph communications based on standard five unit code. To study the establishment of standards: carrier shift operation for single channel circuits. Multitone operation for multichannel circuits. Performance specifications for phototelegraphic equipment to provide for inter-working, including modulation equipment for radio transmissions.

Article Six. General provisions.

16. Consultation. Parties to agreement to consult on all matters coming within its purview, and advise one another regarding all intended changes in rates on routes of interest to one another.

17. Acceptance. By their approval of agreement all governments will accept it on own behalf and in respect of all colonies, et cetera.

18. Entry into force. Agreement comes into force between signatory governments upon the receipt by United Kingdom Government of the respective notifications of approval. Signatures follow. Agreement ends.

Following summary of protocol:

The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the United States of America covering exclusive telecommunications arrangements. The United Kingdom and the United States delegations agree.

1. It is understood that the question of any further modifications of the concession required to permit of the cooperation of other direct radiotelegraph circuits by the Saudi Arabian Government would be for determination by the latter.

2. Greece. If Greek and United States Governments desire direct circuit United Kingdom Government will promote it as soon as the new United Kingdom body succeeds to the rights and obligations of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

3. Should the United Kingdom Government desire to open direct radiotelegraph circuits with any countries with which United States companies may have exclusive arrangements, the United States Government will use their good offices with the United States companies and the governments concerned to meet these requests.

4. Applies similar language to any other countries where it might hereafter appear that United Kingdom or United States Governments hold exclusive arrangements.

5. Provides that circuits set up under protocol should be open to transit traffic only on conditions set out in agreement subject to concurrence of governments concerned. Protocol ends.

Television

TELEVISION INSTITUTE MEETS IN JANUARY

An attendance of more than 500 is expected at a meeting that will have as its chief topic the future of television on Jan. 29 at the Hotel Statler in Washington.

(Continued on next page)

Guest speaker will be Chairman Paul A. Porter of the FCC. Other speakers and their subjects are as follows: Richard Hubbell, Crosley Broadcasting Corp., chairman of a panel on "Programming and Production"; "Radio vs. Television," Hubbell; "Types of Television Programs," Harvey Marlowe, American Broadcasting Company; "Producing Television Programs," Bob Emery, Bamberger Broadcasting System; "Using Local Television Talent," Irwin A. Shane, editor of "Televiser"; "The Use of Film," Paul Alley, NBC; "The FCC and Television," Paul Porter; "Recent Television Developments," E. W. Engstrom, RCA Laboratories; "Our Use of Intra-Store Television," Dave Arons, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia; "A Report from Britain," Maurice Gorham, BBC, (Speaking from London); "Will Television Advertising Be Expensive?" Paul Mowrey, American Broadcasting Company; "How We Advertised on Television," Charles J. Durban, U. S. Rubber Company; "What Wanamaker's Has Done About Television," Herbert Taylor, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories; "Television's Challenge to the Advertiser," Dan D. Halpin; "Television Compared with Newspapers and Radio," Paul Raibourn, Television Products, Inc.; "The Queen Was in the Kitchen," film by William J. Valentine, American Central Mfg. Co.

TELE STEP-UP

WNBT, New York City, began a six-day television operation on Monday (10). On the air every day except Tuesdays, the station thus extends time on the air to about 17½ hours a week.

ABC-ABS AGREEMENT

An announcement comes from Mark Woods, president of the American Broadcasting Co., and Leonard A. Versluis, president of the Associated Broadcasting Corp., that an agreement has been reached whereby American will continue to use the ABC designation, and Associated will use the letters ABS to conform with the name under which Associated will in the future be known—Associated Broadcasting "System" instead of "Corporation."

RADIO IN UNRRA BILL

The House on Tuesday (11) approved a Senate-House conference Committee report which puts news and radio recommendations back into the \$550,000,000 UNRRA appropriations bill, from which the Senate had struck a stronger amendment.

The amendment requesting the President to seek the admission of U. S. radio and press correspondents into UNRRA-aided countries to report news of UNRRA activities. Senate action still is necessary.

The rider is identical with one added by the House the week before to legislation authorizing U. S. participation in UNRRA for an additional 18 months. Written by Rep. Herter (R-Mass.), it was substituted for a rider by Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) which would have forced countries receiving UNRRA aid to permit its reporting by the American press.

FCC PERMITS ORAL ARGUMENT ON RAILROAD RADIO SERVICE RULES

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday adopted an Order permitting oral argument on the proposed new Part 16, Rules and Regulations Governing Railroad Radio Service, issued by the Commission on November 14, 1945. Oral argument is scheduled for December 20, 1945, at 10:00 A.M.

The Association of American Railroads, on behalf of

its members, has filed objection to the adoption of Sections 16.21 and 16.22 of the Rules in the form proposed. The Association urges (1) deletion of the sentence in Section 16.21 relating to issuance of experimental authorizations to communications common carriers for the purpose of providing railroad radio service; and (2) that Section 16.22 be changed to provide that the license term for stations operating in this service shall be five years instead of two years as provided in the present Section 16.22. The Association further stated that it is possible that other objections may be presented when all the railroads have had further time to study the rules as a whole.

The Commission further ordered that the new Part 16 shall not become effective until further order of the Commission.

RR RADIO

Senator Wheeler announced Tuesday (11) that the Interstate Commerce Commission had recommended legislation which would authorize it to require the installation of radio or other communication systems on railroad trains.

The Commission's Legislative Committee wrote Wheeler that a Bill of that nature which he introduced in the Senate "reflects the wide interest in train communication systems, particularly those employing the principle of radio, which has been recently manifested."

NO SOVIET RADIO AT WAR DEPARTMENT

In response to inquiries from the press, the War Department last week issued the following statement:

There is no Soviet radio station existing in the War Department.

There is a three channel multi-channel radio communication system operated by the Army between this country and Algiers with an automatic relay from that terminal to Moscow providing two channels of communication. This system of communication with Moscow was established at the request of the United States Military Mission in Moscow on the recommendation of Joint Chiefs of Staff and under a directive of the Army Chief of Staff.

The facilities at the Moscow terminal of this communication system are provided by the Soviet Government in return for which it is provided the facilities of one channel of the system operated and controlled by the U. S. Army.

The British Government has repeatedly used similar facilities for communication between here and London and between here and other portions of the British Empire. In addition to this the British Government has the exclusive use of communication facilities rented by them from Western Union.

This system of communication was requested by the United States Military Mission in Moscow for its convenience in communicating with the United States. Existing commercial communications between the United States and Moscow were inadequate. Commercial facilities between these two countries only operated on a schedule of two to six hours a day with a resulting backlog of messages creating a three to four day delay.

The radio-telephonic security equipments referred to in a newspaper story as having been given to the British Government have never been used except under control and operation of the United States Army.

REMARKS OF HAROLD E. STASSEN AT THE ST. PAUL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, DECEMBER 4

I count it a pleasure to join with you this evening in extending greetings, and a well done to the radio industry of America on this occasion of the 25th Anniversary of modern radio broadcasting. It is only 50 years ago that the Italian born, American citizen, Guglielmo Marconi, laid the groundwork for radio, this science of the air waves, with his presentation of wireless telegraphy to the world.

(Continued on next page)

Since that date men of many nations have made significant contributions to the development of radio. James Clark Maxwell, the Scotch physicist, discovered the nature of the ether through which radio waves are carried; Heinrich Hertz, a German, produced electric waves that traveled through space; Edouard Branly, a Frenchman, invented an instrument that detects invisible impulses; Britain's John Ambrose Fleming; Hungary's Michael Pupin; and America's own electrical wizards, Thomas Alva Edison and Davis Arnoff, and Philo Farnsworth and Dr. Vladimar Sworykin, and many others have made significant contributions to the advance.

And thus it has been that we now can listen with the mere twist of the dial to programs from far corners of the earth.

Unquestionably this advance in radio has had a very significant impact upon the information of the people of the world. Unquestionably the success of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco was contributed to to a marked degree by the alert and rapid reporting and commenting on the airways. The degree to which the people of the world understand each other in the years ahead will have a very important bearing upon their success in living together. Radio—free radio—can and must play an important part in the development of this understanding and greater information between peoples. I hope the day is not too far distant when we have worldwide radio networks, with series of stations in every land, with programs originating in successions though the day from one nation after the other, with music and prose and drama and comment and news from around the globe, freely given, without censorship. When that day comes, it will mark an important milestone on that long and difficult trail toward a just and lasting peace in this, One World.

GOOD RADIO

Under the heading, *Advertising Pays Dividends in Good Radio*, Michael R. Hanna, who in addition to being managed of WHCU, Cornell University Station at Ithaca, is also a member of the NAB Public Relations Committee, has published the following editorial in his WHCU publication which is circulated among sponsors and listeners:

"It is not difficult to understand and in many cases to justify the complaint of some listeners that too much advertising tends to decrease one's enjoyment of radio. The broadcasting industry has enjoyed unprecedented advertising support during the past few years. Some broadcasters have given too little thought to the listener by paying too much attention to fiscal reports from their bookkeeping departments. It must be urged, however, that the entire industry must not be indicted for the mistakes of a few stations.

"The kind of radio America wants can be provided only by substantial advertising revenue. The Philharmonic Orchestra, fine educational programs, news, and top-notch radio entertainment generally cost a great deal of money. They are available today at no cost whatever to the listener. As the industry gets older, we note great strides in our house-cleaning campaign. More advertising is becoming more institutional and more dignified. Many stations are refusing to sell time to the less conscientious advertiser. Products represented in many printed media cannot be found on the schedules of radio stations. (Why not check that the next time you pick up a paper or magazine?).

"Just as a small income is reflected by a family's lower standard of living, so does a lack of advertising limit the quality and quantity of radio programs designed to serve the community. Proponents of government-owned, advertising-free broadcasts should be warned that the almost certain result will be political management of radio. Hitler owned broadcasting in Germany. In countries where it exists, government operation is much less solicitous of the tastes of all the people with the result that, because of the absence of the American system of competitive broad-

casting, listeners are forced to either take or leave the offerings of a single government-operated network.

"It is not with smug satisfaction that we defend the American system. We say that it alone can serve best if broadcasters and listeners together speed up the house-cleaning job."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, December 17. They are subject to change.

Monday, December 17

Broadcast to be held before Commissioners
Durr, Jett, Denny and Wills

KQW—Sherwood B. Brunton, Mott Q. Brunton and Ralph R. Brunton as Individuals and Trustees and C. L. McCarthy (Transferors), Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Transferee)—Transfer of control of Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd. (KQW), 740 kc., 5 KW., unlimited day-night and day.

NEW—Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Indiana—C. P., 1490 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, December 19

NEW—O. E. Richardson, R. W. Widdel, and S. G. Strasburg d/b as Voice of Marion, Marion, Ind.—C. P., 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Chronicle Publishing Company, Inc., Marion, Ind.—C. P., 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Logansport, Ind.—C. P., 1230 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—Nashville Radio Corp., Nashville, Tenn.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—A. G. Beaman and T. B. Baker, Jr., a Partnership, d/b as Capitol Broadcasting Co., Nashville, Tenn.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—E. E. Murrey, Tony Sudekum, Harben Daniel and J. B. Fuqua, a Partnership, d/b as Tennessee Broadcasters, Nashville, Tenn.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—J. W. Birdwell, Nashville, Tenn.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Tennessee Radio Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Cecil N. Elrod, Cecil N. Elrod, Jr., and S. D. Wooten, Jr., a Partnership d/b as Murfreesboro Broadcasting Service, Murfreesboro, Tenn.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Friday, December 21

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 590 kc., 5 KW., unlimited.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 1510 kc., 10 KW., unlimited day-night.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

✓ KLCN—Harold L. Sudbury, Blytheville, Ark.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power, upon condition that no

(Continued on next page)

operation of the station may occur between local sunset and local sunrise.

✓ **W2XCS**—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station, on an experimental basis only, conditions, and subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651. Power 1 KW. (peak) Vis. and 1 KW. Aur.

✓ **WINS**—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York City—Granted modification of construction permit for extension of completion date to 2-28-46, subject to conditions as the Chief Engineer shall deem necessary to determine that the DA pattern is obtained and maintained, and subject further to the express condition that permittee herein shall satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within the 250 mv/m contour, including external cross modulation. (Action taken 11-30-45)

✓ **WATX**—The Regents of the Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing a new non-commercial educational broadcast station, to change frequency from 42.1 mc. to "to be determined by FCC," change power from 50 KW. and type of transmitter to "to be determined," change transmitter location a distance of 420 feet and for approval of antenna, and extension of completion date to 6-16-46.

MISCELLANEOUS

✓ **Crescent Broadcast Corp.**, Shenandoah, Pa.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for a new station and the amendments filed with motion were accepted.

✓ **The New Mexico Publishing Co.**, Santa Fe, New Mexico—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with motion was accepted.

✓ **Booth Radio Stations, Inc.**, Saginaw, Mich.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with motion was accepted. (Docket 6805)

✓ **Booth Radio Stations, Inc.**, Lansing, Mich.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with motion was accepted. (Docket 6927)

✓ **Booth Radio Stations, Inc.**, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with motion was accepted. (Docket 6957)

✓ **Booth Radio Stations, Inc.**, Flint, Mich.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with motion was accepted. (Docket 6923)

✓ **Valley Broadcasting Co.**, Stockton, Cal.—Granted motion for leave to amend its application for construction permit, the amendment was accepted and the application removed from the hearing docket.

✓ **WRAW**—Raymond A. Gaul and Harold O. Landis, Transferees, WGAL, Inc., and Keystone Broadcasting Corp. (Transferees), Reading, Pa.—Granted petition for waiver of Sec. 1.382(b) of the Commission's rules so as to accept late their written appearance in re application for transfer of control of corporation, ordered said rules waived and accepted written appearance of petitioners.

✓ **E. Anthony & Sons, Inc.** (Bristol Broadcasting Co., Inc.), Boston, Mass.—Granted motion for dismissal without prejudice of application for new FM station.

✓ **Utica Observer-Dispatch, Inc.**, Utica, N. Y.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.

✓ **WCAM**—The City of Camden, Camden, N. J.—Granted motion for extension of time within which WCAM may file its exceptions to the Proposed Decision of the Commission, and ordered time extended to and including January 7, 1946. The Commission on its own motion extended the time to January 7 to the other parties involved in this proceeding to file their exceptions.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

580 Kilocycles

NEW—Middle West Broadcasting Co., Inc., St. Paul, Minn. (P. O. E622 First National Bank Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 580 kc., power of 1 KW. night and 5 KW. daytime, unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna day and night.

780 Kilocycles

NEW—Eugene Broadcasters, Inc., Eugene, Oreg. (P. O. 1039 Willamette St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 790 kc., power of 500 watts night and 1 KW. daytime and unlimited hours of operation.

820 Kilocycles

NEW—Crescent Broadcast Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa. (P. O. 1017 Public Ledger Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 820 kc., power of 1 KW. and daytime hours of operation.

950 Kilocycles

NEW—E. T. Wright, Orlando, Fla. (P. O.—P. O. Box #1176, Lakeland, Fla.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 950 kc., power of 1 KW., directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation.

990 Kilocycles

NEW—Frederick Wesley Mizer, Orlando, Fla. (P. O. 1325 Santa Cruz Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 990 kc., power of 1 KW., directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation.

1060 Kilocycles

KROY—Royal Miller, Marion Miller, L. H. Penney, Gladys W. Penney d/b as Royal Miller Radio, Sacramento, Calif.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1240 to 1060 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW., install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

1110 Kilocycles

NEW—Rehall Broadcasting Co., Inc., Norristown, Pa. (P. O. 216 Main St., Beckley, W. Va.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1110 kc., power of 500 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—H. L. Corley, tr/as Corley Radio & Sound Service, Trinidad, Colo.—Construction permit for a new standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 100 watts and daytime hours of operation. Amended: to change power from 100 watts to 250 watts, hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time and change type of transmitter.

NEW—Whiteville Broadcasting Co., Whiteville, N. C. (P. O. c/o Leslie S. Thompson, Secty.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast Station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1320 Kilocycles

NEW—KWHN Broadcasting Co., Inc., Fort Smith, Ark. (P. O. 799)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1320 kc., power of 5 KW. daytime and 1 KW. night, unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna at night. Amended: re corporate structure.

(Continued on next page)

1340 Kilocycles

- NEW—H. H. Kinney and D. T. Kinney, d/b as Cullman Broadcasting Co., Cullman, Ala. (P. O. 109 6th Ave., East)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.
- NEW—Danville Broadcasting Co., Danville, Ky. (P. O. 121 So. 4th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change requested frequency to 1230 kc., power to 100 watts.
- WAIR—C. G. Hill and George D. Walker d/b as WAIR Broadcasting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Construction permit to install new vertical antenna and change transmitter location.

1380 Kilocycles

- KSWO—Oklahoma Quality Broadcasting Co., a Co-partnership composed of R. H. Drewry, J. R. Montgomery, Ted R. Warkentin and Robert P. Scott, Lawton, Okla.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1150 to 1380 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW., change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

1450 Kilocycles

- WDAD—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Pa.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3804, as modified which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for installation of a new transmitter (W. E. 451-A1) and changes in ground system.
- NEW—George Bennitt, Russell Bennitt & Hal Douglas, d/b as Fayetteville Broadcasting Co., Fayetteville, Ark.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to add name of Hal Douglas to partnership.
- NEW—Everglades Broadcasting Co., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. (P. O. c/o R. R. Saunders, 803 Sweet Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

- KRST—The Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Co., Big Spring, Tex.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3880 which authorized increase in power and changes in transmitting equipment) for installation of new transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates.

1550 Kilocycles

- NEW—Atlanta Radio Enterprises, Inc., Atlanta, Ga. (P. O. Box 197)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1550 kc., power of 10 KW. and unlimited hours of operation employing directional antenna day and night.

1580 Kilocycles

- NEW—Roy Hofheinz and W. N. Hooper, a partnership d/b as Louisiana Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La. (P. O. New Orleans Hotel)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1580 kc., power of 5 KW. and unlimited hours of operation employing directional antenna for day and night use.

FM APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Telair Company, Akron, Ohio (P. O. 1200 Firestone Parkway)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned and coverage to be determined.
- NEW—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan)

broadcast station to be operated on 46.5 mc., and coverage of 8,400 square miles. Amended to change coverage from 8,400 square miles to 11,400 square miles, change type of transmitter and make changes in antenna system.

- NEW—Mid-State Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill. (P. O. 301 S. Adams St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC chief engineer and coverage to be determined.
- NEW—Northeastern Indiana Broadcasting Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (P. O. 1335 Lincoln Bank Tower)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) Broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage to be determined.
- NEW—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., San Francisco, Calif. (P. O. 3800 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio)—Construction permit for a new FM (rural) broadcast station to be operated on channel #40, 95.9 mc. and coverage to be determined.
- NEW—The Voice of the Orange Empire, Inc., Ltd., Santa Ana, Calif. (P. O. 206 North Main St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by the chief engineer of FCC and coverage of 1,356 square miles.
- NEW—John W. Grenoble, Joseph L. Maguire, John T. Maguire, and Kenneth F. Maguire, d/b as Miners Broadcasting Service, Pottsville, Pa. (P. O. Coal and East Norwegian Sts.)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC in 92-106 mc. range and coverage of 12,600 square miles.
- NEW—Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage not assigned. Amended to specify frequency as to be determined by FCC, coverage as 13,700 square miles or such area as shall conform with FCC standards and transmitter site as vicinity of Wheaton, Md.
- NEW—High Point Enterprise, Inc., High Point, N. C. (P. O. 305 N. Main St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station.
- NEW—Lamar Life Insurance Co., Jackson, Miss. (P. O. 315 E. Capitol St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (rural) broadcast station.
- NEW—WJNO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla. (P. O. 1600 N. Flagler Drive)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on channel 56 (99.1 mc.) with coverage of 3,100 square miles.
- NEW—Cleveland Broadcasting Inc., Cleveland, Ohio (P. O. 1708 Union Commerce Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 7730 square miles.
- NEW—White Rose Broadcasting Co., York, Pa. (P. O. 35 East King St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station.
- NEW—WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa. (P. O. 216 Locust St.)—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on a frequency near 100 mc., power of 250 watts and special for FM emission.
- NEW—Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. (P. O. 129 E. Market St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (metropolitan) broadcast station.
- NEW—Medford Printing Co., Medford, Ore. (P. O. 27-29 N. Fir St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (community) broadcast station to be operated on channel 81 (104.1 mc.).

TELEVISION APPLICATION

- NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on channel 4, 66-72 mc. with ESR of 2380. Amended to change ESR from 2380 to "not specified" type of aural transmitter and omit request for facilities of W9XZV and changes in antenna system.

(Continued on next page)

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WEW—The St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW. to 50 KW., hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location from St. Louis, Mo., to Blackjack, Mo.

WJWC—J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Co., Area of Columbus, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PRY-304) for a new relay broadcast station.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

Edward Baum, trading under his own name and as Mega-Ear-Phone, 6114 Carpenter St., Philadelphia, selling and distributing a device designated "The Mega-Ear-Phone," made of oiled silk material for insertion in the external auditory canal, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5408)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

R. C. Miller, trading as R. C. Miller & Co., 2614 McNally St., Altadena, Calif., has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation designated "Nonat." The respondent formerly traded as Marie Leiblinger & Co. (5064)

Olive L. Potter—An order to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning the properties of Tiptex, a cosmetic preparation for the fingernails, has been issued against Olive L. Potter, 1015 S. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles. (5305)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Hugo Gernsback, trading as National Plans Institute, P. O. Box 26, New York, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning a booklet on mail-order selling plans entitled "Cash In." (4120)

Max L. Guthartz, also known as Max Guthart, trading as Guthart Laboratories, Guthart Labs., Guthart Chem. Co.,

B. M. Guthartz Mfg. Co., Engineering Radio Co., and Eng. Radio Company, 2872 West 29th St., Brooklyn, selling and distributing sundry commodities, has stipulated to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning his products. (4126)

E. F. Timme & Son, composed of William E. Roschen, Ilse Bishoff, Martha E. Sultan and Carola Terwilliger, 1 Park Ave., New York, acting as sales agent for certain plush and pile manufacturers, has stipulated to cease and desist making certain representations about a fabric, composed entirely of rayon and cotton, so manufactured as to resemble or imitate the wool or fleece of the Persian or Karakul lamb known to the trade and public as "Broadtail." (4125)

Warner-Patterson Co., South Michigan Ave., Chicago, selling and distributing a compound designated "Warner Liquid Solder" for use in stopping leaks in automobile cooling systems, has stipulated to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning the product. (4127)

FTC CASE CLOSED

Kay Preparations Co., Inc., 522 Fifth Ave., New York, entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning certain "Kay" cosmetics and preparations for the scalp.

After accepting the stipulation the Commission closed without prejudice the complaint in which Kay Preparations Co., Inc., had been named as one of the respondents. The complaint was not dismissed as to the other respondent, John Stillman, who was president of the corporation and who did not enter into the stipulation.

Under the stipulation Kay Preparations Co., Inc., agrees to cease and desist from representing, among other things:

That Kay Formula 31 corrects or eliminates skin blemishes and works underneath the make-up to clear the skin;

That Kay Colloidal Sulphur Skin Soap, by reason of its sulphur content, or otherwise, is effective in treating surface skin disorders or that by its use healthy skin will be kept healthy;

That Kay Colloidal Sulphur Beauty Cream, by reason of its sulphur content, or otherwise, possesses valuable healing properties for the skin, keeps the skin healthy or causes it to become smooth and young looking;

That the product heretofore sold as Kay Creamy Milk Lotion will eliminate parched or flaked skin, or cause the skin to become soft, smooth and pliant; or, by use of the word "milk" in the trade name for the preparation, or otherwise, that it contains milk in any significant amount;

That Kay "Fresh as a Daisy" Pick-Up Masque is effective in eliminating temporary fatigue lines or will stimulate and "firm up" the tissues;

That the use of Kay Sheer-Spun Face Powder discourages enlarged pores or protects the natural moisture of the skin;

That rancid oils and dead cuticle harden and crystallize on the surface of the scalp and that the product heretofore sold as Kay Reconditioning Hair and Scalp Treatment will dissolve and remove them; that it is an effective treatment for dandruff; or, by use of the word "reconditioning" in the trade name for the product, or otherwise, that it will recondition the scalp.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW YORK, N.Y., January 21, 1914.
The undersigned, a resident of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the State of New York.

Federal Trade Commission Bocket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission, at its office in the City of Washington, D.C., do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the State of New York.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Federal Trade Commission, at its office in the City of Washington, D.C., do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the State of New York.

SERIALIZATION

The Federal Trade Commission, at its office in the City of Washington, D.C., do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the State of New York.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 24

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

Dec. 14, 1945

"How Can We Keep Radio Free?"

Originating from the St. Paul Auditorium on December 4 as part of an elaborate program presented by the Women's Institute of St. Paul in tribute to radio on its 25th Anniversary, the *American Forum of the Air* coast-to-coast broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System was staged before an audience of 14,000 women who listened to a spirited verbal tilt on *How Can We Keep Radio Free?*

Participants were A. D. Willard, Jr., executive vice president of NAB, and Sydney Kaye, BMI general counsel, who opposed the viewpoints of FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr and Elmer A. Benson, chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee Executive Council. Theodore Granik, who founded the *Forum* seventeen years ago, served as moderator.

The program was widely acclaimed, consensus being that Willard and Kaye gave a brilliant performance, championing the right of the people to hear what they wish to hear, over a radio unhampered by Government regulation and restriction.

Because of the vital importance of this subject to broadcasters, the full text of the *Forum* is reprinted herewith:

Chairman Granik: "This year radio celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary. From crystal set to the threshold of television—that is fast progress for any industry at any time.

"The literature of this astounding growth is still being written. Many of you can recall sitting up half the night twirling dials or the older 'cats' whiskers' to get Pittsburgh or Cincinnati or New York.

"Well, we have come a long way since then. Now, since we have come of age, we pause briefly on evenings such as this, on programs of this type, to take stock of our accomplishments, of our shortcomings, before microphones that bring our discussion into millions of homes, so that you can in a way discuss the subject with us.

"We made an important decision in this country 'way back when radio was young. We decided that radio would be allowed to develop as private enterprise in the public interest. That last is an important phrase. It is going to be the heart of our program this evening. Other nations made different decisions. In Britain, for example, radio is government owned and operated, revenue for operating comes from a tax on every radio receiver. This is true in many other countries. Some use

both systems: government owned and operated stations with some privately owned facilities.

"The American Forum, which we are proud to have built into one of radio's traditions, is, as you know, a completely unrehearsed and spontaneous discussion. Tonight we have come to St. Paul, Minnesota, as guests of the St. Paul Women's Institute, to pose the question: 'How can we keep radio free?'

"Of our four experts two speak for the broadcasting industry, the third is from Government, and the fourth from a national political organization.

"Our subject will raise the issue of how radio is now controlled and operated, and how it should be controlled and operated, what the function of advertising agencies, broadcasters, advertisers, Government, and the public should be.

"Our discussion will also involve necessarily the effectiveness of the present system of radio and how that effectiveness can be increased in the public interest.

"These are the vital issues you will hear discussed this evening.

"And now for the authorities. First, a former U. S. Senator from Minnesota, former governor of the state,

and now Chairman of the Executive Council, National Citizens Political Action Committee, the Honorable Elmer A. Benson."

Mr. Benson: "The test of freedom of radio, as freedom of the press, is in the diversity of views and educational material and entertainment available to the people, as well as in the right of individuals with sufficient capital to buy printing presses or broadcasting facilities."

"Free radio in these days will depend on whether we protect our fundamental freedoms from those who seek to set race against race, religion against religion, American against American."

"If radio were used to the maximum of its potential as a free forum, as an educational medium, we would have no fears for the future and we would have free radio at its best."

Chairman Granik: "Thank you, Mr. Benson."

"And now, a lawyer who represents many radio interests, stations, networks and industry groups, who is also general counsel of Broadcast Music, Incorporated, Sydney M. Kaye."

Mr. Kaye: "The problem of freedom can not be divided into watertight compartments with separate rules for freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of radio."

"Rather, then maintenance of free speech in all fields is dependent upon the same factors. Our way of preserving freedom is the democratic system, which is based upon an absolute prohibition against the control by government of the instruments of communication."

"Our system of broadcasting has maintained its essential freedom for twenty-five years. To argue that it can be made more free by the imposition of greater governmental restrictions is to state a contradiction in terms. American radio can be kept free by the same factors that have made it free."

Chairman Granik: "Thank you, Mr. Kaye."

"Next, a representative of the agency of Government entrusted by Congress with the regulating of the radio industry, the Honorable Clifford J. Durr, Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission. Commissioner Durr."

Mr. Durr: "From the outset we should try to understand what we are talking about when we speak of freedom. Freedom for whom? Freedom from what? Our traditional fear of any governmental restraints upon our freedom is a healthy one, but unfortunately it is often used to distract attention from other restraints which are far more effective and far more immediate than any restraints of Government."

"The danger to a free radio today lies not in Government but in the economic controls of large advertisers, and in advertising excesses which leave inadequate time for free discussion and inadequate opportunity for artistic talent."

Chairman Granik: "Thank you, Commissioner Durr."

"And now a practical broadcaster with eighteen years of experience, and engaged for many years in the active management of stations in various sections of the country, now Executive Vice President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. A. D. Willard."

Mr. Willard: "The American people have a free radio system generally conceded to be the best in the world. It is supported and its freedom and independence maintained by advertising revenues dependent only upon continuing public acceptance and public good will. Either

this support must be sustained or funds from some other sources, from Government, from parties, from pressure groups, must be substituted for it."

"Dependence upon such hand-outs or largesse would inevitably result in a servile radio system."

"Radio is free because it is independent. It can be kept free only if that position is maintained."

Chairman Granik: "Thank you, Mr. Willard."

"There we have the issues."

"Now to start our discussion. Commissioner Durr, do you think we have a free radio today?"

Mr. Durr: "Mr. Granik, freedom, of course, is a relative term. We can't all of us have freedom to do just as we please, because in the end that would mean infringing on the freedom of others to do as they please. I think in this country we probably achieve this balance which brings about freedom better than the other countries of the world. But I don't think that means that radio in this country is as free as it should be. I do think we have freedom from government restraints. We have only such government restraints as are necessary to protect the public's interest. But I think there are economic concentrations and advertising excesses which do leave much to be desired if we are to have a true radio."

Mr. Kaye: "Commissioner Durr, don't you agree that if program control is to be in anyone's hands, it is best of all in the hands of over 800 broadcasters and many advertisers, all of whom are continuously dependent upon listener interest and listener good will? These people vote for their programs fifteen minutes every day, 100,000,000 listeners, by turning their dials. You wouldn't transfer that control from them to any agency of Government, I am sure."

Mr. Durr: "No, I would not want to put in the hands of the Government the right to pass on individual programs and to decide what the public should hear or what it shouldn't hear. But I question your statement that the control of broadcasting is in the hands of 800 broadcasters. These broadcasters depend upon revenues to keep in operation. We have a concentration in the sources of those revenues that is getting pretty serious."

Mr. Willard: "Mr. Commissioner, you say that we have a concentration in the sources of revenue. I suppose you mean by that that radio receives a very large proportion of its revenues from a few agencies or advertisers. As a matter of actual fact, there are over 900 broadcasting stations in the United States. There are nearly 800 individual ownerships. I do not know of any network company which has less than 100 advertisers, and the average radio station has 100 to 125 or more advertisers."

"I think that it is out of this world to assume that any one advertiser could exercise any control over the programs of a broadcasting station or over the control of a network."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Willard, we are all opposed to government censorship of what goes on the air, but I wonder what should be done about private censorship, the very simple fact that most of the choice network time is controlled by a handful of men in a dozen or less advertising agencies. What control should we have over their determination of what the public should or should not hear?"

Mr. Willard: "Mr. Benson, what you term private censorship is really public censorship, because every radio station, every advertising agency, every advertiser, is

completely and wholly dependent competitively upon the good will of the public to which it is trying to sell merchandise and which it is trying to please with its programs."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Willard, the only opportunity the listener has, is to either accept the program or turn it off."

Mr. Willard: "That is precisely right."

Mr. Benson: "I don't think that is enough."

Mr. Willard: "When the listener exercises the privilege of turning that program off it goes off. That is the right of the listener and I would not like to see it taken over by somebody."

Mr. Durr: "You are for the listener's freedom not to listen rather than—"

Mr. Willard: "I am for the listener's freedom to shout for the programs he wants."

Mr. Kaye: "At the present time every person has his choice of a good many programs. Broadcasting is not only freer in this country, there are more stations, more programs, more money spent on stations, more listeners, more listening per capita of population, and more hours of listening than in any country in the world. There is no doubt in my mind that the listener in this country achieves a better choice than he can elsewhere. My question to you would be: How other than by the close responsiveness between broadcaster and listener, between the dependence of broadcaster and listener could we achieve a better choice of programs?"

Mr. Durr: "Before taking up your question, I would like to respond to a statement that Mr. Willard made. He said that the networks, each network, had at least 100 advertisers. Forty-five per cent of all broadcasting revenue last year came from networks. Another 25 per cent came from national advertisers, leaving only 30 per cent from your local merchants. Going back again to this 100 advertisers, that provide the revenue for the networks, in the case of each of the four national networks, you will find that about 50 per cent of the revenue comes from not more than ten national advertisers."

"Now, Mr. Kaye, do you think that a similar concentration in the sources of revenue for a newspaper would be conducive to freedom of the press?"

Mr. Kaye: "It seems perfectly obvious to me that broadcasting by networks is a national medium and will attract only national advertisers. Joe's Bootblack Parlor is an admirable enterprise but it lacks the money to hire Jack Benny, and isn't interested, if it is located in St. Paul, in reaching a listener in some town in Ohio."

"On the other hand, the newspaper specializes in the local department store. I don't see that that makes for less freedom or for more freedom. That is just inherent in the nature of the medium. National magazines have mainly national advertisers."

Mr. Durr: "You don't recognize that radio has any local responsibility. You think it should be exclusively a national medium?"

Mr. Kaye: "No, I said network radio is a national medium. Obviously local station enterprise is a purely local medium and they do carry local advertising. I don't think there is any doubt that the local station is rendering its function and the listening level proves that."

Mr. Durr: "Do you know how the revenue is divided between local and national advertising?"

Mr. Kaye: "A large portion of the network, all of the network revenue comes from national advertising. The fact that local advertising is not more important de-

pends upon the nature of the local advertiser. Have you any suggestion as to how the local advertiser should be compelled to advertise more?"

Mr. Willard: "Is it correct, Mr. Durr, that what you wanted Mr. Kaye to say was that approximately 70 per cent of advertising on the air is national, and approximately 30 per cent local? Is that what you were trying to get?"

Mr. Durr: "That is right."

Mr. Willard: "Isn't it also true that the reverse is true in newspapers?"

Mr. Durr: "That is correct."

Mr. Willard: "Do you feel two or three department stores in the town control the newspapers because they control somewhere in the neighborhood of something less than 70 per cent?"

Mr. Durr: "I think if you look at the source of revenue of newspapers you will find they get about 30 per cent from subscribers. They get another substantial amount from the want-ad columns. Look over the pages of most any newspaper and you will find dozens of advertisers and over the course of a week it will run into hundreds. Do you not find a similar diversification in sources of revenue in the case of your radio?"

Mr. Willard: "There are a great many radio stations who have hundreds of advertisers."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Willard, it seems to me that our broadcasting system is in a different position entirely from our newspapers. Newspapers don't have their editorial page sponsored or paid for by advertisers, and, furthermore, the broadcasting system is in quite a different position. The air waves belong to the people. Recently our National Citizens Political Action Committee issued a report on radio broadcasting which emphasized that the air belongs to the people, and that broadcasters operate on licenses granted by the people through the Federal Communications Commission. This seemed to be a new and startling fact to many people, and I wonder whether the others here would agree with me that this fact that the air belongs to the people should be announced several times each day over radio stations."

Mr. Kaye: "To say that the air belongs to the people is a convenient shortcut, but actually it isn't an accurate statement."

Mr. Benson: "I think it is quite an accurate statement. Certainly you are not going to start telling us now that the air doesn't belong to the people. Are you going to claim the right to shut us off from the air now?"

Mr. Kaye: "No, nobody owns the air in that sense. The fact is that radio broadcasting is the creation of a wave in the air, like shouting or like shining a light beam. If everybody does it at once it creates interference, and, therefore, regulation by Government is proper and right. But the Government doesn't own the vibration that the broadcaster puts out. It takes many years of operation at a loss when a new type of broadcasting comes along before the broadcaster's privilege is worth anything to him."

Mr. Durr: "You say the Government doesn't own it. We say that the public owns these radio channels. You have a limited number of radio channels. Anybody that wants to can't get out and start shouting and be heard."

"I would like in this connection to ask Mr. Willard a question. This is a statement made by one of your profession, the president of one of our large national

networks. He said before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in a hearing a year or so ago: 'The argument is now advanced that business control of broadcasting operations has nothing to do with program control. This is to forget that he who controls the pocketbook controls the man. Business control means complete control and there is no use of arguing to the contrary.' Do you agree with that statement?"

Mr. Kaye: "I think what that gentleman was indicating was that if Government ever held the purse strings, they would hold the purse strings as one single individual and that radio could never recover from such control—and it never could."

Mr. Willard: "I would like to add, if I may, Commissioner, that in the history of mankind I cannot remember that an economic restraint or a company ever took away the freedom of a people, but in very recent history there are a good many instances in which Government has taken it away, once they got hold of it."

Mr. Benson: "Oh, But Mr. Willard, in this country I think you will agree that we have a better understanding of political democracy and a less understanding of economic democracy, and one of the reasons why we have less economic democracy and more political democracy is because we have a better understanding in the political field."

Mr. Willard: "You can thank radio a great deal for that."

Mr. Benson: "I don't disagree with that, but we had it before radio came, and remember this, too, that where they have lost their political freedom—take Germany, for instance—certainly they lost it through the domination and control and influence of the great economic leaders in Germany. They didn't lose it through Hitler."

Mr. Willard: "Oh, they did."

Mr. Benson: "No, they did not; they lost it through a Schacht and a Funk and the others who dominated industry."

Mr. Kaye: "Governor Benson, surely we are talking about this country. This country doesn't have an uninformed public; impotent and voiceless labor unions; a public that voted four times for a President who was the choice of Big Business. On the contrary, we have the best informed and the most independent public in the world. That public has been dependent to a large extent on our present system of radio. Isn't it a good thing to continue to foster the same system that has brought these results about?"

Mr. Durr: "Let me break in on that, Mr. Kaye. I think we agree we do have the best informed people, probably, in the world. We want to keep it that way and to keep the issues clear. I want to make it plain that I am not quarreling with the idea of advertising support of radio. I am quarreling with radio becoming predominantly an advertising medium and predominantly an advertising medium of big business concerns as distinguished from little business concerns. I think we have got to seek our freedom, not only in the diversity of the ownership of radio stations but in the diversity in the control of programs and the sources of revenue."

Mr. Kaye: "Isn't it a fact that we not only have a very diverse industry today but that the inventions which are coming along are constantly making it more and more complete? We have FM coming along with thousands of new stations; we have television just around

the corner; we have inventions announced which will make it possible, we are told, for everybody in the United States who is qualified to have a radio frequency within a matter of years. With all of these stations coming along, instead of worrying about rationing water, hadn't we better be building an ark? A flood of radio is coming upon the American people."

Mr. Durr: "I am in favor of the newcomers getting in, but again you have the problem of the economics and of the applications for FM filed with the FCC to date, 70 per cent of all applications come from existing standard broadcasters. Forty per cent of all applications come from newspapers. There are less than 14 per cent of newcomers in the FM field who are applying for stations who are not newspapers."

Mr. Willard: "Is there anything wrong with that, Commissioner, and how would you force people to apply for an FM station if they didn't want to apply for it?"

Mr. Durr: "I am not saying we should force them to apply. I am merely replying to Mr. Kaye's statement that wave lengths would automatically solve our problems. I say you have some problems of economics that you have to deal with."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Willard, I wonder if we shouldn't be talking about standard stations, because that is what we are dealing with now. FM radio is something which is yet to come, at least from an important or commercial standpoint. I wonder if the representatives of the broadcasting industry would venture an estimate of the percentage of broadcasting hours which have been devoted in recent months to such critically important subjects as full employment and full production on our farms and in our cities, the poll tax, unemployment compensation, and regional valley development—and I mean time over and above the sentence-long reports on news broadcasts."

Mr. Willard: "In addition to the news broadcasts which you mentioned, while I do not know that any actual figures are available on it, right here in the City of St. Paul this week there were, or are, 225 hours of news, information, and cultural and religious programs; 867 of them all told on the six stations in this area. A great many of them, I suppose, are devoted to the character of subject which you mentioned."

Mr. Kaye: "While we are on this subject, do you consider the freedom of radio as requiring the freedom for artistic talent as well as freedom of expression, and do you think that radio is providing an outlet for the talent of this country today?"

Mr. Willard: "I think you can be sure, with the competition among advertisers and broadcasters as intense as it is, if there is any talent in this country which would attract people to the radio, raise the rating of programs, raise the interest of programs, that talent would be given a chance. It is to the intelligent self-interest of every broadcaster and every advertiser to make his program as popular as is possible. Fibber McGee's and Molly's don't grow on every tree, unfortunately."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Willard, in speaking about the news broadcasts and information broadcasts and religious broadcasts in this area, I wonder if that holds true over the nation. And more than that, is broadcasting free? We will say, is news broadcasting free or editorial broadcasting free if it is paid for by some advertiser, we will say, building automobiles?"

Mr. Willard: "You contend in other words, sir, that the

advertiser exercises controls over radio news broadcasts, and I am inclined to feel, sir, if you think that the manufacturer of a shoe polish in selling it automatically and necessarily sells his ideologies along with it, we come to a jittery state, indeed."

Mr. Benson: "I think we are come to a jittery state, indeed, certainly in the whole world. If that were not true, certainly people would not be as concerned as they are about war when they really ought to be talking about peace."

Mr. Willard: "I don't understand you."

Mr. Kaye: "Do you think one of the shoe polish manufacturers who wants to advertise selects a commentator who just agrees with his point of view?"

Mr. Willard: "I think that the record of the commentators on the air speaks for itself. I don't think we have to indulge in hypotheses."

Mr. Kaye: "At this very moment when you and Mr. Benson are criticizing radio for being too conservative, a committee in Congress is calling radio too communistic. The only time a man knows he is all right is when his mother says he is too thin and his wife says he is too fat. We are walking the middle road in radio and the criticism from both the right and the left proves it."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Kaye, I don't think there is any committee in Congress making that charge that radio is communistic. I think there are a few crackpots in Congress, Rankin, perhaps, who make that charge, but certainly no intelligent, thinking American is making the charge that the networks or the commentators are communistic."

Mr. Kaye: "Do you think the Government could pick commentators better than the networks and advertisers?"

Mr. Benson: "I am not asking that."

Mr. Durr: "Let me ask you a question about the other type of freedom you are talking about."

Mr. Benson: "There is one thing I would like to say. We are broadcasting from the heart of a farming community. There are 18 per cent of the people of this country living on the farms of this country, and yet those 18 per cent of the people receive only 9 per cent of the national income. What right have they got to get on the radio to tell their story, their political and economic story? If they did have a right, maybe they wouldn't be accepting 9 per cent of the national income—18 per cent of the people."

Mr. Willard: "Have you seen the recent survey conducted by the Federal Communications Commission covering a cross-section of the farmers of the United States—a survey which, by the way, some of our experts in the survey field feel was definitely slanted to bring out the farmers' contentions or dislike of radio?"

Mr. Durr: "You think it was slanted?"

Mr. Willard: "I had a feeling it was slanted, Commissioner, but that is an opinion to which I am entitled and I would not present it here as a fact. I feel that it was. However, your own summary of that survey says: 'Most rural people in the United States value radio highly. Three out of four farm and rural non-farm radio owners feel they would miss radio very much if it were inaccessible to them. Radio is valued by rural listeners for the two great functions it serves as a source of news and other information and as the source of entertainment and company. Generally speaking, rural people are not conscious of possible improvements in the program service they are

now receiving. Over half of the rural people that have radio cannot think of any type of program they would like to hear more of than they do now when asked to name them.'"

Mr. Durr: "You have to have a sample before you can know what you want."

Mr. Willard: "The sample was 2500 people, was it not?"

Mr. Durr: "I am talking about types of program, but in any event I want to come back to the statement of Mr. Kaye about the freedom of artistic talent. Taking a week in 1944, 834 stations employed 863 writers, 820 actors and other artists, and 1685 musicians, or an average of one writer, one actor, and two musicians per station. Do you think that is fairly representative of the talent resources of the country?"

Mr. Kaye: "It isn't representative of the people who are utilized in radio. That represents people hired by the stations as distinguished from hired by the advertisers. Most shows are sponsored today, if they involve large costs, because there is a good demand for time on the air. One hundred million dollars was spent for talent alone last year in radio."

Mr. Durr: "That is my point, that these stations have surrendered their authority as producers of programs. They have the responsibility. They are the people who are responsible to the public."

Mr. Willard: "They have surrendered no authority, sir. They cooperate with the advertisers to bring the public, the people, the programs they want. They have to bring them the programs they want or they go out of existence. It is cooperation."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Willard, I would like to bring up again the question that you emphasized quite strongly, the feeling that farmers in this country were desirous of having radio. Of course they are, they want radio programs, but they aren't entirely satisfied; in fact, they aren't satisfied at all, with the type of radio program they are getting."

Mr. Willard: "Have you a survey?"

Mr. Benson: "Yes, I have, a survey made by the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, and in that survey 57 per cent of those polled said that the clear channel stations did not carry satisfactory farm programs, and 43 per cent said there were too few agricultural information programs, and 48 per cent reported that commercial programs were crowding farm programs into a less desirable listening time."

Mr. Kaye: "May I say a word on what Mr. Benson has said? Certainly that is in conflict with the Federal Communication Commission's own findings, and certainly it is in conflict with the listening habits of the farmer. The rural person listens just as much and just as eagerly and gets as large a diversity of program, in view of his physical location, as does the person in the city; and this survey proves he has no complaint, and in fact when asked whether he had any complaint he said that he had none."

Mr. Willard: "Furthermore, I think most of the surveys that are made by independent organizations, and that have been made for many years, show that the rural listener listens oftener and longer than even the city listener, and his affection for radio is greater than that of the city listener."

Mr. Durr: "As I recall the survey, taking the one type of program, the serial, the so-called 'soap-box opera,'

which occupies more time on the air than any other type of program, in the order of choice in the survey, among the men that ranks sixteenth; among the women it ranks seventh. Among the programs that the people said they liked the least, it ranked first, but yet we have more time devoted to that type of program than any other type of program. I am not quarreling with the serial, it is all right with me, but I just contend that the people are not getting what they want when they get a predominance of that kind of program."

Mr. Kaye: "Is it not also true that the rural women preferred the serial drama to any other type of program?"

Mr. Durr: "No, it is not; it ranks No. 7."

Mr. Willard: "Not according to your survey, sir."

Mr. Kaye: "We can't expect to appeal much to the men during the day; they are not at home."

Mr. Durr: "You will find that the women preferred news; above that were news, discussion, religion, religious music, old-fashioned music."

"While you are looking for that, let me ask another question to make sure we know what you are arguing about. Are you complaining, Mr. Kaye, that we have too much government control? What are we talking about in that respect?"

Mr. Willard: "May I finish this, and then I will forget all about it and then you may answer. Your survey, Mr. Commissioner, from the Communications Commission says as follows: 'Serial story programs occupy an unusual position in the attitudes of rural people. Among women, both farm and rural non-farm, they stand second only to news in the list of programs they would say they would miss most if their radios failed them.'"

Mr. Durr: "They said they would miss them most, and you ask again, 'What is your preference?' and they come No. 7 among women and No. 16 with men."

"Let me come back to your question. Section 326 of the Communications Act provides: 'Nothing in the Act will be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which will interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication.'"

"Do you know of any code of the broadcasting industry or of any policy ruling of any station or network which grants similar freedom from private censorship?"

Mr. Kaye: "I think there is neither private nor public censorship of radio at this time. I think that not only the broadcasting industry but the Federal Communications Commission is doing a good job. When you say freedom from private censorship, it is only Government that has the power to impose sanctions. It is only the Government that has the right to punish a man if he speaks."

"I think we ought to keep one thing in mind, if I may just keep the record straight in this respect, and that is, in one respect, freedom is not relative. Either you have complete absence of government domination, either a man is free to criticize or praise the government without punishment, or you have no freedom of speech at all."

Mr. Durr: "You don't think a man can be punished by withdrawing economic support?"

Mr. Kaye: "I think he can be punished but that is not a sanction. That cannot put him in jail."

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Willard and Mr. Kaye, after all, when we talk about freedom, political freedom or economic freedom, we are talking about two different things, and yet I don't think that you will agree that the radio broadcasting industry should have the right to determine what types of programs should go out over the airways, that the people of this country own, to the exclusion of the Government."

Mr. Kaye: "Do you mean to say you would like the Government to determine what types of programs go out over the air? Would you like the Government to say at what hours and what people should speak, or do you want to leave that in the hands of the private interests of the broadcasters, dominated as they are by the will of the listener?"

Mr. Benson: "Mr. Kaye, I would like to leave it in just as broad and democratic a group as possible, and in this country at least, where we operate under a democratic form of government, the government is the most democratic organization in this country and not private industry."

Mr. Willard: "Just a moment, Mr. Benson. It is true that our Government is today the subject of popular vote, and the popular vote in this country, as evidenced in many an election, has hardly been influenced by economic restraint. It will continue to be free, I am sure, but if the Government experiments with freedom of speech by experimenting with freedom of the press and freedom of radio and ever gets a toehold on either of them and removes from the people the sources of information or guides it as propaganda, we won't have that vote any more."

Chairman Granik: "Gentlemen, we pause briefly for summation of the arguments. Mr. Kaye, will you sum up for your side?"

Mr. Kaye: "I think it is clear that what is involved is not merely a problem of radio or a problem of taste, but a problem of our basic liberties. Both sides have agreed that the American system of radio is incomparably the most free in the world. We know that to be true because radio has been praised by the heads of every Government department, by our late President, by our present President, by the leaders of the armed forces, and because it has unparalleled support from the public."

"In this country, a greater proportion of people listen more hours a day than anywhere in the world. As long as radio remains responsive to this public, whatever defects it has—and no one claims that it is perfect or not subject to correction—will be correctible by the will of the people, perhaps not quickly but surely and safely. If, however, we advocate any control of program content by Government, we would, indeed, be reckless with our liberties. Madison said that we should resist the first experiment with our liberties and foresee the consequences. We must judge government power, not by how it is exercised by a good administration, but how it could be exercised by a bad administration."

"Therefore, radio, which is free today, and which as it expands scientifically and economically will be even more free and more broadly based, should not be subject to any government restraints which are not imposed on it today. Our theory is that the people should be the source of program material. The people should tell us what programs they want by listening and by failing to listen, and not in any sense should there be an imposi-

tion of programs from any other source. Anyone who fears that the people are being misled today has a fear which is not based on reality. There is a confidence in us that there is no man or department or bureau who is better able to judge what the American people need than they themselves judge, and I am sure that those who have confidence in our democracy will like our present system."

Chairman Granik: "I am sorry, Mr. Kaye, your time has expired. Commissioner Durr, will you sum up for your side?"

Mr. Durr: "First, I don't think we have any argument about whether radio is comparatively free or whether it is good or bad. Mr. Benson and I will agree with you that it is relatively free and that balancing out its assets against its liabilities, it is good. We do contend that it ought to be freer and it ought to be better. The radio channels belong to the people and they are required to be used in the public interest. Freedom of the air doesn't lie in the freedom of a few hundred broadcasters in their uncontrolled discretion to decide what the rest of us shall hear, nor in their freedom to make all the money they can.

"It lies in the freedom of listeners, the 140,000,000 American people, to hear what they should hear on the air.

"We contend that there is a concentration in sources of revenue which gives an economic power of life and death in large national advertisers, 50 per cent of the revenue in the case of each network coming from not more than ten advertisers and about seven advertising agencies.

"We contend that local talent is being neglected and that radio is playing, in effect, the big league teams and forgetting about the bush league teams that provide the talent.

"We think that if radio is to be free, you have got to have a competitive radio, we agree on that, and we also think that you have got to have freedom—and this is something that I am sure we agree on, that is not controversial: The people have to be aware of radio and constantly expressing themselves and vocal in expressing their desires as to what they want."

Chairman Granik: "I am sorry, gentlemen, our time is up."



1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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FCC ANNOUNCES FIVE SETS OF HEARINGS

The Federal Communications Commission has announced the scheduling of hearings on 271 matters during January, February and March, 1946. The hearing calendar fixes a definite date for every matter on which the Commission has heretofore ordered that a hearing be held. The schedule provides for five sets of hearings—three in Washington and two in the field—running simultaneously throughout the first three months of 1946.

An alphabetical list of the matters scheduled for hearing, has been mailed to all concerned, and is also available at the Commission, giving docket number, hearing date and place of the hearing. The name of the presiding officer is also shown where the hearings are scheduled to be held in the field and a member of the Commission has been designated to preside. In all such cases the Commissioner designated will immediately assume full control of the proceedings, including the handling of all motions, making arrangements for any pre-hearing conferences, and making any necessary or desirable adjustments in the hearing schedule. For example, 17 matters involving a number of different Texas communities are scheduled for hearing in Dallas, Texas, between January 21, 1946 and February 9, 1946. It is contemplated that the Commissioner designated to preside at those hearings will make arrangements and subsequently announce the scheduling during those same three weeks of a number of those proceedings in the Texas communities which are involved rather than in Dallas.

The Commission's release on this matter states that:

"In scheduling hearings in broadcast matters the Commission has arranged to hold as many of the hearings as possible in or near the community affected. In these cases every effort will be made to arrange for a member of the Commission to preside.

"It has not been possible to schedule for hearing in the field cases which involve substantial engineering questions because it is felt that both from the standpoint of the Commission's Engineering Department and the private engineering consultants such questions can best be heard in Washington. And even in those cases which are set for hearing in the field it is contemplated that at the discretion of the presiding officer evidence on substantial engineering questions will be heard in Washington either before or after the session in the field. It has been impossible to avoid setting for hearing on the same day two matters in which, according to the Commission's record, a particular consulting engineer is retained. However, since all substantial engineering questions will be heard in Washington, it is believed that appropriate arrangements can be made so that it will be possible for the consultant to testify in both proceedings.

"In scheduling these hearings the Commission has made every effort to avoid setting for hearing on the same day two matters in which, according to the Commission's records the same individual attorney is appearing. It has, however, been impossible to avoid conflicts with respect to law firms and in some instances the same firm of attorneys is scheduled to appear in as many as three simultaneous

hearings. However, in all such cases the firms involved are known to have at least three members who are admitted to practice before the Commission.

"In preparing this schedule it was, of course, necessary to make an estimate of the maximum amount of time which hearings could be permitted to consume. The Commission has arranged this entire schedule upon the premise that no hearing on a single broadcast application—including direct testimony and cross-examination shall consume more than one full hearing day. Accordingly, for consolidated proceedings involving two applications the Commission has allotted two days, where there are three applications three days are set aside, etc. Parties are urged to prepare and present their cases in a manner which will permit the maintenance of this schedule.

"In view of the crowded condition of the hearing docket it will not be possible for the Commission to entertain requests that particular hearings be postponed for a specified period of time, such as 30 days. Such postponements would inevitably result in conflicts with other hearings which are today being scheduled. Accordingly, if for good cause shown it appears that a case cannot be heard on the date specified in the attached calendar, it will be removed from the calendar for rescheduling at a subsequent date, which probably could not be before April 1946.

"Copies of this notice are being mailed to all parties concerned."

CHANGES IN HEARING PROCEDURE IN BROADCAST CASES

The FCC has issued the following announcement:

"Because of the unprecedentedly heavy volume of hearings in broadcast cases which are scheduled for the near future, the Commission is desirous of simplifying its hearing procedures as much as possible. With this end in view the Commission has made the following changes in its hearing procedures which will be effective until further notice.

"1. *Petitions to Intervene.*—Petitions to intervene must be filed with the Commission not later than 15 days after the issues in the hearing have first been made public. Any person desiring to file a petition after such 15 days must set forth the reason why it was not possible to file the petition within the prescribed 15 days. Unless good cause is shown for delay in filing, the petition will not be granted.

"2. *Motion to Enlarge the Issues.*—Motions to enlarge the issues must be filed with the Commission not later than 15 days after the issues in the hearing have first been made public. Any person desiring to file a motion to enlarge the issues after such 15 days must set forth the reason why it was not possible to file the motion to enlarge the issues within the prescribed 15 days. Unless good cause is shown for delay in filing, the motion to enlarge the issues will not be granted.

"3. *Proposed Findings.*—In general, parties will not be required to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law with the Commission unless they are specifically directed to do so by the Commission. The non-filing of such proposed findings where there is no direction by the Commission that they be filed will not constitute a waiver by the parties of any rights. Any

(Continued on next page)

Justin Miller, *President*
A. D. Willard, Jr., *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Special Counsel*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

party not directed to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law may do so if he desires by notifying the Commission of his intention before the record is closed.

"The Commission will study carefully these temporary modifications in broadcast procedure. If any hardships result, appropriate changes will be made. If these changes prove to be successful, the Commission will give consideration to adopting them as part of its regular procedure in broadcast cases."

Department of Broadcast Advertising

NEW STANDARD CONTRACT FORM

Sales Managers Executive Committee and subcommittees in a week of meetings in New York (Nov. 26-30) renegotiated a standard contract form with a parallel subcommittee of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, and took a number of other far-reaching steps to make it easier for advertisers to buy radio and to elevate the standards of sales practices.

The new standard contract form emerged from months of subcommittee meetings to win the approval of the Sales Managers Executive Committee and the 4A subcommittee. Next it goes to the NAB Board and 4A board, thence to the membership, for ratification. The long series of conferences, although necessarily of give-and-take character, resulted in tighter provisions for radio's control of its own program content and provides that any program may be cancelled by the station for substitution of any other program deemed to be of public interest, it limits the station's liability for such pre-emptions, and endeavors to foresee possible future interruptions in broadcasts due to labor difficulties, recurring acts of God, etc., limiting the station's liability in each case. Agencies' request for payment of commission on pre-empted or cancelled broadcasts was denied. New form also provides:

Extension from 14 to 28 days' notice of program cancellation by agency (announcement notice remains at 14 days); provision for stations to furnish "certifications" instead of sworn affidavits covering broadcasts, and for these not to be conditions precedent to payment unless requested in advance; for payment of liquidated damages to station if agency breaches contract, and vice versa, with rebate on non-cancellable talent charge not to exceed cost of time; right to broadcast substitute program if agency material not received 72 hours prior to air time, and notification at agency's expense; deduction of not more than 30 seconds from any program for station-break

purposes; reasonable charge for all extra services provided by station in handling mail, telegrams or materials connected with programs, and provision that station need not broadcast for any sponsor or product not named on contract unless station's written consent is given.

Final form, with moot points admittedly compromised for the sake of advertiser-station uniformity, is considered a definite improvement over the form now in use. Copies of the new form and matrices for economical printing will be furnished all stations if NAB Board and industry approval is obtained, and if 4As approve.

NAB subcommittee members were Walter Johnson, WTIC, chairman; Frank Webb, WGL; Ben Laird, WOSH; Howard Meighan, CBS; Lewis Avery, station representative; James McConnell, NBC; John Morgan Davis, NAB Counsel, and Frank E. Pellegrin, NAB Broadcast Advertising Director.

4A subcommittee included Carlos Franco, Young & Rubicam, chairman; Linnea Nelson, J. Walter Thompson; Charles Ayres, Ruthrauff & Ryan; Frank Silvernail, BBD & O; Judge George Link, 4A Counsel; Fred Gamble, 4A president, and Herald Beckjorden, 4A assistant secretary.

Advertising Agency Recognition Bureau

NAB Sales Managers subcommittee on this subject recommended that a presentation be submitted to the NAB Board and the industry at forthcoming district meetings, pointing out pros and cons of the proposal to set up a radio bureau for establishment of minimum advertising agency standards, and recognition for placement of radio accounts. The Executive Committee approved and relayed the recommendation to the Board.

Meantime, research and preparation of the presentation is in progress, directed by Stanton P. Kettler, WMMN, chairman; Harold Soderlund, KFAB; William Doerr, WEBR, and Lew Avery.

Audience Measurement

Subcommittee on this subject, in meeting with Research subcommittee, requested a thorough study of current research methods with full explanation to radio men and advertisers. After this study is completed, next step will be to outline if possible several sets of standards for national as well as local audience measurement research, in an effort to minimize confusion now existing in some agencies where multiplicity of local research studies, based on questionable standards, do radio as much harm as good, in the opinion of the 4A Timebuyers committee.

Handling this project are Frank Webb, WGL, chairman; Henry Crystal, Edward Petry Co.; Cecil Beaver, WOAI, and Howard Meighan, CBS, with J. C. Tully, WJAC, chairman of NAB Research Committee, Dale Taylor, WENY, and Mrs. Helen Schaefer, NAB assistant research director, assisting.

Limitations of Commercial Copy

As requested by NAB Board, the sales managers discussed present limitations in the "Standards of Practice" and voted to recommend to the Code Committee and the Board a further restriction on copy in 5-minute news programs to one minute 15 seconds, instead of the one minute 30 seconds now provided; recommended that in Musical Clock programs sold in time segments to one advertiser, the same limitations should apply as are now provided for other programs; recommended that in participating announcement, musical clock and shoppers' guide programs, a limit of three advertisers be placed on each 15-minute segment, with total commercial time not to exceed 20% of program time.

Code committee members participating in this discussion
(Continued on next page)

sion with the full Sales Managers committee were William Hedges, NBC; Jan Schimek, CBS, and Willard Egolf, NAB.

Rate Card Standardization

A year's study on various forms of rate card presentation now in use resulted in a report by this subcommittee, showing five different forms most widely used, listing advantages and disadvantages of each. Proposal is that these five cards will be explained to the industry at forthcoming district meetings, with each station free to choose the one which best suits its requirements and policies, but with all providing essential information in substantially the same order. Purpose, again, is to "make it easier for more buyers to use radio," as timebuyers have complained bitterly over present time-consuming variations.

On this subcommittee are Arthur Hull Hayes, CBS, chairman; William Doerr, WEBR; K. K. Hackathorn, WHK, and J. Kelly Smith, CBS.

Other Action Taken

The committee heard an outline by A. D. Willard, NAB executive vice president, of present criticism of all forms of advertising, and set up a subcommittee on Sales Practices consisting of John Outler, WSB, chairman; Lincoln Dellar, KXOA; Odin Ramsland, KDAL; Craig Lawrence, the Cowles stations, and Henry Crystal, Edwary Petry Co.

Voted against granting 2% cash discount to advertising agencies as a matter of industry policy, leaving this as a decision for each station to make.

Agreed to continue present practice of combining all advertising placed by one sponsor, even though placed by different agencies, to earn combination or gross discounts.

Asked Research Committee to explore possibilities of reviving some form of the old "Broadcast Advertising Record," to furnish radio a record of retail advertising volume.

Voted to distribute radio sales material to schools of advertising and journalism.

Heard a progress report on the Joske clinical test of radio advertising, and appointed a subcommittee to direct preparation of the final reports, to consist of Cecil Beaver, WOAI, chairman; Arthur Hull Hayes, CBS; Lew Avery, station representative, and Walter Johnson, WTIC.

Appointed Avery and Hayes to arrange radio representation at coming NRDGA convention in New York, week of January 9.

Declared that number of announcements or programs sold on any one station in any time segment to a single advertiser should be controlled, to prevent domination by one or a few sponsors.

Directed the preparation of a list of manufacturers who will cooperate with local dealers in radio advertising.

Requested Code Committee to make study of network hitch-hike announcements and submit recommendations.

Heard Hugh Feltis, BMB president, outline progress and proposed services of BMB, stressing sales value of the standard measurements to be obtained.

Appointed a subcommittee to develop a standard definition for "spot sales," to consist of Beverly Middleton, WSYR, chairman, and John Blair, station representative.

James McConnell, NBC, chairman of the Sales Managers Executive Committee, presided.

SMALL MARKET STATIONS

J. Allen Brown, assistant director of broadcast advertising who will devote his attention principally to problems of small market stations, reported for duty December 1.

Now orienting himself in his new post and studying the files and past activities of the NAB Small Market Stations

Committee, Brown is compiling an agenda for the series of small market stations conferences that will be a part of the NAB district meetings in January-February-March. Suggestions are invited.

Already in progress is a spot-check survey he is making of methods of remunerating salesmen in small stations. A "management study" of small market stations is under consideration, to bring to all managers in this field the best suggestions, methods and techniques worked out over the past 25 years by successful operators.

MISS CORNELIUS SPECIAL COUNSEL

Helen A. Cornelius, former Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising, has been named Special Counsel on Retail Broadcast Advertising to the National Association of Broadcasters, it was announced today.

Miss Cornelius has been with the Association since September 1944, as Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising, when she joined NAB to assist Lewis H. Avery, the former Director of Broadcast Advertising, in organizing and laying the plans for the Joske Clinical Test of Retail Broadcast Advertising in San Antonio, Texas, which test comes to a conclusion the end of this month.

As Assistant to Mr. Avery, Miss Cornelius devoted her attention to the retailers' and the NAB stations' broadcast advertising problems, contacting many merchants and stations throughout the country while making the District Meeting Tour last January through April, and working directly with the Radio Department of the Sales Promotion Division of the NRDGA.

Active for many years in the advertising, promotion and publicity fields, she will re-establish her own counseling and advisory business which she closed to take an active part in government during the war.

As Merchandise Editor of Harper's Bazaar, she was close to both the retailer, apparel and home furnishing manufacturers of the country. Later, in her own promotion business, and as a survey specialist in the OCR of the WPB, she widened the scope of her activities in the wholesale chain store and mass market fields. Her other former connections include the Advertising and Publicity Department of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, Michigan; the Elizabeth Arden Cosmetic Company, where she was Advertising, Promotion and Publicity Director; the Gotham Hosiery Company; the Daniel Green Slipper Company, and John Wanamaker in Philadelphia, for whom she acted as counselor and advisor on promotion, advertising, styling, distribution, etc.

Miss Cornelius will be available to NAB for conferences and consultation in retail broadcasting, as occasion demands.

Active for years in the affairs of the Advertising Federation of America, she is now Secretary of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America, a charter member of the original Fashion Group of New York City, and also a member of the Women's Advertising Club of Washington.

Miss Cornelius's headquarters will be in New York City after January 1, 1946.

Engineering

FRAZIER TO ENTER PRIVATE PRACTICE

President Justin Miller announces the resignation of Howard S. Frazier, director of engineering, effective Dec. 31.

(Continued on next page)

Frazier was appointed director of engineering on Aug. 1, 1942, coming to NAB from the Radio Corporation of America where he was a sales engineer in charge of U. S. Navy contracts. Prior to his affiliation with RCA, he had been the owner and manager of Station WSNJ, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

No announcement has been made concerning a successor to the NAB engineering post.

Frazier will continue as acting director of engineering in order to complete certain projects now underway in the Engineering Department. He will continue his work in connection with the new NAB Engineering Handbook now in preparation, and will serve as the NAB representative in the capacity of vice-chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board, and chairman of Panel 4. He will also continue as chairman of the RMA Subcommittee on Satellite Transmitter Standards until the project is completed.

Frazier will open offices as a Radio Management Consultant at 1730 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He announces that his practice is expected to include broadcast station management and organizational studies, broadcast station appraisals, advertising rate studies, program policy recommendations, market evaluations and merchandising counsel to manufacturers of broadcast station equipment.

Miss Helen Jean Morris, NAB Engineering Department secretary since Dec. 1941, has resigned from NAB and will continue as Mr. Frazier's secretary in the new offices.

F M

CALDWELL-JETT EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE

In order to clarify what has been represented in certain publications as a controversy, there is reproduced below the exchange of correspondence between O. H. Caldwell, editor of "Radio and Television Retailing," and FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett. Commissioner Jett subsequently cited, in support of his letter, the Commission's action of September 4, 1945, in its statement of policy for the processing of FM applications, in which it appears that:

"... Moreover, until such time as it appears that receivers for the new band are generally available to the public and owners of existing receivers have had the opportunity to adapt or convert them to the new band, licensees will also be permitted to continue operation on their existing assignment in the old band. However, when receivers and converters are available for the upper frequencies, dual operation will be terminated."

The letter follows:

Editor Caldwell's Letter

November 8, 1945

Dear Commissioner Jett:

I am writing you as an FM listener who during the past 5 years has come to rely greatly on the FM channels for noiseless reproduction of fine music, at my home in the country near Greenwich, Conn.

But as 1946 approaches, I am considerably concerned at what may happen to us FM listeners if you shut down the present 40-50 mc. FM band.

From what I have been able to find out, FM service on the new 100-mc. band to which FM has been ordered, may be expected to be low in signal strength, limited in radius, and with few stations available in particular areas for some months or years to come.

Further, as I interpret your regulations, transmitter power of splendid stations which are now serving as listeners so adequately, will be cut to a few per cent of their

former ratings. Rural service in the East will be pretty well wiped out.

Knowing that it is the Commission's responsibility to serve the public interest, convenience and necessity, I would respectfully urge that your body delay ordering the complete shut-down of the 40-mc. channels for some months or possibly a year or two—until FM experience and development has fully progressed on the new channels.

Such a course would parallel the Commission's recent very wise action with respect to television, wherein you authorized its continued operation on the present familiar television channels, while permitting experimentation in the higher frequencies.

Certainly FM should be granted the same opportunity. Such a course will permit FM to demonstrate its present matchless service to a larger public on its present familiar channels during the period the new 100-mc. service is developing and being made satisfactory for public use. Unless the 40-mc. band is thus continued for the time being, I foresee an immediate loss to us listeners of FM's fine service, and a delay in public appreciation and acceptance of FM's merits, for several years. This will in turn delay employment of thousands in the new FM industry which had been looked upon by most radio men as the No. 1 opportunity for radio industry reconversion.

No one understands better than I do the difficulties which confront your body, nor better appreciates the high standards of public service which animate your members and organization.

But committed as you are by law to serve the public interest, I see your only alternative to that end, as things now stand, to be in permitting 40-mc. FM operation to continue during a transitory period of indefinite length, while the 100-mc. band is being made ready for public use.

To deny such use of the 40-mc. band for FM listeners during 1946, will be a distinct injury to the public interest, to millions of listeners, and to great rural areas—as well as a blow to employment of thousands in the promising new FM industry.

Respectfully,

O. H. CALDWELL, *Editor,*
Radio & Television Retailing.

Commissioner Jett's Reply

November 14, 1945.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

I wish to thank you for your letter recommending that the existing FM band, 44-50 mc., be continued until service is available on the higher frequencies. As you know the Commission has granted about 125 applications for new FM stations in addition to providing new assignments for existing licenses and permittees. Since there are about 500 more applications it is reasonable to assume that several hundred will be approved by the end of 1945. This should result in the construction of a large number of stations during 1946, which will enable the Commission to determine whether the existing frequencies should be continued or turned over to television. At any rate I can assure you that we do not intend to close the present band until service is generally available in the new band.

Sincerely yours,

E. K. JETT, *Commissioner,*
Federal Communications Commission,
Washington 25, D. C.

23 MORE FM GRANTS

The Federal Communications Commission has announced 23 additional grants of new FM stations, bringing the present total number of conditional grants to 197. Over 300 applications yet remain to be acted on.

At the same time 15 applications for the Cleveland-Akron area, 7 in the Providence-Pawtucket area, and 8 in the Indianapolis, Ind., area were designated for hearing.

The effect of these conditional grants, the Commission states, is to announce the fact that the Commission has examined the qualifications of the respective applicants,

(Continued on next page)

has been satisfied with respect thereto, and has made available a channel for each grantee. The Commission will now examine each applicant for its engineering details, and in each individual circumstance a grantee may be requested to file within a period of 90 days of such request such additional engineering and other data as may be necessary.

"Under this procedure," says the Commission, "grantees are enabled to proceed promptly with their preliminary plans for obtaining certain items of equipment, programming and other details necessary to the establishment of their proposed stations. The proposals of each grantee relating to transmitter power and antenna height are still under review, and each will be notified if any further data is necessary in this connection."

The 9 applicants in the Cleveland area are: United Broadcasting Co.; National Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WJW,

Inc.; United Garage and Service Corp.; International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO); WGAR Broadcasting Co.; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; Telair Company; Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc. The 6 Akron applicants are: Allen T. Simmons; Summit Radio Corp.; United Broadcasting Co.; The Akron Radio Corp.; Knight Radio Corp., and Telair Company.

The 7 Providence-Pawtucket area applicants are: The Outlet Co.; Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co.; Providence Journal Co.; A. A. Schecter; The Yankee Network, Inc.; Colonial Broadcasting Co., and Pawtucket Broadcasting Co.

The 8 Indianapolis area applicants are: The Wm. H. Block Co.; Evansville on the Air, Inc.; WFBM, Inc.; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; Indiana Broadcasting Corp.; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Inc., Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc, and Indianapolis Broadcasters, Inc.

Following is a list of the grants:

<i>City</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Interest in Standard Station</i>	<i>Type of FM Station</i>
ALABAMA			
Birmingham.....	The Birmingham News Co.....	WSGN	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
CALIFORNIA			
Palo Alto.....	Peninsula Newspapers, Inc.....	—	Community
Stockton.....	E. F. Peffer.....	KGDM	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
GEORGIA			
Valdosta.....	E. D. Rivers.....	WGOV	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
ILLINOIS			
Quincy.....	Quincy Newspapers, Inc.....	WSOY	Metropolitan
Rockford.....	Rockford Broadcasters, Inc.....	WROK	Metropolitan
LOUISIANA			
Alexandria.....	Central La. Broadcasting Corp.....	—	Community
MARYLAND			
Frederick.....	The Monocacy Broadcasting Co.....	WFMD	Metropolitan
MASSACHUSETTS			
Haverhill.....	The Haverhill Gazette Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Salem.....	North Shore Broadcasting Co.....	WESX	Community
MICHIGAN			
Ann Arbor.....	Washtenaw Broadcasting Co.....	WPAG	Metropolitan
Escanaba.....	John P. Norton.....	—	Metropolitan
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Portsmouth.....	WHEB, Inc.....	WHEB	Metropolitan
NEW YORK			
Jamestown.....	James Broadcasting Co., Inc.....	WJTN	Metropolitan
Troy.....	The Troy Record Co.....	—	Metropolitan
OHIO			
Youngstown.....	WFMJ Broadcasting Co.....	WFMJ	Metropolitan
Youngstown.....	WKBN Broadcasting Corp.....	WKBN	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bethlehem.....	The Bethlehems' Globe Publishing Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Lancaster.....	Peoples Broadcasting Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Meadville.....	H. C. Winslow.....	—	Metropolitan
Uniontown.....	Fayette Broadcasting Corp.....	WMBS	Metropolitan
York.....	Susquehanna Broadcasting Co.....	WSBA	Metropolitan
WEST VIRGINIA			
Huntington.....	Huntington Broadcasting Corp.....	—	Metropolitan

MORE REPLIES TO FM NUMBERING POLL

The following replies, in addition to those published in recent issues of NAB REPORTS, have been received by Robert T. Bartley, director of NAB's FM Department: ALL FM RECEIVERS TO BE MANUFACTURED BY THIS COMPANY WILL USE THE RECOMMENDED DIAL NUMBERING SYSTEM BEGINNING WITH NUMBER 201 FOR 88.1 MEGACYCLES AND SO FORTH. WE AGREE WITH THE BROADCASTERS THAT CHANNEL NUMBER IDENTIFICATION IS VERY IMPORTANT. THE MEGACYCLE IDENTIFICATION WOULD TEND TO CREATE CONFUSION IN THE MIND OF THE LAY USER.

A. R. Ogilvie, Maguire Industries, Inc.

WE WILL BE HAPPY TO CONFORM WITH THE DECISION OF THE RMA IN THIS MATTER. IF THEY SO DECIDE WE WILL NATURALLY NUMBER EVERY 10TH CHANNEL AND OUR DIALS WILL BE NUMBERED 200, 210 AND SO ON UP TO 300.

Oscar Dane, Templeton Radio Manufacturing Corp.

IT SEEMS TO US THE SIMPLEST METHOD OF NUMBERING WOULD BE TO NUMBER THE BANDS CONSECUTIVELY 1 TO 3 AND SO FORTH INSTEAD OF 201, 202, 203 AND SO FORTH. ANY NEW CHANNELS WHICH ARE ASSIGNED WILL OF COURSE CARRY THEIR NUMBERS AND COULD EASILY BE IDENTIFIED IN THE SAME MANNER.

Mr. Pinsley, Espey Manufacturing Co., Inc.

THE RMA RECEIVER COMMITTEE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY FORMULATE THE RECEIVER MANUFACTURERS COMMENTS ON THE CHANNEL NUMBERING ASSIGNMENTS IF IT HAS NOT ALREADY DONE SO. WE HAVE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO CANVASS OUR LICENSEES ON THIS QUESTION.

R. H. Langley, Hazeltine Electronics Corp.

APPROVE CHANNEL NUMBERING

W. S. Harmon, Vice President-Engineering, Hoffman Radio Corp.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW WE FAVOR DIAL MARKINGS AS SUGGESTED BY THE FCC THAT IS NUMBERING THE FM CHANNELS FROM 201 TO 300 INSTEAD OF USING THE MEGACYCLE CALIBRATION MARKINGS. I UNDERSTAND FROM OUR ENGINEERS THAT RMA HAS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO STUDY STANDARDIZATION OF MARKINGS ON FM DIALS AND THAT THIS COMMITTEE WILL MEET ON DEC. 5. OUR FINAL DECISION WILL OBVIOUSLY HAVE TO AWAIT THE RESULTS OF THIS RMA MEETING.

J. K. West, Director Public Relations, Radio Corporation of America.

RMA ON FM DIALS

Mr. Dorman Israel, chairman of the Receiver Division of the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers Association, has announced that a resolution was adopted at their meeting in New York City, Dec. 5, in which it was resolved that from a strictly engineering basis that a recommendation be made that receiver dials in the FM band be numbered in megacycles. He pointed out that the resolution was one based purely on an engineering basis and did not consider the commercial angles. This action is subject to approval by the Receiver Set Division of RMA which will meet in January.

Programming

Agricultural Directors Meet

The Committee appointed in July to consider agricultural broadcasting and originally named the Farm Pro-

gram Directors Committee, met in Chicago on Tuesday and Wednesday (Dec. 4-5) to consider objectives and methods for accomplishing better programming in the field of agricultural broadcasting. Their two-day deliberation resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation to the Board of Directors, to be submitted at the Board meeting on January 3-4.

"Your committee of Agricultural Directors at a meeting in Chicago on December 4 and 5, called by the Secretary of NAB, considered and arrived at the following conclusions and recommendations:

"We believe the work of the Agricultural Committee should be directed toward a closer relationship between commercial radio broadcasting, farmers and ranchers, Governmental agencies and farm organizations; closer relations with advertising agencies and other groups interested in reaching farm people through the medium of radio; developing closer relationships and fuller understanding between farm radio broadcasting and station management; effecting a programming of farm radio broadcasts which will keep this type of service on a high plane; assisting in developing farm radio broadcasting in sections of the United States and its possessions where it is now lacking; achieving, through the medium of radio, a fuller understanding of agricultural problems by farmers and ranchers and a mutual understanding of their respective problems by farmers and urban residents.

"To accomplish these objectives, your Committee recommends that the National Association of Broadcasters adopt the following program for immediate action.

"1. The preparation of a brochure on agricultural broadcasting stressing the factors contributing to a well rounded and complete agricultural service by broadcasting stations. Such presentation should be prepared for use by management and possible distribution to advertising agencies, listeners and others interested in farm broadcasting.

"2. The development of closer working relations with the United States Department of Agriculture, other Governmental agencies dealing with agriculture and institutions of agricultural education and research.

"3. The arrangement of periodic regional discussions or clinics bringing together broadcasting management, farm radio broadcasters, representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, other Governmental agencies dealing with agriculture, institutions of agricultural education and research, farm organizations, farmers and ranchers, and others interested in farm broadcasting to examine the possibility of extending the service of radio broadcasting to agriculture over commercial stations.

"4. The establishment for the convenience of station management of a guide for determining qualifications of competent agricultural broadcasters.

"5. An examination of the NAB Standards of Practice as they apply to agricultural broadcasting.

"In addition, your Committee, to maintain and extend the services of agricultural broadcasting, recommends the ultimate establishment of—

"1. An agricultural committee member for each of the 17 districts of the National Association of Broadcasters to work with station management in the respective areas.

"2. A plan for the establishment within the NAB of an Agricultural Director.

"Respectfully submitted

The Agricultural Directors Committee
Larry Haeg, Chairman."

Present at the meeting, in addition to Chairman Haeg, WCCO, were Layne Beaty, WBAP; Bill Moisher, KJR; Arthur C. Page, WLS; Herb Plambach, WHO; William Drips, NBC; Sam Schneider, KVOO; and John Merrifield. C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, represented the NAB staff at the meeting and acted as secretary of the Committee.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the National Association of Radio Farm Directors.

(Continued on page 588)

"Telling the World" Report No.4

Station Originations in Support Victory Loan

Period — November 18-24

(Network Originations Excluded)

Treasury Salutes		3,265
Music for Millions		3,327
Sing for Victory		1,720
Diary Personalities		2,235
Crosby Record		2,781
Gibbs Record		1,391
Wayne Record		1,452
Sports Personalities Speak		2,791
Industrial Leaders Speak		2,307
Wood Record		175
Stokes Record		227
Spots	Regular Length	45,135
	2-min	1,277
	3-min	433
Programs	5-min	659
	6-min	2
	7-min	4
	8-min	2
	10-min	422
	15-min	896
	20-min	2
	25-min	10
	30-min	175
	45-min	2
	1 hour	62
	1½ hours	11
	2 hours	21
	2¼ hours	16
	2½ hours	10
	2¾ hours	2
	3 hours	2

AFRS GETS 6 WBAP SHOWS

Three more WBAP-Fort Worth "Music from Your Hometown" programs were received by Armed Forces Radio Service last month. These masters, expressed to Los Angeles, Nov. 7, complete the station's commitment of six programs for global broadcast to military personnel.

FCC RURAL RADIO SURVEY

The Federal Communications Commission has released a summary of a report on a nationwide survey of the attitudes of rural people toward radio service which was prepared by the Division of Program Surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Commission states that the report was prepared with the advice and consultation of Committee 4 of the group of committees developing information for the Commission's Clear Channel Hearing scheduled for January 14, and will be used as an exhibit in the hearing. This survey was undertaken to obtain information on the issue as to whether and to what extent the clear channel stations render a program service particularly suited to the needs of listeners in rural areas.

The Committee includes the Commission's chief economist and representatives of the Clear Channel Service, Regional Broadcasters, Broadcasters Measurement Bureau, American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, Radio Technical Planning Board—Panel 4, National Council of Farm Cooperatives, Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget, as well as individual experts in the field of broadcast measurement.

The material in the report, says the Commission, is subject to further consideration in the light of testimony and evidence to be introduced in the hearing. The full text of the report may be inspected at the Commission offices.

The FCC release, *summary of a survey of attitudes of rural people toward radio, follows in full:*

(NOTE: The sample upon which the report is based is a representative cross-section of the rural households in the United States. It consists of 2,535 rural households in which 4,293 interviews were obtained, located in 116 counties. The term "rural household" as used in this study means a household located either in the countryside or in a town with a population of less than 2,500. Within each household an interview was taken with the principal member of each sex, unless the household contained adults of only one sex or the member of the opposite sex could not be interviewed. The households were selected by a method of stratified random sampling. The counties in the sample were selected on the basis of a carefully developed stratification of all counties in the United States. This stratification was made by dividing all counties into large geographic areas, and then within each of these areas, into relatively homogeneous groups according to socio-economic indexes based on about 12 variables. Within each group of counties the sample county was selected according to a table of random numbers. The choice of households within each sample county was made by an area sampling technique using large detailed maps or aerial photographs. All rural areas in each county were divided into segments of from 3 to 10 houses, which were stratified into geographic groups, and a segment was randomly selected from each group.)

Most rural people in the United States value radio highly. Three out of four "farm" and "rural non-farm" radio owners feel they would miss radio very much if it were inaccessible to them. Approximately the same proportion of former owners say they miss radio very much. Nearly nine-tenths of those rural dwellers who have not had radios for five years or more say they would like to have one. Radio has become a highly valued aspect of everyday living in most "rural homes" which have radios;

a highly desired one in most of those homes that do not.

Radio is valued about equally by rural radio owners in each of the three major regions of the country, North (including the Northeast), South, and West. There are no great differences between farm and rural non-farm radio owners in this respect although the women of each of these groups somewhat more frequently value radio highly than do the men. Differences in education, income, and age seem to have little effect on the extent to which rural listeners feel they would miss radio if they had to be without it. Rural listeners whose range of available stations is low and those whose reception difficulties are many place high value on radio about as frequently as those who have greater choice of stations and better reception. Those listeners, both men and women, who listen to their radios a good deal are more apt to value radio highly than are those who listen only a little.

Radio is valued by rural listeners for the two great functions it serves; as a source of news and other information and as a source of entertainment and company. When asked to explain why they would miss radio if they were to be without one, most men, especially the farmers, stress its importance as a source of news and information. A somewhat smaller number refer to its entertainment value. Among rural women, entertainment is more commonly given as a value of radio than is news, although almost as many farm women mention news as mention entertainment.

The importance of the news function of radio to rural people is demonstrated again when they are asked what kinds of program they would miss most if they had to go without radio service. News programs are mentioned in this connection by an overwhelming majority of rural people who now have radios; much more often than any other type of program. Farm men and women again exceed rural non-farm people somewhat in their emphasis on the importance of news programs. Farm men also much more often emphasize the value of programs giving market and weather reports, and talks on farming, than do non-farm men. When rural people who have radios are asked to name the kinds of programs they like best, the pattern of their tastes in radio becomes evident. In general, farm people select the more serious type programs. News and market reports, hymns and religious music, sermons and religious programs, and farm talks are given high preference by this group. Old-time music is preferred by approximately 50 per cent of the men and women of the farm group and the proportion naming it nearly doubles the proportion naming the entertainment program next most commonly mentioned.

While many rural non-farm men and women also list these programs as among those they like best, they do less commonly (with the exception of news programs). More often than farm people they name quiz programs, entertainment programs (with comedians and popular singers), and dance music as among their favorite programs. The rural non-farm men much more often like broadcasts of sports events than do farm men. The program preferences of rural non-farm people indicate a greater appreciation of the lighter aspects of radio service than is found among farm people.

When rural people are asked to name the type of program they don't care for, an additional aspect of rural tastes emerges. As indicated below, serial stories are the kind of program most commonly named as not liked; they are followed by dance music, and then by classical music. While many other types of programs are named as disliked by some rural radio listeners, these three types of programs seem most commonly to create strong feelings of rejection. Distaste for programs of classical music differs from dislike of serial stories or dance music in the fact that rural people who name classical music as a disliked program commonly say they do not understand such programs.

Approximately two-thirds of the farm people who have radios report listening to weather reports, market reports and talks on farming, many of them listening to such programs several times a week. A large majority of those farm people who listen to these programs feel that they are helpful to them. As might be expected, farm men are

(Continued on next page)

much more often interested in farm programs than are farm women.

Serial story programs occupy an unusual position in the attitudes of rural people. Among women, both farm and rural non-farm, they stand second only to news in the list of programs they say they would miss most if their radios failed them; yet they are also the type of programs most commonly not cared for by rural women. Rural women who have radios seem to divide into three large groups in their attitudes toward serial programs; those who like this type of program very much and would miss it greatly if they could not hear it, those who neither like nor dislike such programs, and those who actively dislike them. Very few rural men show any preference for serial stories and, like rural women, they most commonly name this type of program as the kind they do not care for. No other program creates such partisan attitudes among rural people as serial stories.

Generally speaking, rural people are not highly conscious of possible improvements in the program service they are now receiving. Over half of the rural people who have radios cannot think of any type of program they would like to hear more of than they do now when asked to name them. The suggestion offered by those who do name a kind of program are scattered over a variety of favorite programs and do not indicate any important specific discrepancies between listener needs and present program service. There is even less expression of awareness of possible improvements resulting from unsatisfied wishes for specific types of programs at particular hours of the day or evening.

The fact that rural radio listeners do not have many suggestions to offer concerning radio programming does not mean that they are indiscriminating regarding the programs that are available to them. There are large differences in the amount of time rural people spend listening to radio, among both men and women, and these are only partly accounted for by differences in time available for listening. Three out of four rural people report having their radios turned off at times because they do not care for the programs that were on; almost a third of the rural people say this happens very often. However, those listeners who say they listen to their radios only a little and keep them turned off very often because they are not interested in the programs are no more likely to suggest changes in the programs than are those people who say they listen much of the time and never have their radios turned off because of the programs.

Most rural listeners seem to take radio programming for granted. They may listen much or little, but they are not inclined to think of themselves as being in a position of judgment regarding the kinds of programs that should be on the air. Very few of these people have any point of reference, either actual or ideal, with which to compare present radio programming; as a consequence, they tend to accept the radio they know as the natural order of things.

About one in every four rural households has no radio in working order. About half of these homes have had radios within the last five years; most of these households say that they have not replaced or repaired their radios because of wartime shortages. Those rural households that have had no radio for over five years have most commonly gone without because they felt they could not afford it. There is a strong tendency for those households which have had no radio for five years or more also to lack the other major means of communication, telephones and daily newspapers.

RADIO CAREER FOR LA GUARDIA

An announcement by American Broadcasting Company states that Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York City, will start a regular series of weekly broadcasts on national affairs over that network on January 6. The broadcasts will begin on the Sunday following the expiration of LaGuardia's present term as Mayor of New York City on December 31.

Liberty Magazine will sponsor.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER LAUNCHES WRC DOLL HOUSE

Miss Margaret Truman, daughter of the President, launched WRC's "Doll House" campaign, to provide Christmas dolls for needy D. C. youngsters, Monday (3) when she presented the first doll to Carleton D. Smith, WRC general manager, and to Bill Herson, WRC "Timekeeper" who is conducting the campaign. Commissioner Guy Mason, Mrs. Carl A. Spaatz, wife of General Spaatz, AAF, and Milton Berle, star of "Spring in Brazil," also gave the Doll House a rousing send-off by appearing on a special dedication broadcast from the Doll House.

The campaign, which will continue through Saturday, Dec. 22, will aim to collect hundreds of dolls and toys so that every underprivileged youngster in the District of Columbia will have a new toy for Christmas. Dolls, of all shapes, sizes and color, will be solicited—preferably new or in good condition.

LOCAL COMMENTATORS LIKED

David Adams, who for 18 months monitored the broadcasts of over 100 U. S. commentators per week for BBC, makes the following observation in an article which appears in the Nov. 24 issue of *Canadian Broadcaster*:

"One thing that these surveys showed, was that a local commentator, widely known in his own community, was usually much more influential in that area than a network broadcaster who commanded a much wider audience."

RADIO'S PUBLIC SERVICE CITED

Recognition of radio's invaluable contribution to public service, because "the spoken word is the easiest message to comprehend," has been accorded the industry by the Minnesota Public Health Association meeting in St. Paul.

A resolution received by WCCO, Minneapolis, which had been adopted by the executive committee of the Association, further praised radio's effectiveness because "it penetrates the family circle in its most informal and therefore most persuasive moments."

The resolution was adopted in connection with the 29th annual Christmas Seal Sale, proceeds of which go to the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Heart Association.

Legal

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS ASHBACKER

In a decision handed down on Monday (3) in the Ashbacker Radio Corp. vs. FCC case, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld Ashbacker's contention that it should have been given a hearing by the Commission on the 1230 kc frequency for which Ashbacker's WKBZ had applied as a change-of-frequency before granting it to another applicant for a new station.

Ashbacker's appeal to a lower court in protest to the FCC action has been dismissed in response to a motion filed by the FCC, which argued want of jurisdiction on the part of the court to entertain it.

The Supreme Court decision which is expected to have an important bearing upon future policy of the Commission in similar cases, is reprinted herewith in full:

(Continued on next page)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 65.—OCTOBER TERM, 1945.

ASHBACKER RADIO CORPORATION, Petitioner,

vs.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

[December 3, 1945.]

Mr. Justice DOUGLAS delivered the opinion of the Court.

The primary question in this case is whether an applicant for a construction permit under the Federal Communications Act (48 Stat. 1064, 47 U. S. C. § 151) is granted the hearing to which he is entitled by § 309(a) of the Act,¹ where the Commission, having before it two applications which are mutually exclusive, grants one without a hearing and sets the other for hearing.

In March 1944 the Fetzer Broadcasting Company filed with the Commission an application for authority to construct a new broadcasting station at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to operate on 1230 kc with 250 watts power, unlimited time. In May 1944, before the Fetzer application had been acted upon, petitioner filed an application for authority to change the operating frequency of its station WKBZ of Muskegon, Michigan, from 1490 kc with 250 watts power, unlimited time, to 1230 kc. The Commission, after stating that the simultaneous operation on 1230 kc at Grand Rapids and Muskegon "would result in intolerable interference to both applicants" declared that the two applications were "actually exclusive." The Commission upon an examination of the Fetzer application and supporting data granted it in June 1944 without a hearing. On the same day the Commission designated petitioner's application for hearing. Petitioner thereupon filed a petition for hearing, rehearing and other relief directed against the grant of the Fetzer application. The Commission denied this petition, stating,

"The Commission has not denied petitioner's application. It has designated the application for hearing as required by Section 309(a) of the Act. At this hearing, petitioner will have ample opportunity to show that its operation as proposed will better serve the public interest than will the grant of the Fetzer application as authorized June 27, 1944. Such grant does not preclude the Commission, at a later date from taking any action which it may find will serve the public interest. In re: *Berks Broadcasting Company* (WEEU), Reading Pennsylvania, 8 FCC 427 (1941); In re: *The Evening News Association* (WWJ), Detroit, Michigan, 8 FCC 552 (1941); In re: *Merced Broadcasting Company* (KYOS), Merced, California, 9 FCC 118, 120 (1942)."

Petitioner filed a notice of appeal from the grant of the Fetzer construction permit in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, asserting that it was a "person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected" by the action of the Commission within the meaning of § 402(b)(2) of the Act.² The Commission filed a motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction on the part of the court to entertain it. This motion was granted without opinion. The case is here on a petition for a writ of certiorari which we granted because of the importance of the question presented.

Our chief problem is to reconcile two provisions of § 309(a) where the Commission has before it mutually

¹ Sec. 319 relates to applications for construction permits. But since such applications are in substance applications for station licenses (*Goss v. Federal Radio Commission*, 67 F. 2d 507, 508) the Commission in such cases uniformly follows the procedure prescribed in § 309(a) for station licenses.

² The relevant provisions of § 402(b) read as follows:

"An appeal may be taken, in the manner hereinafter provided, from decisions of the Commission to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in any of the following cases:

"(2) By any other person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected by any decision of the Commission granting or refusing any such application."

exclusive applications. The first authorizes the Commission "upon examination" of an application for a station license to grant it if the Commission determines that "public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served" by the grant.³ The second provision of § 309(a) says that if, upon examination of such an application, the Commission does not reach such a decision, "it shall notify the applicant thereof, shall fix and give notice of a time and place for hearing thereon, and shall afford such applicant an opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe."⁴ It is thus plain that § 309(a) not only gives the Commission authority to grant licenses without a hearing, but also gives applicants a right to a hearing before their applications are denied. We do not think it is enough to say that the power of the Commission to issue a license on a finding of public interest, convenience or necessity supports its grant of one of two mutually exclusive applications without a hearing of the other. For if the grant of one effectively precludes the other, the statutory right to a hearing which Congress has accorded applicants before denial of their applications becomes an empty thing. We think that is the case here.

The Commission in its notice of hearing on petitioner's application stated that the application "will not be granted by the Commission unless the issues listed above are determined in favor of the applicant on the basis of a record duly and properly made by means of a formal hearing." One of the issues listed was the determination of "the extent of any interference which would result from the simultaneous operation" of petitioner's proposed station and Fetzer's station. Since the Commission itself stated that simultaneous operation of the two stations would result in "intolerable interference" to both, it is apparent that petitioner carries a burden which cannot be met. To place that burden on it is in effect to make its hearing a rehearing on the grant of the competitor's license rather than a hearing on the merits of its own application. That may satisfy the strict letter of the law but certainly not its spirit or intent.⁵

The Fetzer application was not conditionally granted pending consideration of petitioner's application. Indeed a stay of it pending the outcome of this litigation was denied. Of course the Fetzer license, like any other license granted by the Commission, was subject to certain conditions which the Act imposes as a matter of law. We fully recognize that the Commission, as it said, is not precluded "at a later date from taking any action which it may find will serve the public interest." No licensee obtains any vested interest in any frequency.⁶ The Commission for specified reasons may revoke any station license pursuant to the procedure prescribed by § 312(a) and may

³ Sec. 307(a) provides, "The Commission, if public convenience, interest or necessity will be served thereby, subject to the limitations of this chapter, shall grant to any applicant therefor a station license provided for by this chapter."

⁴ Sec. 309(a) reads as follows:

"If upon examination of any application for a station license or for the renewal or modification of a station license the Commission shall determine that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by the granting thereof, it shall authorize the issuance, renewal, or modification thereof in accordance with said finding. In the event the Commission upon examination of any such application does not reach such decision with respect thereto, it shall notify the applicant thereof, shall fix and give notice of a time and place for hearing thereon, and shall afford such applicant an opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe."

⁵ The Commission recognizes in its regulations the desirability of hearing such related matters at the same time or in consolidated cases. By § 1.193, 47 Code Fed. Reg. Cum. Supp. it is provided:

"In fixing dates for hearings the Commission will, so far as practicable, endeavor to fix the same date for separate hearings (a) on all related matters which involve the same applicant, or arise out of the same complaint or cause; and (b) for separate hearings on all applications which by reason of the privileges, terms, or conditions requested present conflicting claims of the same nature."

And by § 1.194, 47 Code Fed. Reg. Cum. Supp. it is provided:

"The Commission, upon motion, or upon its own motion, will, where such action will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice, consolidate for hearing (a) any cases which involve the same applicant or arise from the same complaint or cause, or (b) any applications which by reason of the privileges, terms, or conditions requested present conflicting claims of the same nature."

⁶ See §§ 301, 304, 307(d), 309(b)(1) of the Act. "The policy of the Act is clear that no person is to have anything in the nature of a property right as a result of the granting of a license." *Federal Communications Commission v. Sanders Bros. Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 470, 475.

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suspend the license of any operator on the grounds and in the manner specified by § 303(m). It may also modify a station license if in its judgment "such action will promote the public interest, convenience, and necessity, or the provisions of this chapter * * * will be more fully complied with." § 312(b). And licenses for broadcasting stations are limited to three years, the renewals being subject to the same considerations and practice which affect the granting of original applications. § 307(d). But in all those instances the licensee is given an opportunity to be heard before final action can be taken.⁷ What the Commission can do to Fetzer it can do to any licensee. As the Fetzer application has been granted, petitioner, therefore, is presently in the same position as a newcomer who seeks to displace an established broadcaster. By the grant of the Fetzer application petitioner has been placed under a greater burden than if its hearing had been earlier. Legal theory is one thing. But the practicalities are different. For we are told how difficult it is for a newcomer to make the comparative showing necessary to displace an established licensee. *Peoria Broadcasting Co.*; and *Illinois Broadcasting Co.*, 1 F. C. C. 167. No suggestion is made here as in *Matheson Radio Co., Inc.*, 8 F. C. C. 427 or *The Evening News Association*, 8 F. C. C. 552; that it may be possible to make workable adjustments so that both applications can be granted. The Commission concedes that "these applications are actually exclusive." The applications are for a facility which can be granted to only one. Since the facility has been granted to Fetzer, the hearing accorded petitioner concerns a license facility no longer available for a grant unless the earlier grant is recalled. A hearing designed as one for an available frequency becomes by the Commission's action in substance one for the revocation or modification of an outstanding license. So it would seem that petitioner would carry as a matter of law the same burden regardless of the precise provisions of the notice of hearing.

It is suggested that the Commission by granting the Fetzer application first concluded that the public interest would be furthered by making Fetzer's service available at the earliest possible date. If so, that conclusion is only an inference from what the Commission did. There is no suggestion, let alone a finding, by the Commission that the demands of the public interest were so urgent as to preclude the delay which would be occasioned by a hearing.

The public, not some private interest, convenience, or necessity governs the issuance of licenses under the Act. But we are not concerned here with the merits.⁸ This involves only a matter of procedure. Congress has granted applicants a right to a hearing on their applications for station licenses.⁹ Whether that is wise policy or whether the procedure adopted by the Commission in this case is preferable is not for us to decide. We only hold that where two *bona fide* applications are mutually exclusive the grant of one without a hearing to both deprives the loser of the opportunity which Congress chose to give him.

In *Federal Communication Commission v. Sanders Bros. Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 470, 476-477, we held that a rival station which would suffer economic injury by the grant of a license to another station had standing to appeal under § 402(b)(2) of the Act. In *Federal Communications Commission v. National Broadcasting Co.*, 319 U. S. 239, we reached the same conclusion where an application had been granted which would create such interference on the channel given an existing licensee as in effect to modify the earlier license. Petitioner is at least as adversely affected by the action of the Commission in this case as were the protestants in those cases. While the statutory right of petitioner to a hearing on its application has in form been preserved, it has as a practical matter

been substantially nullified by the grant of the Fetzer application.¹⁰

Reversed.

Mr. Justice BLACK and Mr. Justice JACKSON took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 65.—OCTOBER TERM, 1945.

ASHBACKER RADIO CORPORATION, Petitioner,

vs.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

On Writ of Certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

[December 3, 1945.]

Mr. Justice FRANKFURTER, dissenting.

The extent to which administrative agencies are to be entrusted with the enforcement of federal legislation is for Congress to determine. Insofar as the actions of these agencies come under the scrutiny of judicial review, it is the business of the courts to respect the distribution of authority that Congress makes as between administrative and judicial tribunals. Of course courts must hold the administrative agencies within the confines of their Congressional authority. But in doing so they should not even unwittingly assume that the familiar is the necessary and demand of the administrative process observance of conventional judicial procedures when Congress has made no such exaction. Since these agencies deal largely with the vindication of public interest and not the enforcement of private rights, this Court ought not to imply hampering restrictions, not imposed by Congress, upon the effectiveness of the administrative process. One reason for the expansion of administrative agencies has been the recognition that procedures appropriate for the adjudication of private rights in the courts may be inappropriate for the kind of determinations which administrative agencies are called upon to make.

The disposition of the present case seems to me to disregard these controlling considerations, if the Court now holds, as I understand it so to do, that whenever conflicting applications are made for a radio license the Communications Commission must hear all the applications together.

In the regulation of broadcasting, Congress moved outside the framework of protected property rights. See *Commission v. Sanders Radio Station*, 309 U. S. 470. Congress could have retained for itself the granting or denial of the use of the air for broadcasting purposes, and it could have granted individual licenses by individual enactments as in the past it gave river and harbor rights to individuals. Instead of making such a crude use of its Constitutional powers, Congress, by the Communications Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 1064, 47 U. S. C. § 151, formulated an elaborate licensing scheme and established the Federal Communications Commission as its agency for enforcement. Our task is to give effect to this legislation and to the authority which Congress has seen fit to repose in the Communications Commission.

To come to the immediate issue, what has the Commission done that is here challenged and what authority from Congress does it avouch for what it has done?

¹⁰ A license to operate a station is required in addition to a permit to construct one. As respects an operating license § 319(b) provides:

"Upon the completion of any station for the construction or continued construction of which a permit has been granted, and upon it being made to appear to the Commission that all the terms, conditions, and obligations set forth in the application and permit have been fully met, and that no cause or circumstance arising or first coming to the knowledge of the Commission since the granting of the permit would, in the judgment of the Commission, make the operation of such station against the public interest, the Commission shall issue a license to the lawful holder of said permit for the operation of said station. Said license shall conform generally to the terms of said permit."

For the regulations of the Commission governing such applications see 47 Code Fed. Reg. Cum. Supp. § 1.357. It was conceded on oral argument that in that proceeding petitioner would not be entitled to intervene to challenge the propriety of the grant of the construction permit to Fetzer without a hearing on petitioner's application.

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⁷ For the regulations of the Commission governing these procedures see 47 Code Fed. Reg. Cum. Supp. § 1.401 (revocation), § 1.359 and § 1.402 (modification), § 1.411 and § 1.412 (suspension), § 1.360 (renewal).

⁸ See *Federal Communications Commission v. Pottsville Broadcasting Co.*, 309 U. S. 134, 145-146.

⁹ Apparently no regulation exists which, for orderly administration, requires an application for a frequency, previously applied for, to be filed within a certain date. Nor is there any suggestion that petitioner's application, which was filed shortly after Fetzer's, was not filed in good faith.

The Commission had before it at least two applications for the use of the same radio wave length in the Western Michigan area (Muskegon-Grand Rapids)—that of the petitioner and Fetzer's. The problem before the Commission was the procedure appropriate in acting upon these two applications. Congress has authorized the Commission to grant an application without resort to a public hearing, 47 U. S. C. §§ 309(a), 319(a), but a public hearing may be demanded when the Commission denies an application, 47 U. S. C. § 309(a). The Court in effect rules that in the case of multiple applications the Commission can decide only after a public hearing on all of them. This requirement is apparently derived from the assumption that in this case the Commission, having received two conflicting applications, shut off, out of hand and quite arbitrarily, petitioner's right to have its application considered, as of course the Commission is in duty bound to consider it, by granting Fetzer's. But that is not what happened. The Commission is charged with the ascertainment of the public interest. We must assume that an agency which Congress has trusted discharges its trust. On the record before us it must be accepted that the Commission before having taken action carefully tested, according to its established practice, the claims both of Fetzer and of petitioner by the touchstone of public interest. See Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, Monograph No. 3, The Federal Communications Commission (1940) 8 *et seq.* On the basis of such inquiry, it found that the Fetzer application was clearly in the public interest; it found that the Ashbacker application did not make a sufficient showing even to stay the Commission's hand in withholding the Fetzer grant long enough to enable Ashbacker to support its application more persuasively. On the contrary, it thought the public interest would be furthered by making Fetzer's service available at the earliest possible date. There is nothing in the Communications Act that restricts the Commission in translating its duty to further the public interest as it did in the particular situation before it. In granting Fetzer's application and setting the denial of the petitioner's down for a hearing after fully canvassing the situation, the Commission brought itself within the explicit provisions of the Communications Act and applied them with that flexibility of procedure which Congress has put into the Commission's own keeping. *Federal Communications Commission v. Pottsville Broadcasting Co.*, 309 U. S. 134, 138.

But it is suggested that the right to a hearing upon denial of an application is not satisfied by a hearing bound to be barren. In order to appreciate the function of a hearing under the statute in a situation like that before us, however, it is vital to remember that the two applications of petitioner's and Fetzer's are very different from an ordinary litigation between Fetzer and petitioner in a court of law. Each of them was before the Commission as the representative of the public interest, the ascertainment of which is the expert function of the Communications Commission. It bears repeating that the application of both presumably received careful scrutiny by the Commission before action was taken. Administrative practice indicates that where there are conflicting applications, the Commission has granted some without hearing where it thought the public interest best served by that procedure, while setting others for hearing where the public interest so demanded.¹ Fetzer made a clear showing to the agency designated for the purpose by Congress that the public interest would be served by the grant of its application. The same agency found no basis in public interest for Ashbacker's application. Certainly it is wholly consonant with the scheme of the legislation and the powers given to the Commission that, upon denial of the Ashbacker application after a finding that it would not and Fetzer would serve the public interest, the burden be cast on Ashbacker to

show that it would serve the public interest better than would Fetzer. The Commission is authorized by statute to modify a construction permit or any license granted by it.² This gives considerable scope for adjusting the prior grant to Fetzer so as to give to the public the benefits of reconciling both the Fetzer and the Ashbacker applications, if the hearing should develop considerations not disclosed by the prior scrutiny of the Commission. Not only that, but the Commission, in its opinion on hearing the Ashbacker complaint, construed its own action in granting the Fetzer application to be conditional, so as to have room for any action which it may find will serve the public interest after the hearing on the Ashbacker application. Such a practice of conditional grant by the Commission ought not to be deemed outside the range of the procedural discretion allowed to it by Congress.³

In this case, however, the restrictions of the hearing granted to Ashbacker do make of it a mere formality, for the Commission put upon Ashbacker the burden of establishing that the grant of a license to it would not interfere with the simultaneous operations of the proposed Fetzer station. But since the Commission had apparently already concluded that the simultaneous operation of the two stations would result in "intolerable interference," its order for a hearing seems to foreclose the opportunity that should still be open to Ashbacker. It is entitled to show the superiority of its claim over that of Fetzer, even though the Commission, on the basis of its administrative inquiry, was entitled to grant Fetzer the license in the qualified way in which the statute authorized, and the Commission made, the grant. In my view, therefore, the proper disposition of the case is to return it to the Commission with direction that it modify its order so as to assure an appropriate hearing of the Ashbacker application. It may be wise policy to require that the Communications Commission should give a public hearing for all multiple applications before granting any. But to my reading of the Communications Act, Congress has not expressed this policy.

Mr. Justice RUTLEDGE joins in this opinion.

Television

FCC Sets TELE Application Hearings

Acting on the first applications for commercial television broadcast stations since announcing the Rules governing this type of service, the Federal Communications Commission on Nov. 30 designated for consolidated hearing the nine applications for construction permits for new metropolitan television broadcast stations in Washington, D. C., metropolitan area. The applicants are: Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Capital Broadcasting Co., Allen B. DuMont Lab., Inc., The Evening Star Broadcasting Co., Marcus Loew Booking Agency, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Eleanor Patterson *tr* as The Times-Herald, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.

These applications will be heard on the following issues: (1) To determine the legal, technical, financial and other qualifications of the applicant to operate and construct the proposed station. (2) To obtain full information with respect to the nature and character of the proposed program service. (3) To determine the areas and populations

¹ Sec. 312(b): "Any station license hereafter granted under the provisions of this Act or the construction permit required hereby and hereafter issued, may be modified by the Commission either for a limited time or for the duration of the term thereof, if in the judgment of the Commission such action will promote the public interest, convenience, and necessity, or the provisions of this Act or of any treaty ratified by the United States will be more fully complied with . . ." Cf. 47 Code Fed. Reg. § 1.402.

² Cf. Berks Broadcasting Company (WEEU), Reading, Pennsylvania, 8 F. C. C. 427; The Evening News Association (WWJ), Detroit, Michigan, 8 F. C. C. 552; Merced Broadcasting Company (KYOS), Merced, California, 9 F. C. C. 118, 120.

(Continued on next page)

Fiscal Year	Total No. of Applications Considered	Conflicting Applications	
		No. Granted Without Hearing	No. Granted After Hearing
1941	159	49	2
1942	142	52	2
1943	28	5	1
1944	39	14	1
1945	114	69	8

which may be expected to receive service from the proposed station. (4) To determine on a comparative basis which if any of the applications in this consolidated proceeding should be granted.

In its Report in Docket No. 6780, provision was made for four television channels to be allocated to the metropolitan district of Washington, D. C.—Channel Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 9—providing four commercial television stations for this area. The applications which were designated for consolidated hearing had been filed prior to the Commission's Report, and had been placed in the pending file.

At the same time, the Commission denied the petition filed by the National Broadcasting Co., Inc., for reinstatement of its construction permit.

REPORTERS ACCLAIM TELEVISED SPORTS

U.P. staff correspondent Jack Fox gives high praise to television last week. One of about 200 press representatives who sat before 11 receiving sets in an NBC studio to watch the Army-Navy game Dec. 1, televised for the first time from Philadelphia, Fox's statement apparently mirrored the reaction among the newspapermen.

"It was better than being in the grandstand—and much warmer," says Fox.

Associated Press radio editor Charles E. Butterfield remarked: "The pictures were satisfactory. It wasn't at all difficult to follow the play and to see the arrival of President Truman."

The *Times* stated that the television broadcast "gave New Yorkers a panorama of the Army-Navy game and close-up views of President Truman and his party that could hardly have been equaled in any other way."

"Television audiences," said a *Herald Tribune* reporter, "judging by the one at the RCA Building yesterday, are different from radio audiences. They became more excited, yelled and even pounded each other on the back."

A sports editor said that "watching the big show from Philly here in New York was a lot like looking at the same through high-power field glasses from a seat high in the press box."

In the U.P. account of proceedings, it was said that "The view was as good as you could have had from the 50-yard line. It was like watching a clear newsreel but without the jerky, loss of continuity."

Television audiences, concluded the *Herald-Tribune*, "are like ordinary spectators. The women tend to forget to remove their hats and to smoke excessively. Both men and women are likely, when arriving late, to ask some comfortable early bird if he would mind moving so they and their group can sit together."

The telecast was brought to New York by coaxial cable. Three stations carried the broadcast, WNBT, New York, WPTZ, Philadelphia and WRGB, Schenectady.

"When it was all over," marveled one N. Y. reporter, "the television audience filed easily onto Fifth Avenue. No jam, crowded highways—no pneumonia."

EMPLOYEE-EMPLOYER COMMITTEE MEETS

The Employee-Employer Relations Committee is meeting at NAB headquarters in Washington today (7).

PETRILLO LOOMS ON CANADA HORIZON

Discussing the possibility of FM development in Canada, *Canadian Broadcaster* (Nov. 24) makes the following observation on the Petrillo situation:

"The likelihood that the Canadian management of the American Federation of Musicians will follow the American lead and compel stations and sponsors of programs which are broadcast on FM and AM bands simultaneously

to pay double to musicians may have a strong influence on the question of making simultaneous AM and FM broadcasts which is the pattern which seems to find favor in many quarters. To date the Canadian union has not declared itself on this point but the Canadian union is a branch of the American one and in the States the demand for this double payment has resulted in at least one network cancelling its duplicate broadcasting plans rather than submit to what they feel are the unreasonable demands of the musicians."

DAVIS SAYS NEWS ANALYSIS MORE VITAL THAN EVER

Elmer Davis believes there never was a time when dependable analysis of the news, whether on the air or in print, was more important than today.

Davis believes Washington is the best location for one who attempts to analyze and explain the complicated news of these times: Most of the decisions that determine the future of America in the coming years will be made here, and more decisions that affect the future of the world will be made here than anywhere else.

LABOR LEADER OPPOSES TRUMAN'S STAND

Pittsburgh—President Thomas J. Fitzpatrick of District 6, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, telegraphed President Truman Thursday (6) that its members, "repudiate your anti-labor message to Congress and oppose your attempts to saddle labor with cooling-off periods or other strike-breaking devices."

Fitzpatrick, who said the District Council has 60,000 members in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, asserted: "We stand solidly behind CIO President Murray's opposition to your message."

PROTECTION AGAINST LABOR LEADERS URGED

Immediate enactment of legislation "to protect honest labor and the American public against labor leader lawlessness" was urged Monday (3) by Rep. Jonkman, (Mich.) immediately after President Truman delivered his labor message to Congress.

BERMUDA CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The United States and the governments of the British Commonwealth in Bermuda on Tuesday (4) signed an agreement cutting international communications rates, discontinuing monopolies in other countries and allowing the U. S. to maintain direct radio contact with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

FBI STOPS FOREIGN MONITORING

The Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the FCC stopped monitoring foreign broadcast stations Wednesday (5).

Announcing this, the Commission said "The suspension of service was ordered after the House reduced the Commission's national defense funds to \$465,000 Monday."

Monitoring stations are located in Guam, Hawaii, Portland, Ore. and Silver Hill, Md. There are 170 employees in Washington and 105 in the field.

Included in a House appropriations compromise was \$465,000 for the Federal Communications Commission's war activities work including the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. The House originally omitted a \$930,000 appropriation for this work but the Senate restored that amount to the Bill. The House compromise action cut the amount in half.

(Continued on next page)

ETHRIDGE REPORT

Secretary of State Byrnes is slated to receive a first-hand report from Mark Ethridge, WHAS, Louisville and former NAB president, this week on political conditions in the Soviet-controlled Balkan countries of Bulgaria and Romania. Ethridge arrived in Washington Wednesday (5).

Byrnes sent Ethridge to the Balkans about six weeks ago to gather facts for a review of American policy of refusing to recognize the Romanian and Bulgarian governments.

In his preliminary dispatches to the State Department, Ethridge has indicated clearly that his full report will support the non-recognition policy—based on the contention that the governments of Bucharest and Sofia are not truly representative of the people.

Byrnes told a news conference that the State Department will issue a statement as soon as it receives Ethridge's final report.

WANTS BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

The President would be authorized to annually issue a proclamation designating Dec. 15 as Bill of Rights Day, under a resolution introduced by Senator Byrd.

NEW BERLIN RADIO

Berlin.—The American Military Government has announced plans to open a new radio station in Berlin designed especially to reach the German people. The station is expected to begin operations about Dec. 20 and will broadcast all its programs in German.

AP BOARD APPROVES BY-LAW CHANGE

The Board of Directors of the Associated Press adopted unanimously on Nov. 29 the amended by-laws recommended at a special membership meeting Nov. 28. (See NAB REPORTS, P. 566.)

The new by-laws, amended to conform with a Federal Court decree respecting admission of members and with the current operations of the corporation, are now in effect. They include a provision eliminating consideration of competitive factors in voting upon applicants for membership.

DEVELOPER OF ATOM BOMB FUSE TO REJOIN KPRO STAFF

Stanley C. Reynolds, KPRO chief engineer, who has been in navy uniform since 1941, will resume his civilian duties with that station February 1st, 1946. Reynolds is credited with the development of the VT fuse, which fires shells by radar and played a major part in the firing of the atomic bomb. Last July, Reynolds was assigned to aid the British fleet in the Pacific solve some of their VT fuse problems.

WJTN STAFF MEMBER MAY BE WAR CRIMES WITNESS

Jamestown, N. Y.—Richard Greene, WJTN announcer, may go to Germany as a witness in the International War Crimes Trials. He has been notified in a communication from the Royal Canadian Air Force that his presence probably will be required at the War Tribunal Sessions now being conducted at Nuernberg.

Greene, whose home is in Buffalo, enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force on Armistice Day, 1940 and went overseas about a year later, as a pilot officer on a Wellington plane. He was shot down in Africa and when the

plane crashed into the Mediterranean he received burns and other injuries that necessitated four months in hospitals in Africa and Italy as a prisoner of the Italians.

Upon release from hospitalization, Greene was sent to a permanent camp in Italy. After that country capitulated he put on civilian clothing and attempted return to Allied Forces, but was recaptured in May, 1944, by the Fascists in Italy and sent to Stalag Luft 7 in Germany, near the Polish Border.

Greene was elected to supervision of the camp and had charge of all contact work with the German Officers, the Swiss Legation, the Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A. and the British Authorities. During his internment, he witnessed several incidents involving the shooting of Prisoners of War. The Nazi responsible for the killings was one of the officers involved in the murder of British and American flying officers at Sagan, Germany, in 1943.

The RCAF letter stated that Greene would be returned to rank, (equal to a Second Lieutenant) and given full pay allowances and transportation to and from Europe if he consents to testify.

COMMENT ON CBC PANEL BROADCASTS

Saturday Night, a Canadian weekly published in Toronto, recently carried the following comment on a proposal by CBC to replace commentators with "panels of authoritative speakers":

"We shall look forward with interest to the development of the new style of discussion of current affairs with which the CBC proposes to replace the 'commentators' who have been an important feature of its program during the war years. There are to be, we are informed, 'panels of authoritative speakers' who will 'discuss international developments from a variety of viewpoints.'"

"We are all out for authoritative speakers and variety of viewpoints, but we are not quite so enthusiastic about panels. To draw a parallel from journalism, we should not be nearly so much interested in Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippman if they jointly conducted a column in which they contradicted one another in alternate paragraphs, as we are when they run two columns in which each is free to develop his or her viewpoint without interruption. And we gravely suspect that the 'panels' referred to will turn out to be groups of people engaged in round-table discussions—a performance which can be entertaining and stimulating if they are allowed to quarrel as much as they like and if they can quarrel expertly in front of the mike, but which never seems to get anywhere if they are managed chiefly with a view to keeping the station or the network safe from the charge of leaning towards any one viewpoint.

"It may be that we are misinterpreting the term 'panels' and that all that it means is lists of authoritative speakers who can be called on to do 15-minute talks each by himself. In that case our objection is lessened but by no means entirely removed. There are a great many more 'authoritative speakers' in Canada than there are good radio commentators. In fact radio comment is a very special art, in which even in the United States a scant half-score of experts outrank all rivals as completely as the top ten Metropolitan Opera singers outrank all other opera artists. We should feel much happier if the CBC could acquire, say, three really successful and popular commentators strong enough to build up a following for themselves, and different enough to appeal to a wide range of opinions, and pay them to talk as many times a week as they felt they would have something fresh to say. It is one thing to go to the radio at 9 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday knowing that you will hear a familiar voice and follow the processes of a mind to which you are accustomed, and quite another thing to turn the switch and hear the announcer call on an 'authoritative speaker' of whom you have never heard but who happens to be on a 'panel.' However we shall know more when we have listened to some of the panel broadcasts."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARING

Monday, December 10

Consolidated hearing to be held in Rome, New York. Time and place to be determined later.

- NEW—Utica Observer-Dispatch, Inc., Utica, N. Y.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Utica Broadcasting Company, Inc., Utica, N. Y.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Midstate Radio Corporation, Utica, N. Y.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Ronald B. Woodyard, Utica, N. Y.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Copper City Broadcasting Corporation, Rome, N. Y.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- ✓ Clyde W. Anderson and Joe T. Van Sandt d/b as Florence Broadcasting Co., Florence, Ala.—Granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-4211).
- ✓ Tri-Cities Broadcasting Co., Florence, Ala.—Granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-4049).
- ✓ Robert W. Rounsaville and Geo. M. Clark, d/b as Elizabethton Broadcasting Co., Elizabethton, Tenn.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kc. with 250 watts power, unlimited time, conditioned upon approval of transmitter site and towers by the CAA. (B4-P-3971).
- ✓ KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Cal.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.
- ✓ KVGB—KVGB, Inc., Greent Bend, Kans.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.
- ✓ The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of N. Y., New York, N. Y.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on frequencies to be assigned by the Commission, with effective radiated power equivalent to 20 KW with an antenna height of 500 ft. above average terrain.
- ✓ State University of Okla., Norman, Okla.—Granted construction permit for new station to operate on frequencies to be assigned by the Commission; conditions.
- ✓ Board of Supervisors of the La. State Univ. and Agriculture and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La.—Granted construction permit for new station to operate on frequencies to be assigned by the Commission; conditions.
- ✓ Inland Radio, Inc., Ontario, Ore.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B5-P-4210).
- ✓ George Bennett and Russell Bennett, d/b as Fayetteville Broadcasting Co., Fayetteville, Ark.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Condition. (B3-P-4218).
- ✓ Charles M. Dale, Concord, N. H.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Condition. (B1-P-4229).
- ✓ The Border Broadcasting Co., Dillon, S. C.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 800 kc., 1 KW, daytime only. Conditions. (B3-P-4032).
- ✓ Geo. Burne Smith and V. H. McLean, d/b as the Gateway Broadcasting Co., Maryville, Tenn.—Granted con-

struction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to installation of approved frequency and modulation monitors. (B3-P-3887).

HEARING DESIGNATED

- Southeastern Mass. Broadcasting Corp., New Bedford, Mass., and Bay State Broadcasting Co., New Bedford, Mass.—Adopted orders designating for consolidated hearing the applications of Southeastern Mass. Broadcasting Corp. and the Bay State Broadcasting Co., both requesting identical facilities—a new station to operate on 1400 kc. with power of 250 watts.
- Camden Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J., and Chambersburg Broadcasting Co., Chambersburg, Pa.—Designated for consolidated hearing applications for a new station both requesting frequency 800 kc. with power of 1 KW. day. (B1-P-4173 and B2-P-4221).
- The Covington News, Inc., Covington, Ga., and James S. Rivers, d/b as Southeastern Broadcasting System, East Point, Ga.—Adopted orders designating these applications for consolidated hearing, both applicants request frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3923; B3-P-4235)
- Kenneth G. Zweifel, Freeport, Ill., and Vincent S. Barker and Gladys J. Barker, a partnership, d/b as Freeport Broadcasting Co., Freeport, Ill.—Designated these applications for consolidated hearing, both seeking frequency 1570 kc., with power of 1 KW., daytime. (B3-P-3923 and B4-P-3904)
- James Valley Broadcast Co., Huron, So. Dak.—Designated for hearing application for new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B4-P-4228)

MISCELLANEOUS

- ✓ KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Granted request to change call letters to KNLA.
- ✓ WACO—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., Waco, Texas; Beauford H. Jester, et al. Waco, Texas; KDNT—Harwell V. Shepard, Denton Texas; Truett Kimzey, Greenville, Texas—Adopted order granting petition filed by applicants Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc. (WACO), Harwell V. Shepard (KDNT) and Truett Kimzey for leave to amend application of Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., so as to request assignment of frequency 1460 kc., with 1 KW power, directional antenna night, instead of 1230 kc. as heretofore specified: to remove from hearing docket: and to reconsider and grant all applications. The applications were granted as follows:

(1) Granted application of Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc. (WACO), to use frequency 1460 kc., 1 KW. power, unlimited, directional antenna night; granted subject to the condition that the transmitter site specified shall be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration before construction is commenced, and subject further to the Commission's determination upon the pending application of Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., for renewal of license of Station WACO (Docket 6590); (2) Granted application of Beauford H. Jester, et al., for a new station at Waco, Texas, to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to the condition that within 60 days the applicant shall file with the Commission an application for modification of permit specifying the transmitter site and antenna system of its proposed station, and subject further to the condition that the transmitter site so specified shall be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration before construction is commenced (Docket 6218); (3) Granted application of Harwell V. Shepard (KDNT) for construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts, on its presently assigned frequency 1450 kc. (Docket 6352); and (4) Granted application of Truett Kimzey for construction permit for a new station at Greenville, Texas, to operate on frequency 1400 kc., 250 watts, subject to the condition that the transmitter

(Continued on next page)

site specified by this applicant shall be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration before construction is commenced, and subject further to the condition that an approved frequency monitor will be installed as soon as available (Docket 6589).

✓ **WMLT**—Geo. T. Morris, et al. (Assignor), George T. Morris, et al., d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Dublin, Ga.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting application for consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WMLT from George T. Morris, Wilmer D. Lanier and J. Newton Thompson, d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Company to George T. Morris and J. Newton Thompson, d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Company, for a consideration of \$13,100 to Wilmer D. Lanier for his $\frac{1}{3}$ interest in the assignor partnership. (B3-AL-497)

There are now six licensed noncommercial educational broadcast stations and six outstanding construction permits in addition to the three announced today. There are 25 pending applications for this service on file at the present time.

Camden Radio, Inc., Camden, Ark.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting petition for reinstatement of application for construction permit, and ordered grant of the application for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to the conditions (a) that the applicant will be required to install a modulation monitor, as soon as available, which will be in compliance with the Commission's standards of good engineering practice, and (b) that the proposed antenna site and construction be approved by the CAA. (B3-P-3494)

✓ **Mission Broadcasting Co.**, San Jose, Cal.—Adopted order designating this application for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with the applications of Golden Gate Broadcasting Corp. (KSAN): Calif. Broadcasting, Inc., Bakersfield Broadcasting Co., Monterey Bay Broadcast Co., Cascade Broadcasting Co., Inc. (KTYW), Amphlett Printing Co., Luther E. Gibson and San Jose Broadcasting Co.

✓ **C. A. Kaufmann and John F. Clarkson**, d/b as Newberry Broadcasting Co., Newberry, S. C., and Robert Lex Easley, Laurens, S. C.—Adopted orders designating these applications for consolidated hearing, both applicants request the frequency 1240 kc. with power of 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-4227 and B3-P-3875)

✓ **Midwest Broadcasting Co.**, Mt. Vernon, Ill., and Mt. Vernon Radio & Television Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Adopted orders designating these applications for consolidated hearing, both applicants request the frequency 940 kc. (Midwest requests 500 watts power, daytime only, and Mt. Vernon requests 1,000 watts power, daytime only). (B4-P-3922; B4-P-4365)

✓ **Telegram Publishing Co.**, Salt Lake City, Utah, James B. Littlejohn, Ogden, Utah—Adopted orders designating these applications for consolidated hearing, both applicants request the frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B5-P-4180; B5-P-4249)

✓ **Catalina Broadcasting Co.**, Tucson, Ariz.—Adopted order designating application for new station to use frequency 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited, for hearing in consolidated hearing with applications of Old Pueblo Broadcasting Co. and Sun Country Broadcasting Co., previously designated for hearing, requesting same facilities.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

✓ **KFDM**—Beaumont Broadcasting Corp., Beaumont, Texas—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location from Beaumont, Texas, to 1.6 miles west and 2.2 miles south of Orangefield, Texas.

570 Kilocycles

✓ **KMTR**—KMTR Radio Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Marilynne

Dalton Alcorn, Reed E. Callister, Gloria Dalton, J. F. T. O'Conner, Edward J. O'Conner and William V. O'Conner to Dorothy S. Thackrey.

660 Kilocycles

NEW—Frederick A. Knorr, Harvey R. Hansen and William H. McCoy, d/b as Suburban Broadcasters (a co-partnership), Dearborn, Mich., (P. O. 14201 Tireman Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 660 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

750 Kilocycles

NEW—Arthur H. Croghan, Santa Monica, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 750 kc., power of 1 KW and limited hours of operation. Amended to specify transmitter location as "to be determined, Los Angeles county, California."

800 Kilocycles

NEW—Paducah Newspapers, Inc., Paducah, Ken. (P. O. 408-412 Kentucky Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 800 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

830 Kilocycles

NEW—David H. Cannon, Reed E. Callister and Carroll R. Hauser, d/b as Orange County Broadcasting Co., Santa Ana, Calif. (P. O. Room 524, 650 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 830 kc., power of 5 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1130 Kilocycles

WDGY—Mae C. Young, executrix of the estate of George W. Young, deceased, Minneapolis, Minn.—Voluntary assignment of license to Twin Cities Broadcasting Corporation. (1130 kc.)

1220 Kilocycles

WADC—Allen T. Simmons, Tallmadge, Ohio—Construction permit to change frequency from 1350 to 1220 kc., increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location from north of Akron, Ohio, to Granger, Ohio. (Facilities of WGAR requested.)

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—Air-Time, Inc., Joplin, Mo. (P. O. 507 N. Wall Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Woodrow Miller, San Bernardino, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change frequency from 1240 to 1450 kc. and omit request for facilities to be relinquished by KFXM. (Contingent on grant of KPRO's application to change frequency.)

NEW—Don C. Foote, John W. Foote, Robert E. Mulvaney, Willard Mulvaney, Horace S. Davis and Rockwood Brown, co-partners d/b as Billings Broadcasting Co., Billings, Mont. (P. O. 223 W. Montana Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KROY—Royal Miller, Marion Miller, L. H. Penney, Gladys W. Penney d/b as Royal Miller Radio, Sacramento, Calif.—Voluntary assignment of license to Harmco, Inc.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—General Newspapers, Inc., Wilmington, N. C. (P. O. 450 Cherry St., P. O. Box 1016, Macon, Ga.)—Con-

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struction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WMSA—The Brockway Co., South of Massena, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3734) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WMSA—The Brockway Co., South of Massena, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1350 Kilocycles

KGHF—Curtis P. Ritchie, Pueblo, Colo.—Voluntary assignment of license to Colorado Broadcasting Company, Inc.

1380 Kilocycles

WATL—J. W. Woodruff tr/as Atlanta Broadcasting Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1400 to 1380 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location from 26 Cain Street to Nash Road, Atlanta, Ga. Amended re changes in directional antenna.

1410 Kilocycles

NEW—Oil Center Broadcasting Co., Odessa, Texas (P. O. 824 W. First St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1410 kc., power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

WMAJ—Centre Broadcasters, Inc., State College, Pa.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3730 as modified) for a new standard broadcast station.

WMAJ—Centre Broadcasters, Inc., State College, Pa.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C. (P. O. 5 Exchange St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Carter C. Peterson, Savannah, Ga. (P. O. Ailey, Ga.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—James B. Littlejohn, Ogden, Utah (P. O. 2895 S. 27th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Concord Broadcasting Corporation, Concord, N. H. (P. O. 3 Capitol St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KVAL—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas—Construction permit for changes in transmitting equipment.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Radio Station WBIR, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 45.1 mc. and coverage of 3,230 square miles. Amended to change name of applicant from American Broadcasting Corp. to Radio Station WBIR, Inc., and change antenna system.

NEW—Balaban & Katz Corporation, Chicago, Ill. (P. O. 190 N. State St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by FCC and coverage of 10,700 square miles.

NEW—Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (P. O. 11-15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage as determined by the FCC.

NEW—WMAS, Inc., Springfield, Mass.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency as assigned by FCC. Amended to change frequency from "to be assigned by FCC" to channel #42, 96.3 mc., specify coverage "to be determined," transmitter location as Mount Tom, Holyoke, Mass., change type of transmitter and specify antenna system.

NEW—Kingston Broadcasting Corp., Kingston, N. Y. (P. O. 601 Broadway Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Community) broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage to be assigned by FCC.

NEW—Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 46.3 mc. and coverage of 6,800 square miles. Amended to change antenna system.

WGHE—William G. H. Finch, New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PH-42, as modified and which authorized new FM broadcast station) for change in frequency from 45.5 mc. to channel #59, 99.7 mc., type of transmitter and install new antenna system.

NEW—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H. (P. O. Lafayette Rd.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC in 100 mc. band and coverage of 4,433 square miles.

NEW—Hearst Radio, Inc., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 43.7 mc. and coverage of 8,557.6 square miles. Amended: to change frequency from 43.7 mc. to Channel #45, 96.9 mc., make changes in type of transmitter and antenna system and change transmitter site from Baltimore, Md., to Randallstown, Md.

NEW—WJHL, Inc., Johnson City, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on a frequency located within the channel selected by the FCC and coverage of 8,000 square miles. Amended: to change antenna system.

NEW—Paul F. McRoy, John H. Searing, Ann E. Searing, d/b as Southern Illinois Broadcasting Partnership, Carbondale, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by FCC and coverage of 6,506 square miles. Amended: to change name from Paul F. McRoy, John H. Searing, Ann E. Searing, a partnership, d/b as Southern Illinois Broadcasting Co. to Paul F. McRoy, John H. Searing, Ann E. Searing, d/b as Southern Illinois Broadcasting Partnership.

NEW—Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 645 S. Mariposa Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Rural) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage of 10,760 square miles.

NEW—The Tuscora Broadcasting Co., Dover, Ohio (P. O. 450-62 Reporter Court)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 92-108 mc. and coverage of 5,035 square miles.

NEW—The Fort Industry Co., Miami, Fla. (P. O. 1605 Biscayne Blvd.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage to be assigned.

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 48.5 mc. and coverage of 8,420 square miles. Amended: to change transmitter site from Cleveland, Ohio to Village of Seven Hills, Ohio, change type of transmitter and make changes in antenna system.

NEW—Lloyd A. Pixley, Martha P. Pixley, Milton A. Pixley and Grace M. Pixley, partners d/b as The Pixleys, Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 48.5 mc. and coverage of 12,500 square miles. Amended: to change frequency from 48.5 mc. to "To be selected by FCC," coverage from 12,500 square miles to 11,690 square miles, change transmitter and studio location, population from 1,022,711 to 995,616, make

(Continued on next page)

changes in antenna system and change type of transmitter.

- NEW**—Catawba Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hickory, N. C. (P. O. Radio Bldg., 13th St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Rural) broadcasting station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage to be determined.
- NEW**—Atlantic Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga. (P. O. 17 Drayton St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #30, 93.9 mc. or as assigned and coverage of 7,900 square miles.
- NEW**—Radio Springfield, Inc., Springfield, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 46.9 mc. or other available frequency and coverage of 8,050 square miles. Amended: to change name of applicant from Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., to Radio Springfield, Inc.
- NEW**—The Wm. H. Block Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 43.7 mc. and coverage of 9,316 square miles. Amended: re change in type of transmitter.
- NEW**—Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley, Calif. (P. O. 601 Ashby Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by chief engineer of FCC and coverage to be assigned.
- NEW**—Echo Park Evangelistic Assn., Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 1100 Glendale Blvd.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be specified by FCC chief engineer and coverage of 7,150 square miles.
- NEW**—Radio Broadcasters, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 519 Title Insurance Bldg., 433 S. Spring St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage to be calculated.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

- NEW**—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #6, 96-102 mc. with ESR of 1246. Amended: to change frequency from Channel #6, 96-102 mc. to channel #7, 174-180 mc., or to be assigned by FCC, ESR from 1246 to 3146, change type of transmitter and make changes in antenna system.
- NEW**—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 78-84 mc. with ESR to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from Channel #4, 78-84 mc. to Channel #5, 76-82 mc., ESR from to be determined to 1496, specify transmitter location, change type of transmitter and specify antenna system.
- W9XMT**—P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PVB-111, as modified) which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station for extension of completion date only from 12-15-45 to 3-15-46.
- NEW**—Walt Disney Productions, Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 2400 West Alameda Ave., Burbank, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #5, 76-82 mc. and ESR of 12,000.
- NEW**—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif. (P. O. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7, 102-108 mc. and ESR of 3950.
- NEW**—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 66-72 mc., and ESR of 8120. Amended: to change ESR from 8120 to not specified, change type of transmitter and make changes in antenna system.
- NEW**—Philadelphia Daily News, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit for a new commercial television

broadcast station to be operated on Channel #9, 180-186 mc. with ESR of 770.7. Amended: to change frequency from old Channel #9 to new Channel #8, ESR from 770.7 to 865 and make changes in antenna system.

- W10XAF**—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-154) which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station.
- W10XAE**—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-153) which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station.
- W10XAD**—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-152) which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station.
- WTAG-FM**—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Voluntary Assignment of license to W.T.A.G., Inc.
- WBEE**—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Voluntary assignment of license to W.T.A.G., Inc.
- NEW**—Television Productions, Inc., Hollywood, Calif. (P. O. 5451 Marathon St.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 66-72 mc., with ESR of 19,120.
- NEW**—Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky. (P. O. 300 West Liberty St.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #9, 186-192 mc. with ESR of 1425.
- W2XJT**—William B. Still tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-100, as modified) which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station. Amended: re emission and power.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Burgess Seed and Plant Co., Galesburg, Mich., engaged in packaging and selling seeds, among them being a species of soy or soya beans which it has designated as "domestic coffee berry." is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5406)

Custom House Packing Corp.—A complaint alleging violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with the interstate sale of seafood products has been issued against Custom House Packing Corp., Monterey, Calif.; Wilbur-Ellis Co., 430 California St., San Francisco, and the officers of each corporation. Custom House Packing Corp., a packer of seafood, is controlled by and sells its products exclusively through Wilbur-Ellis Co., which operates a food brokerage business. (5404)

Lo-Well Pencil Co., 56 West 24th St., New York, selling and distributing pencils and other articles of merchandise, is charged in the complaint with misrepresentation and misuse of the word "free." (5407)

Fred Schambach, 110 West 42nd Street, New York, selling and distributing musical vanity chests, fountain pens and other articles of merchandise, is charged in complaint with misrepresentation and with selling and distributing of his merchandise by means of games of chance, gift enterprise or lottery schemes. (5405)

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STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Crown Wristband Co., Inc., Julius Cedar, Ephram Cedar and Morris Bober, executives of the corporation, 116 Nassau St., New York, selling and distributing, among other things, ladies' bracelets trade-marked "Lady Jane," have stipulated that they will cease and desist from the use in their advertising of the words "1/20—12K gold content" or similar terms as descriptive of bracelets or other articles not made throughout of gold alloy of the fineness indicated. (4124)

Interstate Shade Cloth Co.—et al—Four manufacturers and distributors of window shades in New York City, Baltimore, and Hoboken, N. J., have entered into stipulations in which they agree to cease use of misleading labels, brands or tags on their products.

The respondents are: Interstate Shade Cloth Co., 812 Jefferson St., Hoboken, N. J. (4117); Lapsley-Interstate Shade Cloth Co., 110 South Paca St., Baltimore (4118); The Weiss & Klau Co., 462 Broadway, New York City (4119); and The Arnel Co., Inc., 419 Fourth Ave., New York City (4120).

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, engaged in the sale, among other things, of jewelry, including novelty items, rings and ear rings under the brand name "Spratling Silver," has stipulated to cease and desist from representing that Spratling products are 980/1000 pure silver, or in any manner representing that the silver content of the products is in excess of their actual silver content; or that the products have less tendency to oxidize or to stain or discolor the wearer's skin than sterling silver or that sterling silver necessarily tarnishes faster than Spratling products. (4123)

Warner-Medlin Studios, Union Bank Building, Davenport, Iowa, making and selling photographic portraits, has stipulated that in connection with the sale or distribution of their products they will cease representing that the photographs produced and sold by them are "Vignette Etchings" or etchings of any kind, or that any certificate, coupon or other token delivered to purchasers of their photographs will entitle such a purchaser to a special discount off the regular price on additional orders, unless and until such discount is actually given on re-orders for any and all sizes of pictures not explicitly excepted thereby. (4121)

Murray R. White, trading as North American News-Photo Service, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, selling and distributing so-called "goldstone miniatures," has stipulated to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of his products. (4122)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Koret, Inc., 33 East 33rd St., New York, manufacturing and distributing ladies' handbags made in whole or in part of calfskin leather, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations of its products. (4848)

Benjamin H. Levine, trading as Harvest House, 50 West 17th St., New York, selling and distributing a book entitled "The Complete Guide to Bust Culture," has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisement or advertising material which represents that by following the directions in the book any significant change in the size, shape or physical conformation of women's breasts can be effected; that flat, sagging, or undeveloped breasts can be developed; a pendulous bust can be rounded into high, shapely, or youthful loveliness; or that an unattractive bustline can be converted into well rounded, alluring contours. The order does not prohibit the respondent from representing that in those cases where the lack of attractiveness of the bustline is due to improper posture or the failure to wear a properly selected and fitted brassiere, the appearance of the bustline may be improved by following the directions in the book as to posture and the use of brassieres. (5028)

National Electric Manufacturers Co., 60 East 42nd St., New York, selling and distributing flexible shafting for the remote control of valves in ships and naval vessels, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing, directly or by implication, that the use of flexible shafting in the remote control of valves in ships and naval vessels was originated, designed, or developed by the respondent or by persons employed by him. It also is ordered to discontinue the use of drawings or reproductions of drawings of flexible shafting or any of its component parts in circulars, pamphlets or other advertising material in such a manner as to indicate or imply that the drawings were made by the respondent or by persons in his employ, when, in fact, such drawings have been traced, copied, or reproduced from drawings made by either competitors or by persons not connected with the respondent. (5192)

R. L. Swain Tobacco Co., Inc., Danville, Va., manufacturing, processing and selling tobacco products, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning its Pinehurst cigarettes. (4981)

Rejuvene Manufacturing Co., 2511 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif., compounding and selling a cosmetic preparation designated "Rejuvene," has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that their product will remove lines, wrinkles, moles or blackheads from the skin, tighten the skin, restore a youthful appearance to the skin, or affect the facial contour. (5355)

FTC COMPLAINT DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed the amended and supplemental complaint issued by it against Erwin Lechler, trading as Lechler Laboratories, 560 Broadway, New York. The amended and supplemental complaint charged that advertisements disseminated by the respondent concerning a hair dye designated "569 Moorish Strate-Black" were false in that they failed to reveal the harmful potentialities of the preparation. It also alleged that the preparation will not straighten curly or kinky hair and that the respondent's preparation "Curl-A-New" does not possess properties capable of curling straight hair or of preserving natural curliness.

The Commission, having considered the complaint, is of the opinion that the evidence presented does not afford a clear, adequate, or sound basis for reaching a determination of the facts necessary to dispose of the principal issues in the proceeding upon the merits. It ordered that the amended and supplemental complaint be dismissed without prejudice to the right of the Commission to institute further proceedings should the facts warrant such action.

Table of Contents January—November

ALLOCATIONS	Page
Arguments Under Way	86
Confidential Material Released	405
Developments	39
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258
FCC, Zenith, Armstrong Argue FM Allocations	530
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Files	69
OWI Allocations and Clearances End Sept. 15	387
Panel 4 Memo—Brief on Allocations	235
Panel 4, RTPB, Heard in Oral Argument	246
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4
Television Assignments Corrected	444
Television Channels to Metropolitan Districts	555

A. F. OF M.

Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Court Restricts AFM	352

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Decision and Order of NLRB	133
KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
John L. Lewis Following in Petrillo's Footsteps	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Rebukes Petrillo	133
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Newspaper Comments	483
Petrillo After Television	85
Petrillo and Congress	85
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84
Petrillo Ban Means Fewer Jobs for Musicians	570
Petrillo Bans Interlochen	49
Petrillo Extends FM Ban	561
Petrillo Stymies FM	483
Petrillo To Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Interlochen	50

BROADCAST ADVERTISING

ANA to Have Radio Council	566
Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning—By Paul Hollister	85
Advertising Bibliography	504
Boost Sales with Radio	486
Broadcast Advertising Bulletin Planned	380
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Lippmann Addresses ANA on Free Enterprise	569
Management Study Proposed	504
National Marketing Forum	456
Sales Managers Meetings	504
Sales Managers Resolutions	84
See Public Service Era Coming	237

BROADCAST MEASUREMENT

Board Representation	439
District Meetings Report	83
New Peak Reached in District 1	93

DEFENSE

Anniversary War Bond Auction	237
Baking Industry Backs 7th War Loan	166
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
Broadcastings War Record	187
Censorship Relaxed	186
Cobb Reports to 5th District	473
Competition for Bond Sales Honors	473
Complete Flint "Let's Go to Town" Show	316
Discussion of G.I. Bill of Rights Gets Results	374
Dollar Value 7th War Loan Support by Stations, Networks, Advertisers	293
Enemy Still Listens	146
"Even 'Damned Yankees' Applauded WOAI Global Show"	273
Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261
Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250
Fun in Fairmont Sells Bonds	305
Global Show Cheers Fighters on Okinawa	197
Global Shows, Begin 2nd Year	428
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40
Industry Takes on Second Job for Overseas Military Personnel	313
International Broadcast for "Canada Day in Rochester"	260
KECA Programs to Armed Forces	473
KOIL Lists Bond Buyers	286
KROW, KLX, KWBR Shows Heard	294
"Let's Go to Town" Global Shows Produced	42, 52, 58, 86, 95, 108, 115, 125
"Let's Go to Town" Invitation to do a Job	406
"Let's Go to Town" Programs Thrill Our Fighters	146, 175
"Let's Go to Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	96
"Let's Go to Town" Shows Draw Praise	137, 158
"Let's Go to Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24
"Let's Go to Town" Shows on the Up	382

	Page
Loan Promotion Book Sent Stations	472
Marine Corps Train to Visit 8 States	486
Mason Hears from Global Show	358
Memo to Program Directors	473
Miami Global Show Heard in Germany	237
**More "Hometown Music" Shipped AFRS	381
More "Hometown Music" Shows	443, 486
More Shows for Global Broadcast	505
"Music from Your Hometown" Includes Western Music	406
"Music from Your Hometown"	372
"Music from Your Hometown", Reports on	429
"Music from Your Home Town" Shipped AFRS	381
"Music from Your Hometown" Shipped	389
Musical Talent Is Donated	407
NAB Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314
NAB Program Managers Confer with Treasury on Eighth War Loan	442
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40
Newspaper Lauds Radio War Role	419
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107
Program Managers, Treasury Meet	471
Quincy Global Show Heard in Far East	216
Radio Averts False Armistice Recurrence	177
Radio on V-E Day	185
Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351
Radio Lauded for War Effort	554
Red Cross Appeals for Coordination	407
Resume Campaign for Global Shows	292
Rochester Produces 3rd Global Show	227
San Bernardino Boy Hears Show in Foxhole	197
Seventh War Loan	158
Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New High	95
Ship 8 More "Hometown Music" Shows	571
Soldier Takes Over KTSM for Day	219
Southeastern Stations Praised	167
Special Bond Trains	486
Task Force Commanders	58, 86
"Telling the World"	457
"Telling the World" Report No. 1	205, 532
"Telling the World" Report No. 2	217, 549
"Telling the World" Report No. 3	225, 567
"Telling the World" Report No. 4	233
"Telling the World" Report No. 5	241
"Telling the World" Report No. 6	257
"Telling the World" Final Report	293
"Telling the World" Reports Coming Next Week	505
"This Is Berlin" Again on Air	286
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24
Trouble Shooter	457
V-Day, Ryan Issues Statement	363
Vast Need for "Hometown" Programs	372
Veteran Entertainment Continued	474
Veterans Over 40 Eligible for Discharge	219
Veterans Problems Discussed	439
Victory Loan Announced	367
Victory Loan & National Radio Week	476
Victory Loan Needs Your Know-How	457
Voluntary Censorship Justified	442
WGAR Booklet on Pacific Mission	458
WGAR Programs to Armed Forces	474
WPTF Commentator Back from Pacific	391
WRC Ships "Hometown Music" Shows	525
Wallis Ships Global Show	286
War Department Asks Your Help	260
War Effort Report	122
War Fund, Inc., Thanks Radio	550
Warner Gets Legion of Merit	524
Wounded Want Commercials	198

EDUCATION

Educators and Stations Cooperate	461
FREC Compiles Radio Course Directory	571
KGW School Program	474
Petrillo Edict Affects Educational FM	546
Radio Journalism Book to Stations	457
State Radio Director Urged	458

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
WIP Scholarships	525	FM-Tele Policy Outlined by FCC	429
Willard to Speak	456	FM-Television Allocations Announced	258
ENGINEERING		FM Propagation Tests	211
ABSIE Engineering Group Formed	262	Full Power Resumed October 1	294
Broadcast Engineering Conference Resumes	523	Industry-FCC Committee Organized	294
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	440	Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	Jett of FCC Speaks on FM	374
DeWolf Addresses IRE	42	KTUL Makes General Answer to FCC on Com-	
Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123	mercials and Sustainers	301
FCC Announces Engineering Hearing	294	Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative	
FCC Establishes New Laboratory Division	504	Cooperation	2
FCC Reorganizes Engineering Department	572	Manpower Survey	5
FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271	McDowell Leaves FCC for KPRO	235
FCC Television Engineering Standards	554	Members on Tour	40
FM Transmitters Scarce	472	Memorializes Hanley	295
Huge Radio & Radar Production	458	Miller Selection Applauded	440
I. R. E. Dinner	535	NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
I. R. E. Elects New Officers	535	NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
I. R. E. Winter Technical Meeting	503	NBC Contract Revision O.K.'d	249
I. R. E. Winter Technical Meeting & Radio		Network Recording Rule Postponed	5
Engineering Show	568	New Construction Restricted	22
KALL Used New Wire Recorder	525	Number of Stations—January	88
New Engineering Handbook	176	Number of Stations—February	127
No Radio Set Production Yet	472	Number of Stations—March	160
No Radio Sets This Year	523	Number of Stations—April	199
OPA Acts on Parts Prices	415	Number of Stations—May	238
Owen to American	359	Number of Stations—June	286
Radar Report Available	371	Operators License Period Extended	380
Rise in Radio Production	550	Over 1,300 Applications at FCC	562
Set Production at Standstill	387, 427	OWI Forces to Curtail	305
Third Year of Student-Teacher Training Course		Porter, Paul A., Again Nominated	2
in Radio Now Under Way at KYW	262	Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102
Wire Recorder Development Continues	406	Porter Attends Bermuda Conference	550
WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123	Porter Inviting Public Pressure on FCC	406
WPB Removes Component Restrictions	315	Porter, Paul A., on "Post-War Radio Horizons"	
		Porter, Paul A., Promises Speed	270
		Porter, Paul A., Says "Roosevelt Greatest Radio	
FCC		Personality"	153
Aids Promoted	419	Porter Sees Tele Taking Over from Movies	566
Allocation of Television Channels	555	Porter, Paul A., Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32
Allocation Procedure Announced	43	Proposed Rule Change	173
Announces Engineering Hearing	294	"Radio Must Grow Up", says Paul Porter in	
Announces Proposed Allocation Below 25 MC	208	October American Magazine	389
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9	Radio Operator Survey	358
Appropriations	51	Raytheon Experimental Radio Relays Approved	227
Approves WLW Transfer	313	Reorganizes Engineering Department	572
Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66	Revenue Figures Released	40
Case Opens Law Office	271	Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405
Changes in Frequencies Recommended by IRAC	557	Rule 2.41 Amended	157
Clarifies Position on Diathermy Interference	493	Rules & Regulations, How to Obtain Copies	458
Clear Channel Hearings October 23	356	Satellite Transmitters for AM	210
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	440	Schedule 13 Being Mailed	457
Clear Channel Hearings	65	Seeks FM Costs	521
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves	
Commends Case	260	FCC National Defense Fund	106
Commission Acts in Response to NAB Petition	545	Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulation	282
Commissioner Ill	419	Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271
Commissioners to Inspect Railroad Radio	212	951 Standard Broadcast Stations	238
Committee Hears Wills	284	955 Standard Broadcast Stations	286
Confidential Material Released	405	957 Standard Broadcast Stations	443
Consider Competitive Bids	441	Standard Station Applications Listed	238
Consolidates Hearings	490	Statement of Policy Interpreted	218
Continuance Denied WGTR	443	Stations' Annual Reports	188
Correction of FM Rules	415	Stations' News Policy Watched	173
Decision on Jersey Dispute	484	Statistics Available	190
Defers FM Allocation Decision	195	Summary of FM Rules	379
Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission		Supervisors to Meet	168
	102, 121	Television Engineering Standards	554
En Banc Hearing Day Changed	429	Television Hearing Postponed	441
Establishes New Laboratory Division	504	Television Hearing Set	416
Facsimile Committee	359	Television Rules Released	561
FCC and NAB to Close Saturdays	380	Television Rules, Sets Hearing on	430
FCC, Zenith, Armstrong Argue FM Allocations	530	THAW	352
Federal Communications Commission	305	Time Change, FCC Acts on	441
FM Applications by Service Men	405	Transfer Policy	401
FM Frequency and Power Assignments	403	Transcription Rule Changed	270
FM Hearing Postponed	292	Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed FM	
FM Processing Policy Announced	388	Rules	292
FM Protests to be Heard	441	Wills Confirmation Hearing Announced	271
FM Rules Correction	415		

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
Wills Confirmed to FCC.....	295	Basis for Use of Surplus Equipment by Schools.....	316
Wills Nominated to FCC.....	234	Bowman Back at KOIN.....	475
WPEN Religious Policy Upheld.....	164	Beer Advertising, Survey of.....	358
FM		BMI Progress.....	439
Activities Coordinated within NAB.....	483	Boston Council Elects.....	316
Allocations.....	18, 70	Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive.....	96
Applications Analyzed.....	522	Broadcasters ETO Tour Ends.....	387
Applications by Service Men.....	405	Broadcasters Performance Recognized.....	154
Area 1 Changes Urged.....	472	Broadcasters Tour Navy Yard.....	159
Australia, FM in.....	24	Broadcasters to ETO.....	355
CBC Formulating FM Policy.....	568	CAB Now Has Engineer.....	191
Commission Acts in Response to NAB Petition.....	545	CBC Formulating FM Policy.....	568
Correction of FM Rules.....	415	Cancer Control Fund Drive.....	148
Durr Aims Radio Views.....	262	Carr Joins Brush-Moore.....	261
FCC Announces FM Processing Policy.....	388	CBS Soft-Pedals Discussion of Home Affairs.....	304
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations.....	258	Colonel Coe Returns to KSD.....	44
FCC Seeks FM Costs.....	521	Columbia Radio Council Elects.....	551
FCC Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulations.....	282	Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Transcriptions.....	40
FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings.....	271	Component Parts May Be Bottleneck.....	212
FCC Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed FM Rules.....	292	Cooper, Kent, Sees Radio Threatened.....	485
FCC, Zenith, Armstrong Argue FM Allocations.....	530	Council on Radio Journalism Meets September 18th.....	381
FMBI Consolidation.....	439	Crandall, George—"I Object".....	86
FMBI, TBA Request Immediate Allocations.....	227	Creutz Named Radio and Radar Assistant Director.....	358
Frequency and Power Assignments.....	403	Davis, Elmer, Returns to the Air.....	533
Grants Announced, 45 FM.....	564	Daylight Time Repeal Bill Passed by Senate.....	414
Hearing Bulletin.....	358	Dunton New CBC Chairman.....	535
Hearing Postponed.....	292	Eatough to KMBC.....	382
Influence of FM Educational Stations.....	227	Education Week.....	97
Jett of FCC Speaks on FM.....	374	Egolf, Willard D., Member of AFA Committee on Standards of Practice.....	148
Manufacturers Approve FM Band Renumbering.....	545	Egolf, Willard D., Presents AFA Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club.....	11
NAB Brief on Proposed FM Rules.....	301	Emmert to WOAI.....	551
NAB Bulletin on FM Grants Mailed.....	484	Ethridge to Balkans.....	474
NAB-FM Department Petitions FCC.....	523	Facsimile.....	505
Newspaper Publishers Warned on FM.....	295	Farm Battery Troubles Are Over.....	196
Ohio Farm Co-ops Ask for 4 FM's.....	547	Fat Salvage Needs More Radio Help.....	314
Ohio Students Study FM.....	304	FCC Upholds WPEN Religious Policy.....	164
Opposes FM Ban.....	443	Fighters Like KODY Global Show.....	261
Petrillo Edict Affects Educational FM.....	546	Fire Moves WOPI into Temporary Quarters.....	96
Petrillo Extends FM Ban.....	561	Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS.....	5
Policy Outline by FCC for FM-Tele.....	429	Florida Broadcasters Meet.....	136
Protests to Be Heard.....	441	Fly Resigns as MUZAK Chairman.....	551
Set Makers Favor FM Renumbering.....	565	FMBI Consolidation.....	439
Summary of FM Rules.....	379	Food Conference Covered by NAB.....	472
Television Channels for FM Urged.....	484	Former Manager Hears Own Global Show.....	250
Transition Operation Authorized.....	283	Forum on Marketing Discussed with President Truman.....	406
Transmitters Scarce.....	472	72 "Fuel Saving" Spots May Be Sponsored.....	284
FREE RADIO		Fourth Estate Speaks Out Over WGY.....	227
Affirming Free Speech.....	524	Georgia Radio Institute Proposed.....	551
Byron Price, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletin.....	381	Gilllin Retains WOW.....	390
Canadian Editor Asks for Free Radio.....	355	Good Reports on Kiwanis Week Deluge NAB.....	219
Canadian Radio.....	459	Hams Back in Operation.....	529
Free Radio and Press Helped Make Atom Bomb.....	355	Hams May Resume.....	371
Free Radio Reference Material in this Week's Bulletin on Jaycee Radio Week.....	356	Hams Registration Lifted.....	572
Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free Speech Forum.....	315	Help for Veterans.....	107
Miller Stresses Need for Free Radio in Europe.....	456	House Recommends Daylight Time Repeal.....	405
NAB Cited for Contribution to Free Speech.....	571	Important Revision of Employers' Revenue Reports.....	487
No Free Speech.....	429	Improvement for Postwar Receivers.....	211
Truman, Byrnes, Support Free Radio, Press.....	370	In Memoriam—Judge Sykes.....	243
WPEN Religious Broadcasting Policy Upheld.....	488	Inter-American Broadcasting Congress To Be Formed.....	428
Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill.....	284	Inter-American Broadcasts Increase.....	124
Willard to Speak.....	535	International Frequencies to Other Services.....	485
GENERAL		International Radio Noise Standards.....	211
AASDJ Thanks Radio.....	177	Jaycee Radio Week, August 26-September 1.....	301
Abeloff Given Award for Distinguished Service to Richmond.....	42	Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free Speech Forum.....	315
ABSIE Dies.....	286	Junior League Commended.....	190
AP to Vote on Radio Memberships.....	523	KGW Announcer Wins Award.....	506
Advertising Council to Continue.....	416	KPRO Staff Changes.....	261
Airport Bill Passes Senate.....	405	KTUC Free Bike-Check for Kids.....	359
Anti-inflation Drive Continues.....	405	Kirby, E. M., Col., "War Mission of Radio".....	95
Associated Net Launched—Porter Speaks.....	417	Kiwanis Citation Reproduced in Special Bulletin.....	285
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan.....	1		
Australia Bans Broadcasts.....	305		

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Kiwanis Publishes Highlights of Kiwanis Radio Week	285
Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Kiwanis Radio Week Plans Completed	165
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
LaGuardia Hails Radio as "Hope of the World"	529
Lane Names Official Song	294
Leyte on the Air	126
Lt. Levy New Chief	261
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Marks Numbers Still under BMI License	315
Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
"Mileposts"	208
Miller Stresses Need for Free Radio in Europe	456
Miller, Lt. Joe, Gets New Assignment	474
23 Minutes Too Late	373
More Tubes for Home Radio Sets	227
Muzak Abandons Subscription Radio	415
NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51
NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
NARBA Meeting Set for Washington in Dec.	418
NBC Awards Scholarships	391
National and Inter-American Music Week	159
National Boys and Girls Week	118
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Expands	117
Nebraska Broadcasters Meet	237
Neuner Dies	571
New England Stations Launch "Song of the Week"	190
New Red Cross ET Series	273
New Set Production at Standstill	387
New Time Broadcasting Service Proposed	563
New Zealand Radio Audience Declines	488
Newspaper Lauds Radio War Role	419
Newspaper to Coast by Facsimile	177
Newspapers to Use Radio, Urged	419
No Free Speech	429
No Newsmen Allowed	286
Ohio Farm Co-ops Ask for Four FM's	547
Okay on "Man in Street"	197
Owen to American	359
OWI Bouquet to Broadcasters	417
Paley Awarded Legion of Merit	551
Panel 4 Votes on Proposals to Extend Standard Broadcast Fund	316
Pardon the Error	260
Peabody Awards Deadline	500
Peabody Selections Announced	116
Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings Proposed	147
Platters to Yank Prisoners	96
Political Broadcasts Raise Censorship Question	561
Pope Addresses American Broadcasters	495
Porter on "Post-War Radio Horizons"	391
Porter Speaks—Associated Net Launched	417
Press Reaction to Truman's Radio Attitude	302
Price, Byron, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletins	381
Pricing in Bottleneck for Sets	372
Procedure for Locating Stations within National Forests	166
Program Men to Hold War Activities Conference	94
RCA Protests British News Policy	524
Radar Report Available	371
Radio and the Press	285
Radio at War	69
"Radio Commercials Mean America", Says Eisenhower	241
Radio Correspondents' Dinner Advanced	2
Radio Councils Active	390
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24
Radio Fights Texas Hurricane	389
Radio for High School Students at WJHP	304
Radio Journalism Book to Stations	457
Radio Lauded for War Effort	554
Radio Man Decorated	286
Radio Man Keynotes Tourist Meeting	261

	Page
"Radio Must Grow Up" Says Porter in Oct. American Magazine	389
Radio News Editors Beware	174
Radio Newsmen to Attend San Francisco Parley	137
Radio Preferred to Telephones	218
Radio Regulatory Agencies in American Republics	125
Radio Replaces Horse & Auto in First Irrigation Network	572
Radio Unaffected by Curfew	175
Recognition from Others	414
Records Wanted by Army Hospital	294
Red Cross Appeals for Coordination	407
Red Cross Cites Industry	249
Reinsch, J. Leonard Returns to Cox Stations	163
Reinsch, J. Leonard to White House	153
Reinsch to Frisco with President Truman	219
Roosevelt "Greatest Radio Personality"	153
RTPB Elects Officers	316
Russian Radio	237
Ryan Heads War Fund Radio Committee	442
Ryan, Harold J., Writes Time Magazine	401
Salute to Radio	434
Script Course at Penn U.	434
Sees Radio at Crossroads	571
Set Production at Standstill	427
Sheep Join Staff	219
Simplify It	304
Smith, Gerald, Suit Dismissed	566
Sound Comment	373
Standards for Radio Journalism	167
Stations Weather Hurricane	418
Stowman Named Assistant to Clipp	551
Survey of Beer Advertising	358
Texas U Radio Degree	359
Time Changes Discussed	439
Traffic Safety Program	416, 428
Transfer of Kid Approved	572
Truman Attends Radio Gallery Dedication	524
Truman, Radio and Press Honor Price	407
Tucker, Professor Is Studying at WGAR	382
Tyler, Dr. I. Keith Reelects to Head AER	176
Veterans' Problems Discussed	439
Voluntary Censorship Justified	442
WBAP Is Cooperating	359
WFIL Sold to Inquirer	443
WHIO Executive Dies	249
WIP Scripts in for OK	261
WIP's Radio Summer Workshop	418
WOKO Case Rests with Court of Appeals	485
WPEN Religious Broadcasting Policy Upheld	488
WPTF Commentator Back from Pacific	391
WRVA Correspondent to the Pacific	286
WRVA's Jack Stone to Pacific Theatre	273
Walker Sees New Frontiers	551
Warner Gets Legion of Merit	524
W. Va. Net Honors Press	443
Willard to Speak	535
World Community Day Nov. 2	428

GOVERNMENT

Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Benton Announces OIC Plans	547
Censorship Relaxed	186, 218
Censorship Release—Enemy Still Listens	146
Censorship Terminated—Price Salutes Broadcasters	369
Clearance of Government Material	439
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369
Co-ordination of Government Programs Explored	415
Court Bans Union-Management Combinations	246
Court Blasts Attempted Censorship	226
Davis, Elmer, Resigns—Dalton to Liquidate OWI	416
Delegation to Rio Conference Named	370
Destroy All Old Treasury ET's	473
FREC Compiles Radio Course Directory	571
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Federal Administrative Procedure Act Proposed	550
Federal Aid for Public Airports	245
Forest Service Pays Respects	458
Forty-eight Hour Week	235
Freer Renominated Chairman	560
House Recommends Daylight Time Repeal	405
Hurdles Face Civilian Radio Start	187
Industry and Government to Review Rio Agenda	197
Inter-American Broadcasting Congress To Be Formed	428
Kempton to Interior Dept.	571
NAB Program Managers Confer with Treasury on 8th War Loan	442
NARBA Meeting Set for Washington in December 1945	416
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Censorship Code	207
New Senate House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee	52
Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59
Only Nine BWC Orders Remain	369
OPA Acts on Parts Prices	415
Other Amendments	226
OWI Allocations and Clearances End Sept. 15	387
OWI Bouquet to Broadcasters	417
OWI Forced to Curtail	305
Pan-American Broadcasters Association	439
Price, Byron, to Germany	379
Price Honored by Truman, Radio and Press	407
Pricing Is Bottleneck for Sets	372
Program Coordination, Gov't	504
"Q." Cox on Loan to Treasury	369
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Committee Favors FBIS	529
Senate Passes Daylight Time Repeal Bill	414
Senate Ups OWI Budget	260
State Dept. Prepares for Rio de Janeiro Conference	210
State Dept. Unit Takes Over OWI Foreign Activities	417
Treasury Department and Office of War Information Praise Program Managers	116
Truman, Byrnes Support Free Radio, Press	370
UNRRA Issues Clip Sheet	237
U. S. Proposals Submitted at Bermuda Conference	563
WPB Radio Advisory Committee Retained	485
LABOR	
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
CIO Opposes Wood Bill	562
CIO Protest Answered	521
CIO-FM Stations, \$400,000 for Six	529
Court Hears NABET Case	245
Employer-Employee Relations Discussed	500
Employer's Revenue Reports Revised	487
Employment of Veterans	272
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Kibler, Milton J., New NAB Labor Dir. Asst.	123
NABET Strike Ends	415
NABET Strikes	401
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Charter for Labor and Management	126
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Peace Time Jobs	419
Petrillo	505, 524
Petrillo Edict Affects Educational FM	546
Radio Aids N. Y. Newspaper during Strike	271
Regional WLB Decides Chicago AFRA Case	145
Report to Board	84
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405
"Right to Work" Law Upheld	246
Schedule 13 Being Mailed	457
St. Louis Newspaper Strike Ends	408
Strike-Bound Station Assisted	443
Texas Radio Aids Papers	388
Union Certification: When Lost	235
Union Commends Radio Station	416

	Page
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24
WLB Approves Rate Hike to Maintain Take-Home under Reduced Workweek	314
WLB Order Affects Radio Station	303
WOWO Pinch-hits for Papers	388

LEGISLATION

Airport Bill Passes	471
Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Airport Bill Reported Favorably	271
Ashbacher Case Before Supreme Court	547
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
CIO Opposes Wood Bill	562
Capehart, Senator Homer E., Introduces Resolution to Investigate Foreign Radio Patents	159
Capper-Johnson Bills Would Prohibit Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages	86
Celler Explains Bill	475
Celler Proposes Drastic Controls	455
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41
Communications Merger	123
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369
Daylight Time Repeal Bill Passed by the Senate	414
Federal Administrative Procedure Act Proposed	550
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Hearings on Dondero Bill H. R. 1648	60
Lea Bill Would Prevent Coercive Control of Broadcasting	545
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Miller, Rep. Arthur Lewis, Introduces Bills Affecting Unions	136
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Other Amendments to WPB Orders	226
Pepper, Sen. Claude, Proposes Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings	147
Proposes Tighter Control of Radio Commentators	529
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41
Supreme Court Decides WOW Case	247
Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill	284
Wood Bill, Comment on	570
Wood Bill Would Harness Commentators	561
Would Exempt AP from Sherman Act	547

LISTENER ACTIVITIES

AWD at Stephens College	374
AWD New England Chairman	42
AWD Sponsored Meeting Successful	66
Food Conference Covered by NAB	472
Hollywood Bowl Stages Radio Celebration	414
Lewis, Dorothy, Speaking Tour	534
WFA Compliments Women Broadcasters	118
Women's Radio Committee Urges More Discussion on San Francisco Conference	124

NAB

A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Advertising Council to Continue	416
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37
Avery to Address City College of N. Y. Conference	198
Avery, Lewis, Resigns	379
Awards Considered	439
BMI Progress	439
Board Meeting Definitely Set	484
Board Meets	351, 439
Board of Directors Meeting	83
Board Personnel Changes	242
Board to Meet	471

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Board to Meet Miller to Assume Presidency	387
Book on Children's Programs Available	371
Brown, J. Allen, to Head Small Markets Staff	533
Cited for Contribution to Free Speech	571
Clearance of Government Material	439
Clearing House for Nat'l Radio Week	414
Cobb Reports to 5th District	473
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68, 117
Code Committee Meets June 20-21	228, 245
Code Discussed at Board Meeting	84
Code Provision Jeopardized	255
Committee to Name NAB Operating Head	203
Committees Appointed	302
Convention 1946	440
Convention Advocated by Editor and Publisher	86
Cooperation in OWI Overseas Operation Praised	228
Director-at-Large Election Under Way	163
Directors-at-Large Election	205
District 1 Meeting	93
District 2 Meeting	101
District 3 Meeting	68
District 4 Meeting	101, 113, 122
District 5 Meeting	163
District 6 Meeting	20
District 7 Meeting	121
District 8 Meeting	135
District 9 Meeting	135
District 10 Meeting	57
District 11 Meeting	57
District 13 Meeting	31
District 14 Meeting	51, 58
District 15 Meeting	39
District 17 Meeting	50
District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
District Meetings Projected	471
District Meetings Schedule	22
District Meetings Scheduled	521, 531, 547
Egolf, Willard D., Named Special Council	534
Employer-Employee Relations	439
FCC & NAB to Close Saturdays	380
FM Activities Coordinated Within NAB	483
FM Dept. Petitions FCC	522
FMBI-NAB Merger	439, 499
Flash—Election Results	234
Inaugural Dinner	440
Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314
Kibler, Milton J., Joins Staff	123
Kirby Becomes NAB P. R. Council	499
Kitchell, Alma, New AWD Prexy	260
Listener Activity	534
Management Study Proposed	504
Meetings Ahead	50, 563
Miller, Justin, Impresses British	370
Miller, Justin, Inauguration Plans Completed	427
Miller, Justin, Leaves Bench	414
NAB Board to Meet	292
NAB Code Provisions Jeopardized	255
NAB Opposes Disclosure at Oral Argument	205
NAB Pleads for OWI Radio Bureau	243
News Bureau Letter Gets Results	114
News Committee Makes Recommendations	51
News Committee Meets	33
Nominating Committee Enlarged	84
Office Forms and Practices Committee Meets	158
Opposes Disclosure at Oral Argument	205
Pan-American Broadcasters Association	439
Pellegrin Rejoins NAB	414
Pleads for OWI Radio Bureau	243
President Justin Miller Inaugurated	440
Program Chairmen Appointed War Loan Field Committee	115
Program Committee Meets	107
Program Managers Confer with Treasury on 8th War Loan	442
Program Managers, Treasury Meet	471
Public Relations Executive Committee Meets in New York	228
Quebec Meeting of CAB	59
Radio News Committee Meets	418
Radio News Committee Recommendations	95

	Page
Radio News Committee to Meet in Chicago	381
Radio News Recommendations	439, 443
Red Cross Cites Industry	249
Religious Broadcasting Booklet Issued	208
Research Committee Meeting	428
Research Committee Meets	12
Revised Standards of Practice	356
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405
Rumple, NAB Research Director	292
Ryan Commends Price	381
Ryan, Harold, Closes NAB Career with Petition to President Truman	427
Ryan, Harold, to Address Omaha Kiwanis Club	156
Ryan, Harold, Thanks Nation's Papers	219
Ryan, Harold, Writes Time Magazine	401
Sales Managers Meetings	504
Small Market Stations Committee Meets	164, 484
Standards of Practice Revised	356
Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52
State AWD Chairmen, District No. 4	458
Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers' Committee	59
SWAP Bulletin Discontinued	371
Teacher-Radio-News Internships Launched	272
Television Brief	459
Time Changes Discussed	439
Truman Photo Damaged, Was Yours?	442
Truman Picture Sent	418
V-Day, Ryan Issues Statement	363

NEWS

AP to Vote on Radio Membership	523
Affirming Free Speech	524
Attlee Favors Free Flow of News	524
Davis, Elmer, Returns to Air	533
Facsimile	505
KGVO Surveys News Coverage During Newspaper Strike	533
Local Experience Studies in Radio News	548
RCA Protests British News Policy	524
Radio News Clinic for Springfield, Ill., Set	523
Results of First Radio News Clinic	547
Tighter Control of Radio Commentators Proposed	529
Wood Bill Would Harness Commentators	561
World Wide Free News Proposed	564
Would Exempt AP from Sherman Act	547

PROMOTION

Angel of Bataan on WHIO	96
AWD Celebrates Radio's 25th Anniversary	414
Anti-inflation Drive Continues	405
Begin Promotion Now—Nat'l Radio Week	427
Bowman Back at KOIN	475
Boy Scouts Commend Radio	294
Certificate of Merit for KFEL	60
Coast Guard Thanks Radio	370
Comment on Broadcasts	285
Crippled Children Made Happy by WHIO Comics	138
Easter Program Material	60
Educators & Stations Cooperate	461
Farm Safety Program Awards	219
Florida Broadcasters Meet	472
High Honor Paid KMBC Service Farms	359
KELA Assists Merchants with OPA Data	159
KFRO Observes Birthday	117
KMBC Program Fights Juvenile Delinquency	87
KOIN Radio School Outstanding Success	387
KPRO, to Cover Local News for:	443
KTSW Annual College Award Goes to Girl	219
KYW Gets Sixth Award for Aiding War Effort	374
Loan Promotion Book Sent Stations	472
Mid-South Net to Build	525
Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedule	60
Officials Acclaim Station Help	316
Ohio State Station Observes Birthday	116
Ohio State Makes Educational Program Awards	198

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Peace Time Jobs	419
RMA National Radio Week Promotional Material Mailed	476
Radio Again Praised	272
Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351
Red Cross Tells of Radio Help in Drive	379
Ryan Responds to Coast Guard	381
Script Course at Penn. U.	434
Southern California Broadcasters Meet	488
Station Combats Delinquency	474
Texas Radio Aids Papers	388
Traffic Safety Programs	416, 428
Urges Newspapers to Use Radio	419
Waste Paper Program Material	69
WAY's Third Anniversary	125
WBIG Donates Ad Space to Treasury	391
WBT Covers Farm Conference	488
WGAR Booklet on Pacific Mission	456
WBTM Church Policy Succeeds	118
WIP's Radio Summer Workshop	418
WLS Accounts for Christmas Funds	118
WMAQ Steps Up Local News Coverage	457
WOW Observes Anniversary	124
WOWO Pinch-hits for Papers	388
WRJN Show Like Handshake	294
WROK Helps in Polio Epidemic	372
W. Va. Net Honors Press	443
PUBLIC RELATIONS	
Braille Program Logs at WSAM	533
Broadcast from Submarine	506
"Citizen of the Week"	525
KALL Used New Wire Recorder	525
KFI on Public Services	238
KGVO Surveys News Coverage During Newspaper Strike	533
KGW Has "Beginning of the End" Show	525
KHJ Citation	571
KMJ, KFBK Give 4-H Plaques	534
KTUC Free Bike-Check for Kids	359
Kirby Becomes NAB P. R. Council	499
Legion Awards to WFOY-WIOD	571
Lippmann Addresses ANA on Free Enterprise	569
"Management in the Public Interest" Mailed	199
NAB Director Has Unique Program	506
NAB Public Relations Comm. Completes Nat'l. Radio Week Plans	477
Peabody Awards Close January 7th	566
Public Relations Committee Meets	245
Radio Athletic Awards	550
Radio Councils Active	390
Radio Promotes Halloween Safety	533
"Report from the Capitol" WGAR Feature from Washington, D. C.	533
Report to the Board	84
Safety Program Idea	474
Sees Radio at Crossroads	571
Station Combats Delinquency	474
Teachers Radio Institute	237
"Teen Age Programs," Radio Council Subject	506
Traffic Safety Program Outlines	490
Traffic Safety Program Urged	416
Traffic Safety Programs, More on—	428
Veteran Entertainment Continued	474
Veterinarian Full-Time on KXEL	533
WBT Covers Farm Conference	488
WJR, WMOH Get Safety Awards	571
WLAC School Singing Contest	525
WRVA Announces New Special Events Department	506
WTOP Birthday Cake Contest	506
Willard to Speak	456
Wisconsin U. Sets Summer Institute	191
RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	
AWD Issues Bulletin with National Radio Week Ideas	476
Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11
Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3
AWD Celebrates Radio's 25th Anniversary	414

	Page
Arnoux, Campbell, Addresses Richmond Jaycee	389
Begin Promotion Now	427
Broadcasters of the World Join American Radio in Anniversary Celebration	501
Canadian Association of Broadcasters Sends Greetings for National Radio Week	518
Dewey Proclaims N. Y. Radio Week	519
Hollywood Bowl Stages Radio Celebration	414
Hollywood Reporter Salutes Radio in Special Edition	157
KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Kiwanis Radio Week Plans Completed	165
Let's Create That Permanent Record for Judge Miller	519
Magazines Boost Radio's 25th Anniversary	442
Miller on National Radio Week	517
Miller Speaks Nov. 10 for Citizens Radio Anniversary Committee	476
Miller to Speak for "Radio Day" at Washington Advertising Club	502
Motorola Radio Observes Radio's Anniversary	109
Musical Signature	41
NAB Clearing House	414
NAB Public Relations Committee Completes National Radio Week Plans	477
NAB Program Managers Urge Station Activity Nov. 4-10	476
National Association of Music Merchants Make Anniversary Tie-In	165
National Radio Week November 4-10	413
National Radio Week Posters Enroute	457
National Radio Week Special Bulletin Enroute	441
National Radio Week Success Promised	486, 487
Network Committee Meets in New York	58
Order Your Radio Week Labels	475
P. T. A. Salutes Radio Anniversary	503
Porter Praises Radio's Record	520
Porter's Anniversary Address	531
Presentation of Statuette to Industry	502
Program Ideas	20
Programming for National Radio Week	456
RMA National Radio Week Promotional Material Mailed	476
RMA Presents Statuette to Nation's Broadcasters in Washington Ceremony	518
Recognition from Others	414
Richmond Jaycee Addressed by Arnoux	389
Ryan's Petition to Truman re: postage stamp	427
Salutes from Other Nations, Industry Record of Public Service Sent to Stations	500
Special Bulletin on Policy of National Radio Week	427
Station-Network Cooperation Urged	414
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4
Station Reports on Jaycee Radio Week Coming in	389
Truman's letter	517
Victory Loan & National Radio Week	476
"Victory Through Air Power" Bulletin # 6	96
WHOM Radio Week Program Stars Nancy Carroll	503
Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material	3
What Will 50th Anniversary Bring?	301
Women Plan Programs & Meetings for Radio Week	502
XXV Angle Added to Westinghouse Film	272

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Changes	2
Deferments	59
Manpower	196
Occupational Deferment Certification	121
Procedure Modified	196
Selective Service Procedure Revised	380
War Manpower Commission Continues Broadcasting on Essential List	20
WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101

(Continued on next page)

TAXATION	Page
Can Private Enterprise Tax.....	168
NAB Assists Broadcasters in Tax Case.....	535
New Mexico Radio Sales Tax Continued.....	562
New Mexico Stations Seek Tax Ruling.....	520
Rule 1, 301 Financial Report.....	188

TELEVISION	
Allocation of Television Channels to Metropolitan Districts in the U. S.	555
Apartment Houses Are Television Reception Problem	373
Assignments Corrected	444
British to Develop Color in Television.....	44
FCC Sets Hearing on Television Rules.....	430
FCC Sets Television Hearing	416
FCC Television Engineering Standards.....	554
FCC Television Rules Released.....	561
Hearing Postponed	441
"International Language"	86
Jap Television	571
NAB Television Brief.....	459
Petrillo After Television.....	85

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. OF M.....	Vol. 13, #1-#4
ALLOCATIONS	#14-#18
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1-#4
BROADCAST ADVERTISING	Vol. 13, #1
BROADCAST ENGINEERING	#4-#5
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU.....	#1-#20
EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS	#1-#6
FCC RULES INFORMATION.....	Vol. 13, #1-#9
FOOD & AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE.....	#1-#21
INFORMATION	#18-#20
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN.....	#5
RADIO'S 25th ANNIVERSARY.....	#2-#23
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.....	#1-#79
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#32
SWAP BULLETINS	#57-#59
VICTORY LOAN	Vol. 13, #1
WAR BULLETIN.....	Vol. 13, #1-#2

TAXATION

Page

198	How to Write Corporate Tax
201	WAF Annual Symposium on Tax Law
202	New Mexico Radio Sales Tax Continued
203	New Mexico Radio Sales Tax Holding
204	How to Write Corporate Report

TELEVISION

205	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
206	the District of Columbia
207	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
208	the District of Columbia
209	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
210	the District of Columbia
211	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
212	the District of Columbia
213	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
214	the District of Columbia
215	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
216	the District of Columbia
217	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
218	the District of Columbia
219	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
220	the District of Columbia
221	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
222	the District of Columbia
223	Association of Television Channels in Metropolitan
224	the District of Columbia
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226	the District of Columbia
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WAF SPECIAL BULLETIN

301	A. R. ON M.
302	ALLEGATIONS
303	THE BEAM
304	BROADCAST ADVERTISING
305	BROADCAST ENGINEERING
306	BROADCAST MANAGEMENT BUREAU
307	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS
308	FINANCIAL INFORMATION
309	FOOD & AGRICULTURE CONVENTION
310	INFORMATION
311	LABORATIVE
312	PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN
313	RADIO AND TELEVISION
314	RADIO AND TELEVISION
315	RADIO AND TELEVISION
316	RADIO AND TELEVISION
317	RADIO AND TELEVISION
318	RADIO AND TELEVISION
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FCC TELEVISION RULES RELEASED

Late yesterday afternoon (Nov. 29) the FCC issued its "RULES GOVERNING TELEVISION BROADCAST STATIONS" with "Classifications of Television Stations and Allocations of Frequencies."

These are published in a special Information Bulletin which is distributed with this issue of the NAB Reports.

PETRILLO EXTENDS FM BAN

In what appears to be an extension of the recent ban placed by the American Federation of Musicians, on AM-FM dual broadcasting, the *International Musician*, official publication of AFM, has published the following notice to all locals, signed James C. Petrillo, President, AF of M:

"All locals are forthwith advised that the American Federation of Musicians has not been able to consummate an agreement with the radio networks, namely National Broadcasting Company, American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System, covering the services of musicians for FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting.

"Under the circumstances, the networks have been advised that they are not permitted to feed chain programs played by orchestras on AM stations (amplitude modulation or the present standard method of broadcasting) to FM stations.

"Therefore, the locals are further advised that the above order, which applies to the network stations, is equally applicable to local broadcasting stations. This means that local musical programs, emanating from local AM stations, are not permitted to be duplicated on FM stations, regardless of whether the AM and FM stations are operated under the same ownership.

"However, this is not to be construed as interfering with the rights of a local to make a separate contract for the services of musicians for FM broadcasting exclusively.

"Kindly govern yourselves accordingly."

POLITICAL BROADCASTS RAISE CENSORSHIP QUESTION

A hearing has been scheduled by the FCC on the application for license renewal of WHLS, Port Huron, to ascertain whether elements of censorship were involved in that station's cancellation of a political broadcast recently.

Scheduled broadcasts of Carl E. Muir, a candidate for re-election as city commissioner, were cancelled when the station refused its facilities, contending that the script contained remarks unsuitable for broadcasting.

Other political candidates complained that WHLS subsequently cancelled broadcasts scheduled by two other

candidates for the city commission, and as a result of the Muir incident, the station refused the facilities of WHLS to any candidate, it is contended.

WOOD BILL WOULD HARNESS COMMENTATORS

Legislation requiring radio broadcasters to distinguish between statements of news and opinions was introduced Wednesday (21) by Chairman Wood of the House Committee investigating Un-American Activities.

The measure (HR 4775) also would require radio stations to have a legal agent in the District of Columbia and in all states within 500 miles of the point of broadcast. The agent would be subject to legal prosecution by persons claiming grievances against the station.

Federal District Courts would have jurisdiction to prevent violations of the legislation.

The bill also would require stations to "by full and proper announcements describe and identify each and every person regularly engaged in broadcasting opinions or propaganda over said station."

Elsewhere in the REPORTS are published the comments of the New York Times radio editor on the Wood bill.

Complete text of the bill which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the approval of this Act, every radio broadcasting station operating by virtue of any right, franchise, or license from the United States Government shall—

"(a) By proper and frequent announcements clearly separate and distinguish programs consisting of news items from those programs based upon, or consisting of, personal opinion or propaganda.

"(b) By full and proper announcements describe and identify each and every person regularly engaged in broadcasting opinions or propaganda over said station, and to keep on file for public inspection a sworn statement of facts, setting forth the place of birth, name, nationality, and political affiliation of such persons using the station for such broadcasts.

"(c) Publish and keep on file with the Federal Communications Commission, for public inspection, just and reasonable rules and regulations governing the broadcasting of programs of every description, and any person aggrieved thereby may apply to a United States district court having jurisdiction of the parties for an order restraining maintenance of such rules and regulations as the court may find to be unjust or unreasonable.

"(d) Nominate and maintain in the District of Columbia and in each State within five hundred air-line miles of said station a legal agent upon whom legal process may be served and such legal process may be made returnable in any local or United States district court having jurisdiction of the subject matter to be litigated. The names and addresses of all legal agents designated pursuant to

(Continued on next page)

Justin Miller, *President*
 A. D. Willard, Jr., *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Special Counsel*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Barry T. Rumble, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

this section shall be filed with the Federal Communications Commission and kept open for public inspection.

"SEC. 2. The United States district courts shall have jurisdiction to restrain violations of any of the provisions of this Act."

CIO OPPOSES WOOD BILL

President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on Monday (26) sent the following letter to Rep. Clarence Lea, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, on HR 4775, a bill to regulate and control radio news and opinion broadcasting. The letter reaffirms CIO opposition to radio censorship and asks time for a representative of the CIO to testify on the bill.

"Your committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has a bill (HR 4775) now before it undertaking to regulate and control certain aspects of radio news and opinion broadcasting.

"The CIO, which has frequently been the victim of utterly unfair and biased radio interpretation, is unalterably opposed to attempts to censor or gag radio broadcasts. Our experience with such attempted gags as have been applied by radio stations in the past has led us to this policy, which we propose to maintain now and in the future.

"We are also unalterably opposed to any step that would require an invasion of the rights of radio commentators as citizens, while we recognize that their responsibility to the public must be safeguarded at all times.

"As representative of more than six million Americans, who share with other Americans the ownership of the air frequencies and who have therefore a share in the responsibility which is owed by the radio industry to the public, the CIO is most anxious to present its views on these issues before your committee and before other responsible public bodies.

"May I request of your committee that time be granted for a representative of the CIO to appear on this important public question?"

NEW MEXICO RADIO SALES TAX CONTINUED

Hearing by a three-judge Federal Court on a petition of five New Mexico radio stations for a temporary injunction restraining the State from collecting a 2 per cent sales tax on broadcasting receipts last week was ordered continued in Albuquerque the latter part of next January.

At that time the court is expected to determine finally on both a temporary and permanent injunction.

Pending final settlement of the case, the State asserted it would not press claims for collection of taxes.

Prior to the January proceedings the court will rule on a question of jurisdiction, raised today by the State. Counsel of both sides were instructed by the court to submit within 10 days written briefs in support of their arguments

as to whether the Federal Court, or the state court should take jurisdiction in the case.

The question of jurisdiction, originally given to Federal Court on ruling by U. S. District Judge Colin Neblett, was raised by assistant attorney general who contended that recent rulings in similar suits by State District Judge William J. Barker were applicable, and the case should be tried in state court.

Counsel for the radio companies argued that the stations were operating in interstate commerce and the case should properly be tried in Federal Court.

The stations involved are at Hobbs, Carlsbad, Roswell, Las Cruces and Tucumcari.

Sitting with Judge Neblett at today's hearing were Judge Sam G. Bratton of Albuquerque, who presided, and Judge Alfred T. Murrah of Oklahoma City, both of the U. S. Court of Circuit Appeals.

The State declined a suggestion of the court that arguments be heard today on a permanent injunction. Bigbee asserted that the State had had insufficient time to prepare for technical questions raised.

OVER 1300 APPLICATIONS AT FCC

An FCC release dated Friday (23) states that over 1300 applications for new radio stations are on file with the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commission said 463 are for new standard (AM) stations, 707 for frequency modulation (FM) stations, and 142 for television stations.

The Commission said about 50 applications for AM stations will be granted within two weeks for communities which have no stations.

The release follows:

"There are presently on file with the Federal Communications Commission 463 applications for new standard (AM) broadcast stations and 211 applications for changes in existing standard (AM) facilities, or a total of 674 AM applications. There are likewise on file 707 FM applications and 142 television applications.

"On October 23, 1945, the Commission designated 231 of the AM applications for hearing in 61 consolidated proceedings. It has since consolidated nine more applications requiring four additional hearings. Hearing dates for these cases have been set on a staggered basis over a period of four months commencing November 19, 1945. Findings in these proceedings will be announced as promptly after the hearings are concluded as the complexities of the cases and limitations of staff will permit.

"On November 14, 1945, the Commission placed in its pending files another group of 19 AM applications involving "breakdowns" of existing clear channels and notified the interested parties that their applications would not be further processed until after the clear channel hearing (Docket No. 6741), scheduled to commence on January 14, 1946, has been concluded.

"The Commission proposes to process the remaining 415 AM applications (which have not been heretofore designated for hearing nor placed in the pending file) with as much dispatch as public interest will permit. Action will be taken during the next two weeks on some 50 applications from communities which have no stations at present.

"Among the AM applications on which no action has yet been taken a considerable number can probably be granted without a hearing. Where it develops, however, upon a detailed examination that a hearing is necessary, an effort will be made, wherever possible, to sandwich the hearing dates in among the groups to be heard during the next four months.

"The Commission has already made 174 conditional FM grants and designated 11 FM applications for hearing. The remaining 522 applications for FM stations are being rapidly processed and further grants will be made and others consolidated for hearing from week to week.

"On November 21, 1945, the Commission issued a pub-

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lic notice setting forth its allocation plan and other basic rules for television in the lower bands. The text of the rules and regulations themselves and the standards of good engineering practice based upon these regulations will be issued in the immediate future. Since the number of applications in twelve metropolitan areas exceeds the allotted frequencies, it will be necessary to designate 80 applications from these areas for consolidated hearings. Orders to that end will be announced as soon as the final rules and standards are promulgated. The remaining 62 television applications will be processed with due diligence."

U. S. PROPOSALS SUBMITTED AT BERMUDA CONFERENCE

American delegates to the Anglo-American Telecommunications Conference in Hamilton, Bermuda, submitted proposals on Monday (26) to continue direct radio-telegraph circuits connecting the United States with Australia, Bermuda, Egypt, India and New Zealand.

Unless the governments agree to their continuance these circuits would be terminated in six months and traffic to the United States would resume movement over the British Empire system through London and Canada.

The Americans also proposed establishment of new direct circuits between the United States and Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Jamaica, Palestine and South Africa. They agreed to discontinuance of the circuits connecting the United States with Gambia on the Gold Coast of Africa and British Guiana. The British took the proposals under advisement.

State Department officials disclosed Wednesday (28) they were supporting a move to establish direct telecommunications between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

One official, recently returned from Saudi Arabia, said he and his colleagues were watching "with keen interest"

negotiations proposing such a step now being discussed at the current Communications Conference in Bermuda.

Britain's Cable and Wireless Ltd. now has a virtual monopoly in Saudi Arabia. The resolution now being discussed at Bermuda would permit Saudi Arabia to establish its own sending and receiving station, thus speeding communications with the United States.

FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter, attending the conference as vice chairman of the American Delegation, (NAB REPORTS, p. 550) listed three fundamentals of the American policy in addressing the delegates. These three points were:

(1) "The maintenance of direct circuits from the United States to every point in the British Commonwealth of Nations where mutually acceptable terms and arrangements can be developed.

(2) Tolls must be reduced and kept at levels that will maintain a heavy flow of traffic on radio and cable systems.

(3) The United States proposed that artificial and historical restraints on communications to all areas should be eliminated. Direct channels of communication should be extended to all countries and areas for which need can be demonstrated and no nation should undertake through exclusive arrangements to prevent other nations from enjoying the privileges of direct communications.

NEW TIME BROADCASTING SERVICE PROPOSED

The Electronic Time, Inc. of New York has filed a supplementary statement with the Federal Communications Commission in connection with their application for a construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated in the portion of the spectrum between 25 and 30 mc with an output power of 2,000 watts. The applicant proposes to erect this station on the roof

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MEETINGS AHEAD

Committees and Board

Farm Program Directors Committee	Dec. 4-5, 1945	Stevens Hotel	Chicago, Ill.
Special Industry AFM Committee	Dec. 6, 1945	Hotel Statler	Washington, D. C.
Employee-Employer Relations Committee	Dec. 7, 1945	NAB Headquarters	Washington, D. C.
Program Managers Organization Committee	Dec. 10-11, 1945	BMB Board Room	New York, N. Y.
Finance Committee	Dec. 13-14, 1945	NAB Headquarters	Washington, D. C.
Code Committee	Dec. 17-18, 1945	Palmer House	Chicago, Ill.
FM Executive Committee	Dec. 28, 1945	Palmer House	Chicago, Ill.
Board of Directors	Jan. 3-4, 1946	Roosevelt Hotel	Hollywood, Calif.

District Meetings

16th District	Jan. 7-8, 1946	Roosevelt Hotel	Hollywood, Calif.
15th District	Jan. 10-11, 1946	Fairmont Hotel	San Francisco, Calif.
17th District	Jan. 14-15, 1946	Olympic Hotel	Seattle, Wash.
10th District	Jan. 25-26, 1946	Fontenelle Hotel	Omaha, Nebr.
14th District	Jan. 28-29, 1946	Brown Palace	Denver, Colo.
13th District	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1946	Baker Hotel	Dallas, Texas
12th District	Feb. 4-5, 1946	Tulsa Hotel	Tulsa, Okla.
6th District	Feb. 7-8, 1946	Peabody Hotel	Memphis, Tenn.

of the Lincoln Building at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, for service in the metropolitan area. According to the proposal, voice announcements of the correct time would be made at frequent intervals together with condensed weather reports, brief news announcements and sports scores.

It is proposed to manufacture single frequency receivers tuned only to the proposed broadcast station. It is estimated that a portable unit about ½ the size of a package of cigarettes will be available to the public for about five dollars, a desk model receiver for the same price and a more elaborate home receiver for ten dollars. Revenue would be derived for the operation of a broadcast station from a royalty collected on the receivers sold and commercial sponsorship of the announcements to be broadcast over the station.

According to the supplementary statement filed with the Commission on behalf of the applicant, many sponsors of radio time have expressed interest in the proposed new service. It is estimated that 400,000 of the special midget receivers could be sold in the New York metropolitan area.

The FCC Allocation between 25 and 30 mc provides 24 relay broadcast channels, 10 provisional and experimental channels along with assignments to several other services including amateur. The allocation also stipulates that power radiated on these frequencies shall be limited internationally to 500 watts.

PROPOSES WORLD WIDE FREE NEWS

William L. Chenery, publisher of *Collier's Weekly*, proposed Wednesday (28) before the Over-seas Press Club in New York the creation of a non-political world free news organization, composed of correspondents of newspapers, magazines and radio of all nations, as an instrument through which the correspondents could exert their combined weight against any censorship.

He declared that in his opinion "There is nothing better calculated to prevent abuses and tryannies than the un-

fettered right of journalists to investigate freely and to report and publish the facts of any situation."

The only legitimate reason for any censorship, he added, is wartime censorship for security reasons.

45 FM GRANTS ANNOUNCED

Forty-five additional grants of new FM stations were announced on Friday (23) by the Federal Communications Commission. Eleven applications for the City of Boston were designated for hearing.

This brings the total number of conditional grants up to 174, leaving 522 applications still to be acted upon, the Commission states.

A release from the Commission says:

"These 45 grants involve a total of \$1,618,784. Previous grants amounted to \$6,990,432, making a total of \$8,609,216 estimated cost of stations.

"The effect of these conditional grants is to announce the fact that the Commission has examined the qualifications of the respective applicants, has been satisfied with respect thereto, and has made available a channel for each grantee. The Commission will now examine each application for its engineering details, and in each individual circumstance a grantee may be requested to file within a period of 90 days of such request such additional engineering and other data as may be necessary.

"Under this procedure grantees are enabled to proceed promptly with their preliminary plans for obtaining certain items of equipment, programming and other details necessary to the establishment of their proposed stations. The proposals of each grantee relating to transmitter power and antenna height are still under review, and each will be notified if any further data is necessary in this connection.

"The 11 applicants competing for the stations in Boston are: Bristol Broadcasting Co., Inc.; Columbia Broadcasting System; Fidelity Broadcasting Corp.; Matheson Radio Company, Inc.; The Northern Corp.; The Yankee Network, Inc.; Unity Broadcasting Corp. of Mass.; Templeton Radio Mfg. Corp.; Mass. Broadcasting Co.; Harvey Radio Laboratories, Inc., and Raytheon Manufacturing Co."

Following is a list of the grants:

City	Applicant	Interest in Standard Station	Type of FM Station
CALIFORNIA			
Marysville.....	Sacramento Valley Broadcasters.....	—	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
Ontario.....	The Daily Report, a partnership consisting of Mrs. Jerene Appleby Harnish, et al.....	—	Community
San Diego.....	Airfan Radio Corp. Ltd.....	KFSD	Metropolitan
ILLINOIS			
Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg Broadcasting Co.....	WEBQ	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
INDIANA			
Columbus.....	Syndicate Theatres, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
MASSACHUSETTS			
Brockton.....	Cur-Nan Company.....	—	Community
Fall River.....	The Fall River Broadcasting Co. Inc.....	WSAR	Metropolitan
Greenfield.....	Recorder Publishing Corp.....	—	Community
Greenfield.....	John W. Haigis.....	WHAI	Community
Lawrence.....	Hildreth & Rogers Co.....	WLAW	Metropolitan
New Bedford.....	Bristol Broadcasting Co. Inc.....	WOCB	Metropolitan
North Adams.....	James A. Hardman.....	—	Metropolitan
Pittsfield.....	Monroe B. England.....	WBRK	Metropolitan
MICHIGAN			
Benton Harbor.....	The Palladium Publishing Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Dearborn.....	Herman Radner.....	WIBM	Community
Muskegon.....	Ashbacker Radio Corp.....	WKBZ	Metropolitan
Port Huron.....	The Times Herald Co.....	—	Metropolitan

(Continued on next page)

<i>City</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Interest in Standard Station</i>	<i>Type of FM Station</i>
MINNESOTA			
Rochester.....	Southern Minn. Broadcasting Co.....	KROC	Metropolitan
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont.....	Claremont Eagle, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
NORTH CAROLINA			
Wilmington.....	Wilmington Star-News Co.....	—	Metropolitan
OHIO			
Alliance.....	Review Publishing Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Ashland.....	Beer and Koehl.....	—	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
Athens.....	The Messenger Publishing Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Fostoria.....	Laurence W. Harry.....	—	Community
Fremont.....	Robert F. Wolfe Company.....	—	Community
Hamilton.....	The Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Co.....	WMOH	Community
Newark.....	The Advocate Printing Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Toledo.....	Unity Corp., Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
Warren.....	Nied and Stevens.....	WRRN	Community
PENNSYLVANIA			
Altoona.....	The Gable Broadcasting Co.....	WFBG	Metropolitan
Bradford.....	Bradford Publications, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
Harrisburg.....	The Patriot Company.....	—	Metropolitan
Harrisburg.....	WHP, Inc.....	WHP	Metropolitan
Johnstown.....	WJAC, Inc.....	WJAC	Metropolitan
Reading.....	Hawley Broadcasting Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Scranton.....	Scranton Broadcasters, Inc.....	WBGJ	Metropolitan
Sunbury.....	Sunbury Broadcasting Corp.....	WKOK	Metropolitan
Wilkes-Barre.....	Louis G. Baltimore.....	WBRE	Metropolitan
Williamsport.....	WRAK, Inc.....	WRAK	Metropolitan
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Greenwood.....	Grenco, Inc.....	WCRS	Metropolitan
TENNESSEE			
Clarksville.....	William Kleeman.....	WJZM	Metropolitan
TEXAS			
Temple.....	Bell Broadcasting Co. Inc.....	KTEM	Community
WEST VIRGINIA			
Morgantown.....	W. Va. Radio Corp.....	WAJR	Community
WISCONSIN			
Green Bay.....	Green Bay Newspaper Co.....	—	Metropolitan
Wausau.....	Record Herald Company.....	—	Metropolitan

MORE SET MAKERS FAVOR FM RENUMBERING

Additional replies to the FM Department's poll to determine the reaction of manufacturers to FCC's recent favorable action on NAB's petition to renumber the FM bands (NAB REPORTS, p. 545) have been received by Robert T. Bartley, Director of NAB's FM Department.

Bond Geddes, executive vice president of RMA, has informed NAB that a poll is also being conducted by that Association and replies show an "overwhelming preference for channel numbering."

The expressions received by NAB since last week's listing follows:

THE CROSSLEY CORPORATION IS VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF MARKING DIALS ACCORDING TO NEW CHANNEL NUMBERS SUGGESTED IN YOUR TELEGRAM AND WILL DO SO ON FIRST SETS PRODUCED.

Mr. C. G. Felix, The Crossley Corp.

RETEL OUR PREFERENCE IS TOWARDS CHANNEL NUMBERS HOWEVER IF MAJORITY GOES TO MEGACYCLES WE SHALL HAVE TO DO LIKEWISE. IT WOULD GREATLY AID US TO RECEIVE AN EXPRESSION FROM BROADCASTERS AS TO WHEN THEY WILL START BROADCASTING WITH ADEQUATE POWER ON THE HIGHER FM ALLOCATIONS.

Mr. D. E. Foster, Vice Pres., Majestic Radio & Television.

WE SHALL CONFORM TO STANDARDS ADOPTED BY RMA. QUESTIONNAIRE NOW IN CIRCULATION ENGINEERING ACTION BY RMA TAKES PLACE DECEMBER 5.

Mr. D. D. Israel, Emerson Radio and Phonograph.

REURTEL OUR PRESENT INTENTIONS ARE TO CALIBRATE FM RECEIVER DIALS IN MEGACYCLES.

Mr. R. H. Dreisbach, Magnivox Co.

(Continued on next page)

OUR STAND IN RESPECT TO THE PROPOSED METHOD OF MARKING BROADCAST RECEIVER DIALS FOR FM RECEPTION IS TO USE THE CHANNEL NUMBERING METHOD AS PROPOSED BY RMA AND NAB. THE SUGGESTED STARTING NUMBER OF 200 AND PROGRESSING UP WITH FREQUENCY IN OUR OPINION WILL RENDER THE BEST SERVICE TO THE SET USER.

R. M. Dougherty, International Detrola Corp.

IT IS OUR INTENTION TO USE THE DIAL NUMBERS AS CHANNELS RATHER THAN MEGACYCLES.

G. W. Thompson, Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.

WHILE WE BELIEVE THE IDEA OF ASSIGNING CHANNEL NUMBERS IS MORE DESIRABLE THAN INDICATING SAME BY MEGACYCLES WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT AN EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM SHOULD BE NECESSARILY EXTENDED TO THE PUBLIC BEFORE ACCEPTANCE OF SAME WOULD BE PRACTICAL.

S. Surrey, Telicon Corp.

WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE USE OF CHANNEL NUMBERS. MAY BE ADVISABLE TO ABBREVIATE THEIR NOTATION ON DIALS BE ELIMINATION OF THE FIRST DIGIT.

W. L. Dunn, Belmont Radio Corp.

REGARDING FM CHANNEL DESIGNATIONS WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT CHANNEL NUMBER DESIGNATIONS BE USED.

R. Briske, Philmore Mfg. Co.

WE HAVE NO STRONG PREFERENCE FOR ANY PARTICULAR MARKING SYSTEM BUT FEEL THAT IT SHOULD BE ARBITRARY. WE ARE AWAITING THE OUTCOME OF THE RMA STUDIES BEFORE ADOPTING ANY SYSTEM FOR OUR OWN USE.

P. S. Christaldi, Allen B. Dumont Laboratories.

WE WILL BE MOST HAPPY TO GO ALONG WITH THE GENERAL CONSENSUS OF OPINION ON THIS MATTER.

J. S. Holmes, Warwick Mfg. Corp. (Clarion)

WE ARE NOW USING THE FREQUENCY MARKING AND I WOULD HATE TO SEE US DEPART THEREFROM.

W. A. Ready, National Co.

ANA TO HAVE RADIO COUNCIL

Consistent with an announced desire to supply full information to its members on all developments in radio, including network policies, union problems and governmental regulations as well as other phases of the industry, the Association of National Advertisers at its 36th annual meeting held in New York, Nov. 18-20 voted in approval of a recommendation that ANA establish a Radio Council which will operate as a separate division of the Association.

This Council will operate under the Executive Committee of ANA and will serve in providing a coordinated approach to problems previously handled on an individual basis by advertisers. ANA states that a competent radio specialist will head up the activities of the Council.

AP CHANGES BY-LAWS

At a meeting in New York, Wednesday (28), members of the Associated Press amended the Association's by-laws to eliminate consideration of competitive factors in voting upon applicants for membership.

A Federal District Court, whose decree was affirmed by the Supreme Court, ruled that the A.P. in voting on applications for membership, must disregard possible competitive effects on existing members.

The Board of Directors, in its report today, said of the decision: "Individually, the Board as laymen desire to record their unanimous belief that the decision of both the lower court and that of the Supreme Court sustaining it constitute an unmistakable assumption of legislative powers by the Judiciary.

"The Associated Press is not a monopoly nor does it tend to become a monopoly. What the Associated Press was charged with was that its produce is so superior and that its service is essential to a successful newspaper—and on this charge it was convicted!

"The Associated Press was formed and has continued to grow throughout the years as a national cooperative news gathering and distributing organization dedicated to two purposes. First, that it gather for its members a non-partisan report of the news in the broadest sense. Second, that the members control its affairs including the selection of those to be associated in this effort.

"The Supreme Court has denied, in part at least, the second of our objectives. It becomes therefore even more vitally important that the Associated Press strengthen its form of organization that it may continue to carry out the first of these objectives with full vigor and energy."

GERALD SMITH SUIT DISMISSED

Circuit Court Judge Adolph F. Marschner on Monday (26) in Detroit dismissed without prejudice a \$100,000 libel and slander suit filed against Radio Station WXYZ of Detroit by Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the America First Party.

The Court, citing four previous adjournments of the case, said that Smith had telegraphed from California asking another extension declaring that he was contesting a California court action that would bar him from speaking in certain places in that state.

The judge ruled Smith's reason insufficient.

PORTER SEES TELE TAKING OVER FROM MOVIES

Testimony before a recent secret hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee was released on Monday (26) and revealed a prediction by FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter that television would take over the number one entertainment spot from the movies.

Porter said that he was convinced that within ten years "television will be a commonplace service to most of our larger areas, and that in another ten years you will probably have very serious competition with the motion picture industry."

PEABODY AWARDS CLOSE JANUARY 7

Athens, Ga.—Those who wish to be considered for 1945 George Foster Peabody Radio Awards are reminded that January 7, 1946, is the closing date for entries. These should be sent to Dean John E. Drewry, Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, Athens.

Entries may be submitted by individual stations, networks, radio editors of newspapers and magazines, listener groups, or any person or organization wishing to direct the attention of the Peabody Board to a special program or programs. The Board in its selections will not necessarily be restricted to entries, but will consider the reports of its own listening-post committees, and may on its own initiative select a program or a station for an award. The Board also reserves the right to make more or less than seven awards, depending upon the entries and the circumstances at the time of the awards.

This year's Peabody selections will coincide with the 25th Anniversary of broadcasting and therefore will, on

(Continued on page 568)

"Telling the World" Report No.3

Station Originations in Support Victory Loan

Period — November 11-17

(Network Originations Excluded)

Treasury Salutes		2,936
Music for Millions		3,059
Sing for Victory		1,535
Diary Personalities		1,442
Crosby Record		2,647
Gibbs Record		1,236
Wayne Record		1,123
Sports Personalities Speak		2,575
Industrial Leaders Speak		2,173
Stokes Record		145
Wood Record		165
Spots	Regular Length	47,205
	2-min	1,030
	3-min	319
Programs	5-min	474
	10-min	247
	15-min	725
	25-min	12
	30-min	340
	35-min	2
	45-min	12
	55-min	2
	1 hour	93
	1¼ hours	26
	1½ hours	4
	1 hour 33-min	1
	1¾ hours	2
	1 hour 55-min	1
	2 hours	22
	2½ hours	8
	3 hours	31
	3¼ hours	10
	5 hours	2

this account, have added significance to the radio industry of this country and the world, Dean Drewry of the Grady School pointed out.

Entries this year will be considered in seven classifications as follows:

1. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1945 by a regional station (above 1000 watts) which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community of the region the station serves.
2. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1945 by a local station (1000 watts or under) which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves.
3. Outstanding reporting and interpretation of the news.
4. Outstanding entertainment in drama.
5. Outstanding entertainment in music.
6. Outstanding educational program.
7. Outstanding children's program.

The Peabody awards are designed to recognize the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered each year by the broadcasting industry, and to perpetuate the memory of George Foster Peabody, benefactor and life trustee of the University, and friend of educational progress everywhere.

Final selections are made by a University of Georgia faculty committee and a national advisory board headed by Edward Weeks, editor, *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, and will be announced early in 1946.

I.R.E. WINTER TECHNICAL MEETING AND RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW

Progress on plans for the first postwar Winter Technical Meeting and Radio Engineering Show of the Institute of Radio Engineers at the Hotel Astor, New York, January 23rd through 26th, 1946, is far advanced, and all indications point to one of the largest as well as one of the most significant gatherings of this type ever held, according to Mr. Edward J. Content, Chairman of the Committee arranging for the meeting.

Last year, more than 3,000 members were present and reports this year indicate a substantially greater attendance. Several features in addition to the major highlights of the meeting are on the schedule of events.

In preparation for the Radio Engineering Show, it has been reported that 124 exhibitors have already taken the total of 150 booths originally planned, including three theatre booths, and that efforts are now being made to obtain additional space to accommodate a large list of further exhibitors. This timely and significant show is scheduled to open at 4:00 p. m., Wednesday, January 23rd, and will close promptly at 2:00 p. m., Saturday, January 26th.

The annual banquet, on Thursday, January 24th, the social highlight of the IRE year, will have places for 2,500 members and guests. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences, will be the principal speaker for the evening, and Mr. Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will be the toastmaster.

CBC FORMULATING FM POLICY

Following informal conference on November 20 between officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, the Directors of CAB met with the Board of Governors of CBC on November 28 at the regular board meeting in Ottawa. Joseph Sedgewick, general counsel of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, submitted a brief outlining the views of the CAB concerning privately operated FM stations in

Canada. The CAB brief contained the following definite recommendations:

1. Channels Recommended for FM

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters recommends that FM in Canada should be assigned to the same 100 channels set aside for this purpose in the United States (88 to 108 mcs.). Twenty of these channels should be reserved for educational broadcasting as in the United States (88 to 92 mcs.). Since much of the design and development of broadcasting equipment and receiving sets originates in the United States, it would be most economical and advantageous for Canada to adopt similar frequencies.

2. International Agreement with United States

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters recognizes the necessity of an international agreement with the United States concerning the allocation of frequencies to stations adjacent to both sides of the border. In this connection, it is our opinion that Canada can afford to be generous to the United States without working any hardship on the listening habits of our Canadian citizens. With the same number of frequencies to serve a twelve million population as are available to the United States to serve one hundred and fifty million, it should be possible to so stagger the frequencies in Canada in a manner to avoid any conflict of interest. We recommend that any such agreement should, of course, protect the allocation plan as set forth in Clause 7 of our recommendations.

3. FM Licensees

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters recommends that present AM operators should be granted FM licenses on application. This is in line with the recent Board resolution, and assumes that additional licenses to others not holding AM licenses may or may not be granted as the Board sees fit, and depending on whether or not it is in the public interest.

4. Simultaneous Programmes

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters recommends that the simultaneous broadcasting of the same programme on FM and AM should be authorized. This authority should be permissible and not obligatory, since stations may wish at a future date, when audiences have been built up to a reasonable degree, to broadcast some special programmes to take advantage of the high fidelity features of FM transmission. Only by complete freedom of programming with respect to duplication can the frequency modulation system with its many advantages in addition to high fidelity be expected to expand to its full development in the shortest possible time.

5. Call Letters

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters recommends that the call letters for FM stations should consist of four letters with no figures. To avoid confusing the public, FM station call letter announcements should not be aired simultaneously on AM transmitters.

6. Satellite Transmitters

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters recommends that FM stations should be encouraged to establish automatic satellite transmitters to cover small centers of population or "holes" in their normal service area which might occur due to the peculiarities of FM transmission in some districts. The use of a low-powered main transmitter in conjunction with one or more satellites should also be permitted to cover the normal service area defined in Section 7 as an alternative to a single high-power transmitter if found to be more economical by the licensee. In both these cases, satellites should not be established outside the normal trading area as defined in section 7, and their power and antenna height should be based on the same conditions.

(A satellite transmitter is defined as a small transmitting plant operating on the same frequency and synchronized with the main transmitter, and controlled by either a radio link or a wire line connection.)

(Continued on next page)

7. Allocation Policy

(Whenever we refer in this section to the licensing authority, we mean the Department of Transport, Radio Control Division.)

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters recommends that the policy to be adopted on the question of maximum power, antenna height, and resulting service area should be democratic in principle and arranged to serve the greatest public interest.

We have studied the allocation system proposed in the United States for FM and, while we can see the need for some of its provisions in Canada, we do not think it is suitable in its entirety for our use here because of the many differences in the two countries. The fundamental concept of the American plan is that signals are originated *within* population clusters rather than *without*. This results in the strongest signal where it is needed most, which is where the noise level is highest. This is desirable in any country. The arbitrary limitation of power to a certain level for community and for metropolitan stations (in Area I), however, is, in our opinion, unwise for Canada. Our population density is generally so much less than the Eastern United States that for economic reasons we cannot ever expect to have need for the number of stations possible in this area, even though we have a very large area to cover.

In our opinion, every population center capable of supporting a station should be entitled to the high signal level in their noisy business district which only a local station provides. In order to utilize the FM channels to the greatest public interest it is, therefore, necessary to restrict the interference which a station produces outside its natural wholesale area. Our proposal is, therefore, against classifying stations as metropolitan or community with arbitrary powers and service areas assigned to each class, since this arrangement is inflexible and makes difficult the handling of "in between" cases. *Instead, we recommend each population center where a station is economically possible or proposed should be studied by a committee consisting of representatives from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Association of Canadian Advertisers, the Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies, the CBC, and the CAB, and a definite normal wholesale service area determined for that center.* This would then be converted to effective power and antenna height maximums necessary to obtain the urban signal strength of 1000 microvolts per meter, and rural signal strength of 50 microvolts per meter within that service area. This effective power and antenna height combination would then be announced by the licensing authority publicly as a maximum for the center and an opportunity given for public hearings of objections to the figure chosen.

Once the ceiling for effective power and antenna height is fixed for each given center, all stations licensed in that center, irrespective of whether they are publicly or privately owned, should be permitted to go to the maximum if they so desire.

If a station does not build up to the maximum set by the licensing authority for the center at first, he should be permitted and, in fact, required to do so within a reasonable time. The date for full occupancy should not be set until we have had five years to study the growth of FM broadcasting. This requirement means arranging stations on the same and adjacent channels so that the official service area for the center is protected rather than the actual power being used.

If later events show that the figure chosen for the center had been set too high or too low, it could be changed by action of the proposed committee, but all stations in the center would be allowed to enjoy, or be restricted equally to the new limit.

This system would make radio really democratic and make it possible for all broadcasters in a given market to compete on an equal footing so far as technical coverage is concerned. Furthermore, this policy accomplishes this end without sacrificing but actually by improving the quality of the signal. *This shifts the competitive emphasis away from the difference in coverage areas which have always been with us on AM, and puts the accent squarely on programming and service to the Canadian public—where it rightfully belongs.*

The reason for advising against the arbitrary service area size used in the United States is due to the fact that there are many localities in the Prairie Provinces of Canada where outlying rural population must be served by the station at the population center, and any arbitrary limit to be applied to Canada as a whole would either be too low for communities in the Prairie Provinces or too high for some of our Eastern stations where the density of population is greater. Licensing a number of rural type stations might be thought to answer the question of service generally, but experience has shown that rural people like to consider themselves in the orbit of their main population center, rather than that of a rural station which has to divide its time between the interests of groups of rural dwellers who are socially connected to very different urban centers.

By this, we do not mean that rural type stations should not be licensed for FM, but only where adequate service is not possible by nearby urban stations either by the use of high power or a number of satellite transmitters. We agree with the United States policy of generally avoiding licensing of rural stations so that their service area covers metropolitan districts already serviced, and also their policy of not licensing any rural stations in sections where the metropolitan centers are so close as to provide adequate rural coverage throughout the entire district.

To sum up, we recommend only two types of FM stations—one, urban, and two, rural. The term "urban" is considered to include any community or population cluster capable of economically supporting a station. Power and antenna height will be set with reference to the normal service area deemed reasonable for the district and allowed to all stations in the district.

Following the November 28 joint meeting, the Board of Governors of CBC agreed in principle to the CAB proposals and announced their intention to process the 60 FM applications now on file as soon as possible. The Board also asked that others who intend to apply for FM broadcasting facilities do so immediately.

Informed sources in Canada were of the opinion that privately operated commercial FM broadcasting will receive the "go ahead" signal in Canada in the near future. However, the exact terms and conditions under which the FM licenses will be issued are not known at this time.

LIPPMANN ADDRESSES ANA ON FREE ENTERPRISE

Addressing the 36th annual meeting of ANA held November 27 in New York, Walter Lippmann, well-known columnist, cautioned American businessmen to encourage an enlightened public opinion, if they would see free enterprise survive.

Mr. Lippmann's remarks following in part:

"Anyone is deluding himself dangerously if he imagines that the businessmen who lead American free enterprise can survive successfully without considering an enlightened public policy as much a part of the business of being directors and managers as is scientific and technological research, production, financing and merchandising.

"If any one of them imagines that consideration of public policy can be treated lightly, improvised without prolonged study and consultation and self-examination, or settled by saying the hell with the New Deal, the hell with the labor unions, the hell with the Russians, the hell with the British, the hell with all foreigners, politicians, professors, theorists who do not have to meet a payroll, they are talking and acting exactly like all other governing classes who throughout history were on their way down and on their way out.

"A wise Frenchman, de Tocqueville, who himself belonged to the old aristocracy of France, once made an inquiry into the reasons why, during the revolutionary period before and after the Napoleonic Wars, the French aristocracy fell from power, except in fashionable society, while the British aristocracy not only survived but led the British nation into and through the period of Britain's

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greatest influence and prosperity. The difference was, says de Tocqueville, that the French aristocrats clung so grimly and stupidly to their privileges that they lost their power, whereas the British aristocrats gave up privileges whenever that was necessary in order to retain their power. Nothing that has ever been said, it seems to me, is so pertinent to the peculiar position of American businessmen in the years that lie ahead of them. They will need to take it to heart. But they will be able to take it to heart only if they use their heads.

"I often wonder whether American businessmen and our system of private enterprise do not have more to fear from their unwise friends than from their severest critics and their ardent opponents."

PETRILLO BAN MEANS FEWER JOBS FOR MUSICIANS

The Palo Alto, Calif., *Times* sees the Petrillo FM ban as a short sighted act that will result in fewer rather than more, jobs for musicians due to the inevitable effect the ban will have in retarding a new outlet that will demand more and more talent for its programs.

Comment of the *Times*, as it appeared in the November 3 edition of that paper, follows:

"The current opposition of the typographical union to the teletypesetter on the contention that it would mean displacing printers prompts *Editor & Publisher*, newspaper trade magazine, to recall that many years ago the same union opposed the use of the linotype machine. 'Printers thought it was going to put them out of work,' says the trade journal. 'That was around 1886, and it was only a few years later when the printers realized this machine increased production permitting larger newspapers and resulted in the employment of more printers.'

"Mr. Petrillo, head of a union in another field, is blocking the development of FM radio by ordering standby musicians when AM musical broadcasts are channeled to FM outlets. He thinks he is creating jobs for union musicians. Actually, he is retarding development of FM, saddling it with high costs impossible to meet in a new industry, whereas the normal growth of FM would certainly provide thousands of new jobs for musicians."

"It will be recalled that other industries have had similar experiences. The advent of the automobile was opposed by men in the livery stable business. The only result they could foresee from this new industry was the possible displacement of their line of work. To be sure, it was displaced, not immediately but gradually. But where there was one livery stable in the pre-automotive age, there are hundreds of garages today. The number of gas service stations is vastly greater than the number of hay barns that supplied the old livery stables. Shop mechanics working on automobile repairs far outnumber the total of horseshoers in the heyday of the horse and buggy. And so on.

"The term 'reactionary' is a favorite on the tongue of many a union spokesman, and often quite appropriately, when referring to some employers' resistance to change. But what other word could describe more accurately the attitude of those unionists who seek to block the development of new and better mechanisms because they may mean the outmoding of some older methods of work?"

COMMENT ON WOOD BILL

Writing in the N. Y. *Times* of November 25, Jack Gould comments on the Wood Bill as follows in part:

"... Quite properly, the radio industry has taken umbrage at this course of events. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine how the reconstituted committee could have started off less auspiciously or afforded its critics more legitimate reason for viewing its aims with a sceptical eye.

"In the first place, it can hardly be ascribed to pure coincidence that a majority of the commentators whose scripts were sought belong to the liberal or leftist schools, or that many of these commentators had made a specific point of assailing the committee. Quite apart from one's individual political beliefs, it would seem obvious that an

impartial appraisal of editorializing over the airwaves also should include those analysts subscribing to the conservative view.

Bill of Particulars

"Secondly, it is most unfortunate that the committee should announce a cure for what it believes is wrong with radio without publicly giving the details of the ailment. Before being required to accept remedial legislation both the industry and the commentators themselves are entitled to a factual bill of particulars, giving chapter and verse in place of the generalities thus far offered. This principle would seem especially applicable in a case where the overwhelming weight of evidence is against any legislation, i. e., in the right of one and all to speak their mind.

"In the last analysis, what an individual or a Congressional committee thinks of a commentator can only be a matter of opinion or taste. The true danger lies in the effort, no matter how plausibly presented, which might result in jeopardizing a commentator's freedom of expression. The commentator who proves most disturbing to the committee may very well be the commentator whom the committee should be most interested in protecting and not in threatening by use of innuendo in publicity handouts. The prospect of a Federal agency winning power to crack down on a commentator is far more to be feared than anything the commentator might say.

On the Other Side

"At the same time, however, many liberal groups and individuals actively combating the committee's encroachment on a commentator's liberty, themselves have shown a rather narrow and perhaps politically convenient conception of freedom of speech. Several got up in arms in particular because the committee had demanded copies of the scripts, with one station proudly asserting that it had refused to send them.

"Granted that the committee wanted the scripts for ultimate purposes which cannot be approved, there none the less seems no justifiable reason why the scripts should not be available to anyone on the asking. It is not humanly possible for a listener to catch all the programs which conceivably may affect him directly and about which he is entitled to know. His only recourse is to ask for the script.

"Over the years, the radio script has assumed a sacrosanctity which is in nowise justified. The privilege of influencing public opinion also carries with it the companion responsibility of not denying to any citizen the opportunity of knowing precisely what was said. In radio the only tangible form of record is the script and to refuse its release for any reason whatsoever would seem in itself a denial of freedom of speech. What is said on the radio should be no less a matter of public record than what is said in any other public medium.

Responsibility

"In proposing new legislation, the committee's counsel, Ernie Adamson, noted that some network officials had conceded there was room for improvement in the field of radio comment. That would seem the only sound and constructive position for the officials to take but surely it is no valid reason for suggesting that the job should be done by governmental fiat.

"In truth, the details of how and in what way the improvement should be achieved again resolves itself into a matter of opinion, with the lively discussion and lack of agreement on the point being probably the most encouraging augury of the eventual raising of standards. With the country sharply divided on many social and economic issues, however, it can be agreed that the commentator's individual opportunity was perhaps never greater and that, be he liberal or conservative, it is his responsibility to present his opinion on the day's issues with vigor but without rancor or personal axe-grinding. To help him do that it would seem in the listener's interest to assure that the commentator have, if anything, more freedom and not less."

NAB CITED FOR CONTRIBUTION TO FREE SPEECH

NAB has received an original manuscript copy of the Bill of Rights from the Bill of Rights Commemorative Society in recognition of the "outstanding contribution made toward freedom of speech in the celebration of Jaycee Radio Week, Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1945."

This document, consisting of the first Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, was engrossed in 1789 at Federal Hall, New York City, first capital of the United States. The original was presented to the Library of Congress by Barney Balaban.

This welcome presentation has been framed and is on display at NAB headquarters.

LEGION AWARDS TO WFOY-WIOD

The American Legion Auxiliary of Miami Beach has presented Station WIOD, with a certificate "In recognition of its important contribution to the education, entertainment and inspiration of this community * * *"

WFOY, St. Augustine, has received a similar certificate for public service for the Legion Auxiliary of that city.

KHJ CITATION

Hollywood, Cal.—A citation for public service in aiding the Campfire Girls, Inc. of America was recently presented to Isabel Manning Hewson, producer of KHJ's Thursday evening "Land of the Lost" program for children.

The executive director for the organization made the award to Miss Hewson on the broadcast of November 22, and the Campfire Girl local chapters from coast-to-coast held "Listen In" parties on that afternoon. Miss Hewson has been active in aiding the Campfire Girls' drive to secure adult Campfire leaders and members.

WJR, WMOH GET SAFETY AWARDS

WJR, Detroit and WMOH, Hamilton, O., have received the National Safety Council Certificate of Honor for outstanding public service in connection with the observance of the Second National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28, 1945.

Announcing the awards, officers of the Safety Council said:

"The judges of the National Safety Council Farm Safety Radio Contest have decided to present two Certificates of Honor in connection with the contest—one will be presented to WJR, Detroit, and the other will be presented to Station WMOH for an excellent job of public service in connection with National Farm Safety Week, 1945."

Don Ioset, executive director of WMOH, received a letter from the Council which stated:

"You will be interested in learning that your entry caused the judges to suggest to the National Safety Council that the Second National Farm Safety Radio Contest be set up somewhat differently from the first. The difference would be that there would be a category provided for stations under 1,000 watts, so that the smaller stations which did an outstanding job would not have to compete with more powerful stations that had more money to spend."

SHIP 8 MORE "HOMETOWN MUSIC" SHOWS

Eight additional programs in the "Music from Your Hometown" series have been produced by stations for global broadcast to military personnel by Armed Forces Radio Service, Los Angeles. Newest completions are by:

WIP—Philadelphia

Armed Forces Radio Service has received from WIP—2 transcribed programs by Bob Chester's Orchestra and two by Bob Horn's All-Star Jazz Concert band.

KFPY—Spokane

Two programs by "Clyde and Slim and their Rambling Troubadours" were expressed to AFRS on Nov. 15 by KFPY. They were segments from station's Wednesday night "Hayloft Jamboree."

KGO—San Francisco

KGO recorded two programs for AFRS by Leighton Noble and his orchestra from Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, and expressed them Nov. 23.

NEUNER DIES

Dr. Robert Neuner, special counsel for the FCC from 1942 until July of this year, when he was loaned to the Office of the U. S. Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality, died at his home in Washington on Friday (23).

FREC COMPILES RADIO COURSE DIRECTORY

The Federal Radio Education Committee through its Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Broderick, has compiled a list of colleges and universities offering courses in radio. The Directory was compiled from information supplied in a questionnaire sent to more than 1800 institutions of higher learning throughout the country. Slightly more than 1200 returned the questionnaire and 340 reported radio courses for the current school year in many categories.

The Directory, a limited supply of which is on hand at NAB, would be extremely helpful in answering inquiries regarding college courses for returning veterans. As long as the supply lasts copies may be obtained from NAB Headquarters. Write the Secretary-Treasurer.

KEMPTON TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Willett Kempton has been appointed director of the Radio Section of the Department of the Interior Division of Information.

Kempton, who was formerly with OWI, takes charge of the studios of the Interior Building which have served as a production center for War Agencies.

The studios will continue to be at the disposal of Government agencies for peacetime live and transcribed show purposes, but emphasis will be placed upon their function to supply radio and advertisers with program material obtainable from the activities of the Interior Department.

JAP TELEVISION

The Japan Broadcasting Company has made preparations for a television test early in January, the Imperial Board of Communications disclosed Monday (26).

SEES RADIO AT CROSSROADS

Under the heading *Crossroads*, the following editorial appeared in the Nov. 8 pages of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*:

"Radio this week officially marks its 25th anniversary. In a recent broadcast, Justin Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, said in part that 'American

(Continued on next page)

radio can do much to sow the seeds of free enterprise and free speech throughout the world.'

"It is to be hoped that the entire broadcasting industry will make this thought a keynote as it turns from helping to win the war to the more timely task of helping to wage the peace.

"... America's privately owned radio did a splendid job in helping to win the war. Being privately owned, it has the ingenuity and 'know how' to become the supersalesman of the democratic way of life.

"American radio cannot only sow the doctrine of free living abroad, it can also sow the seeds of tolerance and understanding right here at home."

RADIO REPLACES HORSE AND AUTO IN FIRST IRRIGATION NETWORK

Acting on the first application of its kind, the Federal Communications Commission today authorized the Garwood Irrigation Company of Garwood, Texas, to construct a radio system to be used in the operation of its irrigation networks serving 100,000 acres of rice and other crops.

This radio system, the company has advised the Commission, will substitute for the present methods of communication carried on by messengers traveling horseback or by automobile. These methods are so slow that much damage is done to the crops by either too much or too little water.

The company operates 200 miles of canals and many miles of irrigation ditches for the benefit of some 100 ranches. Without irrigation no crops could be raised in that section of the state, the company asserts.

The FCC authorization will permit the company to construct a land station and two 50-watt portable and mobile units and four 35-watt mobile units.

Three men continuously patrol the entire system all day and part of the night in cars. Close regulation is necessary at all times so as to distribute the water properly without waste or damage to the fields or canals. In this respect, canal riders must be in touch with each other and with the pumping plants, so the plants know how much water to pump and the canal riders know how to distribute it. The applicant stated: "Under the present conditions the only way a canal rider can communicate with the plants, another canal rider or a water patrol is to drive until they can meet up with the party they desire to communicate with. If a water patron desires to start taking water or stop taking water, he must try and meet the canal rider along the road or come in and leave word at the office. Now each canal rider has to make frequent trips to the office for orders or we have to send a car out to find him."

The frequency assigned is 35.46 megacycles; special emission for FM (telephony); Equipment F. M. Link, Model 50 UFS.

HAMS REGISTRATION LIFTED

The Commission today announced cancellation of Commission Orders numbered 99 through 99-B, and 101. Under these orders those in possession of unlicensed transmitters, and transmitters of amateur radio station licensees, other than manufacturers of and dealers in such equipment, were required to register their equipment with the Commission and report to the Commission changes in the possession of such equipment. In addition manufacturers of and dealers in unlicensed transmitters were required to submit various reports to the Commission concerning equipment on hand and the disposal of such equipment.

It should be noted that the requirements of Commission Orders 96—96-C with respect to registration of diathermy equipment are unaffected by the action of the Commission. It should also be pointed out that cancellation of the registration requirements respecting unlicensed transmitters

in no way affects the requirement that any operation of such equipment be pursuant to a proper license issued by the Commission.

TRANSFER OF KID APPROVED

The Federal Communications Commission announced adoption of a Decision (B-226) approving the application for voluntary assignment of license of Radio Station KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho, from KID Broadcasting Company to Idaho Radio Corporation, for the sum of \$108,000. (Docket No. 6772)

FCC REORGANIZES ENGINEERING DEPT.

As a step towards expediting the handling of its sharply increased post-war work load, the Federal Communications Commission today ordered a reorganization of the Engineering Department.

The Broadcast Division is to be re-named the Broadcast Branch and will be headed by John A. Willoughby, who has been assistant chief engineer in charge of the Broadcast Division.

The Broadcast Branch will consist of three divisions as follows: Standard Broadcast Division, James A. Barr, acting chief; FM Division, Cyril B. Braum, acting chief; and Television Division, Curtis B. Plummer, acting chief.

There are to be three other branches in the Engineering Department; Safety and Special Services Branch consisting of the Marine and General Mobile Division, Aviation Division, Emergency and Miscellaneous Division; Field and Research Branch consisting of the Field and Monitoring Division, Technical Information Division, Frequency Allocation Division and Laboratory Division; Common Carrier Branch consisting of the Domestic Division, International Division, Rate Division and the Field Division.

Charles A. Ellert was recently appointed chief of the Laboratory Division and Paul D. Miles chief of the Allocation Division of the Field and Research Branch. Personnel of the other branches and divisions will be announced soon.

George P. Adair, Chief Engineer of the Commission commenting on the reorganization, pointed out that the need of meeting the unprecedented expansion in all phases of electrical communications is throwing a tremendous burden on the Engineering Department and the lack of staff is retarding the processing of applications.

In the broadcasting field alone, the Commission has on file 463 applications for new standard stations, 211 applications for changes in existing standard stations, 707 FM applications and 142 television applications. In addition, the Commission is receiving many applications for experimental authorizations, all of which require careful study. Every other field of communications is undergoing a similar expansion.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, December 3. It is subject to change.

Monday, December 3

NEW—George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., and Daniel H. Castille, a partnership doing business as New Iberia Broadcasting Company, New Iberia, Louisiana—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- ✓ **KVOS**—KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash.—Granted construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW., install new transmitter, DA for day and night use and move transmitter. (B5-P-3925)
- ✓ **WABI**—Community Broadcasting Service, Bangor, Maine—Granted construction permit to increase power from 1 to 5 KW., employing DA night and make changes in transmitting equipment. (B1-P-3934)
- ✓ **Gordon W. Gambill, Hubert W. Martin, Humphrey B. Heywood, and R. T. Russell, d/b as Tennessee Valley Broadcasting Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.**—Granted construction permit for new station to operate on frequency 1450 with 250 watts power, unlimited time, subject to the condition that the applicant be required to install an approved modulation monitor in compliance with the Commission's Standards of Good Engineering Practice as soon as such equipment is available. (B3-P-3716)
- ✓ **American Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City**—Granted extension of permit under Section 325(b) of the Communications Act to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations in Canada licensed to operate by the Canadian Government, which may be heard in the United States.
- ✓ **Aloha Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.**—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on the frequency 1400 kc., with 250 watts power, unlimited time, subject to the condition that the applicant be required to install frequency and modulation monitors in compliance with the Rules and Standards, as soon as such equipment is available.
- ✓ **KOMA**—KOMA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted application for construction permit to increase power from 5 KW. to 50 KW., day and night on its presently assigned frequency 1520 kc., change transmitter site, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use. (B3-P-4080)
- ✓ **WOKO**—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Granted request for further extension of its special temporary authority for the operation of station WOKO, and adopted an order extending to January 29, 1946, the special temporary authorization for continued operation of station WOKO.
- ✓ **WMGA**—Frank R. Pidcock, Sr. (Assignor), John F. Pidcock (Assignee), Moultrie, Ga.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WMGA from Frank R. Pidcock, Sr., to John F. Pidcock, for a consideration of \$30,327.68, or the amount by which the assets of the station exceed its liabilities as at the closing date.
- ✓ **WFEB**—Alabama Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.—Granted authority to install new automatic frequency control unit.
- ✓ **KEEW**—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.
- ✓ **WLEE**—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time except when WBBL operates. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.
- ✓ **WBBL**—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sitton, Agt., Richmond, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency to 1450 kc., increase in power to 250 watts, change in hours of operation, changes in transmitting equipment and antenna, and change in transmitter location. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.
- ✓ **KCHD**—KMMJ, Inc., Grand Island, Neb.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new relay

broadcast station to be used with standard station KMMJ; frequencies 30.82, 33.74, 35.82, 37.98 mc.; 50 watts.

- ✓ **WMRW**—Textile Broadcasting Co., Portable, Area of Greenville, S. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WMRC; frequencies 33.38, 35.02, 37.62, 39.82 mcs., 2 watts.
- ✓ **W9XEY**—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Glenwood, Ind.—Granted modification of developmental broadcast station construction permit for extension of completion date to 1/19/46.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

- N. Pratt Smith and James L. Stapleton, Jesse Martin Neil, Jr., and Duard K. Nowlin, d/b as Grand Canyon Broadcasting Co., Flagstaff, Ariz.**—Designated for consolidated hearing these two applications for a new station in Flagstaff, Ariz., both requesting frequency 1340 kc., 250 watts power, unlimited time. (B5-P-4207; B5-P-4206)
- Cumberland Gap Broadcasting Co. and The Middlesboro Broadcasting Co., Middlesboro, Ky.**—Designated for consolidated hearing these applications for a new station in Middlesboro, Ky., both applicants requesting frequency 1490 kc. with 250 watts power. (B2-P-4203; B2-P-4036)
- The Sandusky Broadcasting Co. and Lake Erie Broadcasting Co., Sandusky, Ohio**—Designated for consolidated hearing these two applications for a new station in Sandusky; both applicants request frequency 1450 kc. with 250 watts power, unlimited time. (B2-P-4208; B2-P-4190)
- W. J. Harpole, et al., d/b as Borger Broadcasting Co. and Richard George Hughes, Borger, Texas**—Designated for consolidated hearing applications for new station in Borger, Texas, both applicants request frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-4204; B3-P-4205)
- KQW**—Sherwood B. Brunton, et al. (Transferors), Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., (Transferee), Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd. (Licensee), San Jose, Cal.—Designated for hearing application for consent to voluntary transfer of control of Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., licensee of station KQW, from Sherwood B. Brunton, Mott Q. Brunton and Ralph R. Brunton as individuals and trustees and C. L. McCarthy, to Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (On motion to grant, Wakefield, Jett and Wills, Commissioners, voted yes; Walker, Durr and Denny voted No. The application was thereupon designated for hearing.)

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following licenses were extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending February 1, 1946, pending determination upon applications for renewal of licenses:

KBIX, Muskogee, Okla.; **KBKR**, Baker, Ore.; **KBON**, Omaha; **KBST**, Big Spring, Texas; **KBUR**, Burlington, Iowa; **KDB**, Santa Barbara, Cal.; **KDRO**, Sedalia, Mo.; **KVAL**, Brownsville, Texas; **KEYS**, Corpus Christi; **KFFA**, Helena, Ark.; **KGKB**, Tyler, Texas; **KGKY**, Scottsbluff, Neb.; **KNEL**, Brady, Texas; **KNOW**, Austin, Texas; **KOTN**, Pine Bluff, Ark.; **KOVC**, Valley City, N. Dak.; **KPAB**, Laredo, Texas; **KPLC**, Lake Charles, La.; **KPLT**, Paris, Texas; **KRNR**, Roseburg, Ore.; **KSAM**, Nr. Huntsville, Texas; **KTBI**, Tacoma, Wash.; **KTOH**, Lihue, Hawaii; **KVOE**, Santa Ana, Cal.; **KVWC**, Vernon, Texas; **KWEW**, Hobbs, N. M.; **KYCA**, Prescott, Ariz.; **KYOS**, Nr. Merced, Cal.; **WBAB**, Atlantic City, N. J.; **WBTA**, Batavia, N. Y.; **WDAN**, Danville, Ill.; **WDBC**, Escanaba, Mich.; **WDNC**, Durham, N. C.; **WGAL**, Lancaster, Pa.; **WGTC**, Nr. Greenville, N. C.; **WHBB**, Selma, Ala.; **WIGM**, Nr. Medford, Wis.; **WJBK**, Detroit; **WKBB**, Dubuque, Iowa; **WKBV**, Richmond, Ind.; **WKBZ**, Muskegon, Mich.; **WKNY**, Kingston, N. Y.; **WKRO**, Cairo, Ill.; **WMJM**, Cordele, Ga.; **WMOG**, Brunswick, Ga.; **WMRC**, Greenville, S. C.; **WMRF**, Lewistown, Pa.; **WMRN**, (Continued on next page)

Marion, Ohio: WNLC, New London, Conn.; WOLF, Syracuse, N. Y.; WOMI, Owensboro, Ky.; WOPI, Bristol, Tenn.; WOSH, Oshkosh, Wis.; WRGA, Rome, Ga.; WSAP, Portsmouth, Va.; WSTP, Salisbury, N. C.; WTMV, Ocala, Fla.; WTMV, E. St. Louis, Ill.; WWSW and Auxiliary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewals, for the period ending February 1, 1946:

KABC, San Antonio; KATE, Albert Lea, Minn.; KBPS, Portland, Ore.; KDAL, Duluth, Minn.; KDNT, Denton, Texas; KFAM, St. Cloud, Minn.; KFIZ, Fond du Lac, Wis.; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; KGFF, Shawnee, Okla.; KGFL, Roswell, N. M.; KGLU, Safford, Ariz.; KHMO, Hannibal, Mo.; KHUB, Watsonville, Cal.; KLBK, La Grande, Ore.; KLUF, Galveston, Texas; KMYC, Marysville, Cal.; KMYR, Denver; KNET, Palestine, Texas; KOAL, Price, Utah; KOCA, Kilgore, Texas; KOCY, Oklahoma City; KONO, San Antonio; KORE, Eugene, Ore.; KPND, Pampa, Texas; KRBC, Abilene, Texas; KRBM, Bozeman, Mont.; KRIC, Beaumont, Texas; KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KRSN, San Francisco; KTOK, Oklahoma City; KTRI, Sioux City, Iowa; KVAK, Atchison, Kans.; KVFD, Fort Dodge, Iowa; KVGB, Great Bend, Kans.; KWAL, Wallace, Idaho; KWBW, Hutchinson, Kans.; WARY, Albany, N. Y.; WACO, Waco, Texas; WAOV, Vincennes, Ind.; WARM, Scranton, Pa.; WASK, Lafayette, Ind.; WATL, Atlanta, Ga.; WATW, Ashland, Wis.; WAZL, Hazleton, Pa.; WBLK, Clarksburg, W. Va.; WBNY, Buffalo; WBTH, Williamson, W. Va.; WCBS, Springfield, Ill.; WCNC, Elizabeth City, N. C.; WCOS, Columbia, S. C.; WCRS, Greenwood, S. C.; WDAS, and auxiliary, Philadelphia; WDEF, Chattanooga; WDWS, Champaign, Ill.; WEED, Rocky Mount, N. C.; WELO, Tupelo, Miss.; WEOA, Evansville, Ind.; WFIG, Sumter, S. C.; WFMJ, Youngstown, Ohio; WFNC, Fayetteville, N. C.; WFOR, Hattiesburg, Miss.; WFPG, Atlantic City, N. J.; WGAU, Athens, Ga.; WGH, Newport News, Va.; WGIL, Galesburg, Ill.; WGL, Fort Wayne; WGNC, Gastonia, N. C.; WGOV, Valdosta, Ga.; WGPC, Albany, Ga.; WHBQ, Memphis, Tenn.; WHDF, Calumet, Mich.; WHDL, Town of Allegheny, N. Y.; WHFC, Cicero, Ill.; WHIT, New Bern, N. C.; WHLB, Virginia, Minn.; WHLS, Port Huron, Mich.; WHMA, Anniston, Ala.; WHYN, Holyoke, Mass.; WIBG, Glenside, Pa.; WIBM, Jackson, Mich.; WILM, Wilmington, Del.; WINC, Winchester, Va.; WJBY, Gadsden, Ala.; WJHO, Opelika, Ala.; WJLB, Detroit, Mich.; WJMC, Rice Lake, Wis.; WJMS, Ironwood, Mich.; WJPA, Washington, Pa.; WJXX, Jackson, Miss.; WJZM, Clarksville, Tenn.; WKBU, Griffin, Ga.; WKIP, Poukheepsie, N. Y.; WLAP, Lexington, Ky.; WLAV, Grand Rapids, Mich.; WLAY, Muscles Shoals City, Ala.; WLEU, Erie, Pa.; WLLH, main and Syn. Amp., Lowell, Mass.; WLPN, Suffolk, Va.; WMAS, Springfield, Mass.; WMBH, Joplin, Mo.; WMBR, Jacksonville, Fla.; WMFD, Wilmington, N. C.; WMPJ, Daytona Beach, Fla.; WMGA, Moultrie, Ga.; WMVA, Martinsville, Va.; WNAB, Bridgeport, Conn.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WNEW and auxiliary, New York City; WNOE, New Orleans; WOLS, Florence, S. C.; WOV and auxiliary, New York City; WPAB, Paducah, Ky.; WPAR, Parkersburg, W. Va.; WRAC, Williamsport, Pa.; WRDO, Augusta, Maine; WRJN, Racine, Wis.; WRLC, Toccoa, Ga.; WRLD, West Point, Ga.; WSAM, Saginaw, Mich.; WSBC, Chicago; WSLB, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; WSLI, Jackson, Miss.; WSPB, Sarasota, Fla.; WTEL, Philadelphia; WTOL, Toledo; WWDC and Syn. Amp., Washington, D. C.; KRKO, Everett, Wash.; WAGM, Presque Isle, Maine; WGRM, Greenwood, Miss.; WPAY, Portsmouth, Ohio.

WWDC—Capital Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.—Granted extension of authority for waiver of Secs. 2.53 and 13.61 of the Commission's Rules so as to permit operation of the synchronous amplifier of station WWDC by remote control from the main transmitter location, for the period Dec. 1, 1945, and ending in no event later than Feb. 1, 1946, upon the same terms and conditions as the existing authorization for such operation.

WGKV—Kanawha Valley Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis only for the term beginning Dec. 1, 1945, and ending

Aug. 1, 1948, upon the express condition that it is subject to whatever action may be taken by the Comm. upon the pending application for renewal of license of station WGKV. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Comm. that the operation of the station is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof.

W8XWI—Guy S. Cornish, Area of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Present license of Public Address Relay-Class II experimental broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending Feb. 1, 1946.

WHBI—May Radio Broadcast Corp., Newark, N. J.—Granted renewal of license for period ending November 1, 1948. (B1-R-178)

KVOO—Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla.—Granted renewal of license for period ending May 1, 1948. (B3-R-462)

WFTC—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (B3-R-918)

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

WPAY—The Scioto Broadcasting Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947. (Commissioner Durr voting for hearing.)

WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Adopted order further extending license of station WBAX from December 1, 1945, to February 1, 1946, pending determination upon application for license. (Docket No. 6723)

BROADCAST GRANTS

The Commission announced the grant of 13 applications for new standard broadcast stations in 8 states and designated four applications for hearing.

The grants for the new stations are in cities which now have no radio station and have no primary service.

Following is a list of the grants:

GEORGIA

Bainbridge—S. Marvin Griffin—Frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3893)

Cartersville—W. R. Frier—Frequency 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-4064)

KENTUCKY

Frankfort—Frankfort Broadcasting Co.—Frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B2-P-4072)

Glasgow—Glasgow Broadcasting Co.—Frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B2-P-4008)

MINNESOTA

Brainerd—E. Thomas O'Brien, Mildred O'Brien Chalberg, John Chalberg, Mabel O'Brien Smith, and William Graham, d/b as Brainerd Broadcasting Co.—Frequency 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B4-P-3091)

NEW MEXICO

Silver City—Dorrance D. Roderick—Frequency 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Site to be determined. (B5-P-4041)

OKLAHOMA

McAlester—McAlester Broadcasting Co. (a co-partnership composed of C. E. Wilson & P. D. Jackson)—Frequency 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; granted subject to condition permittee make more complete showing of programs to be rendered prior to issuance of license. (B3-P-4027).

TENNESSEE

Athens—Lowell F. Arterburn, d/b as Athens Broadcasting Co.—Frequency 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3929)

(Continued on next page)

Athens—R. O. Hardin and Verna S. Hardin, tr/as Athens Broadcasting Co.—Frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3918)

Columbia—The Middle Tennessee Broadcasting Co.—Frequency 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3715)

WASHINGTON

Ellensburg—Central Washington Broadcasters, Inc.—Frequency 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B5-P-3996)

Ellensburg—Gilbert H. Kayner and Howard H. Kayner, d/b as Kittitas Valley Broadcasting Station—Frequency 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B5-P-4024)

WYOMING

Worland—Joseph P. Ernst—Frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3891)

The following applications were designated for hearing:

DELAWARE

Dover—Diamond State Broadcast Corp.—Requests frequency 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B1-P-4217)

FLORIDA

Fort Pierce—James S. Rivers, tr/as Southeastern Broadcasting Co.—Requests frequency 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; (B3-P-3938), to be consolidated with Indian River Broadcasting Co. application.

Fort Pierce—Indian River Broadcasting Co.—Requests frequency 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; (B3-P-3905), these applications are designated for consolidated hearing with application of Southern Media Corp., Coral Gables (B3-P-4138) and Ft. Lauderdale Broadcasting Co. application, (B3-P-3785).

WASHINGTON

Bremerton—Bremerton Broadcast Co.—Requests frequency 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B5-P-4031)

DOCKET CASE ACTION

The Commission announced adoption of a decision (B-226) approving the application for voluntary assignment of license of Radio Station KID, Idaho Falls, Idaho, from KID Broadcasting Company to Idaho Radio Corporation, for the sum of \$108,000. (Docket No. 6772)

LICENSE RENEWAL ORDER

WHEREAS, A complaint has been received alleging that Herman L. Stevens and Harmon L. Stevens, licensees of Station WHLS, Port Huron, Michigan, after having sold time to Carl E. Muir for a series of broadcasts in support of his candidacy for re-election as a City Commissioner of Port Huron at a municipal election held on April 2, 1945, cancelled the scheduled broadcasts after receipt and examination of the script of the first broadcast prior to its delivery and refused to permit the use of the station's facilities by said Muir on the ground that they believed the script to be unsuitable for broadcasting and to contain certain libelous or defamatory remarks; and

WHEREAS, A second complaint has been received alleging that the said licensees, after having sold other time for broadcasts in behalf of the candidacies of Harold E. Davis and Nelson Tobias, also candidates for the office of City Commissioner, cancelled the proposed broadcasts because "Mr. Muir has seen fit to cause trouble for WHLS" and the licensees were therefore "refusing the facilities of WHLS to any candidate" for City Commissioner; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the facilities of Station WHLS were in fact used by Mr. Muir for delivery of a political address on March 5, 1945:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED. This 21st day of November, 1945, that pursuant to the provisions of section 309(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the application for renewal of license of Herman L. Stevens and Harmon L. Stevens, d/b as Port Huron

Broadcasting Company, licensees of Radio Station WHLS, Port Huron, Michigan, BE AND IT IS HEREBY, DESIGNATED for hearing to determine (1) whether the refusal of the said licensees to permit their facilities to be used for the scheduled broadcast by the said Muir constituted an act of censorship by the said licensees in violation of the provisions of section 315 of the Communications Act, and (2) whether the refusal of said licensees to permit their facilities to be used by any of the candidates referred to above on the ground that the facilities were not to be used by any candidate constituted a violation of the provisions of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS

Frank Parker, Danbury, Conn.—Adopted order granting applicant's petition that his application for a new station be designated for a consolidated hearing with applications of The Danbury Broadcasting Co., The Berkshire Broadcasting Corp., and The Torrington Broadcasting, Inc., and ordered that the Parker application be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with these other applications. (Docket No. 6986)

WHLS—Herman L. Stevens and Harmon L. Stevens, d/b as Port Huron Broadcasting Co., Port Huron, Mich.—Adopted order designating for hearing application for renewal of license of Station WHLS to determine issues relating to Section 315 of the Act.

Raoul Cortez, San Antonio, Texas—Adopted orders (1) dismissing petition for rehearing filed by Austin Broadcasting Co., and (2) ordered that construction permit heretofore granted to Cortez be, with consent of permittee, changed to 1350 kc.; dismissed proceeding in order to show cause, and vacated hearing set for December 17, 1945. (Docket 6984)

Plymouth County Broadcasting Corp., Brockton, Mass.—Adopted order granting petition of Plymouth County Broadcasting Corp. to have its application for construction permit for a new station at Brockton, Mass., designated for a consolidated hearing with the applications of Bay State Beacon, Inc.; Mitchell G. Meyers, Reuben H. Aronheim, and Milton H. Meyers; Cur-Nan Company; and Templeton Radio Manufacturing Company, and it was further ordered these cases be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding.

Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station to show changes with respect to stockholders, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.

WCPO—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—Granted motion for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted.

WCPO—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing now scheduled for Dec. 19 on application of Chronicle Publishing Co., Inc., for a new station in Marion, Ind.

WCPO—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing now scheduled for Dec. 19, on application of Voice of Marion, for a new station in Marion, Ind.

WHBU—Anderson Broadcasting Co., Anderson, Ind.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on application of Chronicle Publishing Co., for a new station in Marion, Ind.

New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted motion insofar as it seeks a 30-day continuance of hearing on its application for new station, and the hearing now scheduled for Dec. 3 was continued to January 2, 1946.

Press Wireless, Inc.—Upon a motion filed by Press Wireless, Inc., the Commission postponed the hearing now scheduled for Dec. 5 to February 18, 1946, in re rates and charges for communication service (Docket 6539).

Copper City Broadcasting Corp., Rome, N. Y.—Denied petition for continuance to Jan. 15, 1946, of the consolidated hearing on Utica and Rome, N. Y., applications now scheduled for Dec. 10, 1945, and ordered the hearing transferred to Rome, to be held on the date

(Continued on next page)

now scheduled, provided, however, that the hearing may be adjourned to Utica at the discretion of the presiding officer, and that it shall be adjourned to the offices of the Commission in Washington on Thursday, Dec. 13, for the presentation of additional evidence. The Commission further ordered that not less than 5 days before said hearings at Rome, N. Y., on Dec. 10, all applicants who desire to take the testimony of witnesses at that place shall so notify the Commission and all parties to the proceeding, and in such notification, they shall specify the name and address of each witness and the matters and facts concerning which it is expected such witness will testify.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

580 Kilocycles

WTAC—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Voluntary assignment of license to WTAG, Inc.

620 Kilocycles

WLBZ—Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power for non-directional antenna daytime.

650 Kilocycles

KXRO—KXRO, Inc., Aberdeen, Wash.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1340 to 650 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW., install new transmitter and new vertical antenna and change transmitter location.

710 Kilocycles

WTCN—Minneapolis Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1280 kc. to 710 kc., power from 1 KW night, 5 KW. daytime to 10 KW. day and night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location. Amended: re changes in directional antenna.

740 Kilocycles

NEW—Arkansas Valley Broadcasting Company, Fort Smith, Ark. (P. O. 57, Ada, Okla.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 740 kc., power of 1 KW. and directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation.

800 Kilocycles

NEW—Chambersburg Broadcasting Co., Chambersburg, Pa. (P. O. 167 Lincoln Way East)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 800 kc., power of 1 KW., and daytime hours of operation.

NEW—Dixie Broadcasting Co., Montgomery, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 800 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation. Amended: to change power to 1 KW., change type of transmitter and make changes in antenna system.

830 Kilocycles

NEW—The High Point Enterprise, Inc., High Point, N. C. (P. O. 305 N. Main, High Point, N. C.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 830 kc., power of 1 KW., and daytime hours of operation.

880 Kilocycles

NEW—The Eagle-Gazette Co., Lancaster, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 880 kc., power of 1 KW. and daytime hours of operation. Amended: re equipment changes.

940 Kilocycles

NEW—Independent Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 940 kc., power of 250 watts night and 1 KW daytime, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change power to 10 KW. day and night, change type of transmitter, install directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location from Des Moines, Iowa, to near Ford, Iowa.

1130 Kilocycles

NEW—Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1130 kc., power of 10 KW. and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to specify transmitter location as Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, New Jersey.

1150 Kilocycles

KSWO—Oklahoma Quality Broadcasting Co., a Co-partnership composed of R. H. Drewry, J. R. Montgomery, Ted R. Warkentin and Robert P. Scott, Lawton, Okla.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1170 Kilocycles

NEW—E. L. Barker, Claribel Barker, T. H. Canfield, Opal A. Canfield and Charles M. O'Brien, Jr., San Jose, Calif. (P. O. 233 S. First St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1170 kc., power of 5 KW., directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change name of George M. O'Brien, Jr., to read Charles M. O'Brien, Jr.

1200 Kilocycles

NEW—Norfolk Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1200 kc., power of 250 watts, and daytime hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency to 1220 kc.

1210 Kilocycles

NEW—West Central Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla. (P. O. 904 Atlas Life Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1210 kc., power of 50 KW. directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation.

1230 Kilocycles

KFDA—Amarillo Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Texas—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Easton Publishing Co., Easton, Penna. (P. O. 30 N. 4th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Boulder City Broadcasting Co., Ely, Nev. (P. O. Box H, 529 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nev.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KGDE—Charles L. Jaren, Fergus Falls, Minn.—Voluntary assignment of license to Fergus Radio Corporation.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., & Daniel H. Castille, a partnership, d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re antenna changes.

NEW—C. A. Kaufmann & John F. Clarkson, d/b as Newberry Broadcasting Co., Newberry, S. C. (P. O. Box

(Continued on next page)

353)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1260 Kilocycles

KPOW—Albert Joseph Meyer, Powell, Wyo.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1230 kc. to 1260 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location. Amended: to change transmitter location.

1280 Kilocycles

NEW—The Trinidad Broadcasting Corp., Trinidad, Col. (P. O. 8 & 9 Colorado Bldg., Trinidad, Col.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1280 kc., power of 500 watts night, and 1 KW daytime, and unlimited hours of operation.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Clyde B. Austin, C. H. Lyerly and C. B. Burns, d/b as Greeneville Broadcasting Co., Greeneville, Tenn. (P. O. Greeneville, Tenn.) (Temp. % The Austin Co., Inc., Greeneville, Tenn.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Florence Broadcasting Co., a partnership composed of Clyde W. Anderson and Joe T. Van Sandt, Florence, Ala. (P. O. Reeder Hotel Bldg., Tennessee St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Alfred H. Temple, Alma Horn Temple & Dr. Frederick Fayne Kumm, a co-partnership, d/b as Deep South Radioways, Lake City, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to specify transmitter location.

NEW—Gillette and Jesse Gilbert Burton, Jr., a partnership, d/b as Burton Broadcasting Co., Mobile, Ala. (P. O. Merchants National Bank Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Diamond State Broadcast Corp., Dover, Del. (P. O. 309 S. State St., Dover, Del.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

KAND—Navarro Broadcasting Assn., J. C. West, President, Corsicana, Texas—Voluntary assignment of license to Alto, Inc.

KBND—The Bend Bulletin, Bend, Oreg.—Voluntary assignment of license to Central Oregon Broadcasting Company.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—James Valley Broadcast Co., Huron, S. Dak. (P. O. Room 10, KP Building, 52 S. 3rd St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Bay State Broadcasting Co., New Bedford, Mass. (P. O. 229 Coffin Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—James S. Rivers, tr/as Southeastern Broadcasting System, Sanford, Fla. (P. O. Box 432, Cordele, Ga.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Charles M. Dale, Concord, N. H. (P. O. 110 N. Main St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broad-

cast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—George Bennitt & Russell Bennitt, d/b as Fayetteville Broadcasting Co., Fayetteville, Ark. (P. O. Fayetteville, Ark.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

WGOV—E. D. Rivers, Valdosta, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Inland Radio, Inc., Ontario, Ore. (P. O. First & Court Sts., Baker, Ore.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—State Gazette Broadcasting Co., Dyersburg, Tenn. (P. O. 610 Mill Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Hartsville Broadcasting Co., Hartsville, S. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Commonwealth Broadcasting Corp., Danville, Ky.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency to 1230 kc., and power to 100 watts.

NEW—Kennebec Broadcasting Co., Waterville, Maine (P. O. 50 Main St., Waterville, Maine)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Mrs. Lois M. Daniels, Brawley, Calif. (P. O. 225 Michigan Ave., Fresno, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—James S. Rivers, tr/as Southeastern Broadcasting System, East Point, Ga. (P. O. East Point, Ga.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1570 Kilocycles

NEW—Vincent S. Barker and Gladys J. Barker, a partnership, d/b as Freeport Broadcasting Co., Freeport, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency to 1570 kc., power to 1 KW, and hours of operation to daytime, changes in transmitting equipment and change transmitter location.

1590 Kilocycles

NEW—Fred Weber, E. A. Stephens and William H. Talbot, d/b as Texas Broadcasters, Houston, Texas—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1580 kc., power of 500 watts, night, and 1 KW, daytime, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency to 1590 kc., and hours of operation to daytime, using 1 KW power.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Telair Company, Cleveland, Ohio (P. O. 1200 Firestone Pkwy., Akron 17, Ohio)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage to be determined.

NEW—Tri-County Broadcasting Co., Inc., DuBois, Pa. (P. O. 80 N. Park Pl.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by chief engineer of FCC and coverage to be determined.

NEW—Telair Co., Detroit, Mich. (P. O. 1200 Firestone Pkwy., Akron 17, Ohio)—Construction permit for a

(Continued on next page)

- new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage to be determined.
- NEW—Presque Isle Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa. (P. O. 121 West 10th St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage of 9,960 square miles.
- NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #55, 98.9 mcs., and coverage to be determined. Amended: to change coverage from "to be determined" to 10,950 square miles, change transmitting equipment, specify population as 2,501,475, and specify antenna system.
- NEW—Monterey Peninsula Broadcasting Co., Monterey, Calif. (P. O. 275 Pearl St., Monterey, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 43.5 mcs., and coverage of 13,422 square miles.
- NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #55, 98.9 mcs., and coverage to be determined. Amended: to change coverage to 13,580 square miles, type of transmitter and transmitter location from within 35 miles of San Francisco, Calif., to San Bruno, Calif.; specify population as 2,001,544, and specify antenna system.
- NEW—Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y. (P. O. Rand Bldg., Buffalo 3, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by FCC and coverage of 4,650 square miles.
- NEW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #25, 92.9 mcs., and coverage not specified. Amended: to change frequency from Channel #25, 92.9 mcs., to Channel #66, 101.1 mcs.
- NEW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Providence, R. I.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #43, 96.5 mcs., and coverage not specified. Amended: to change frequency from Channel #43, 96.5 mcs., to Channel #56, 99.1 mcs.
- NEW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #72, 102.3 mcs., and coverage not specified. Amended: to change frequency from Channel #72, 102.3 mcs., to Channel #67, 101.3 mcs.
- NEW—WTAX, Inc., Springfield, Ill. (P. O. 117-119 So. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #60, 99.9 mcs., and coverage of 5,056 square miles.
- NEW—Kankakee Daily Journal Co., Kankakee, Ill. (P. O. 193 No. Schuyler Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #30, 95.1 mcs., and coverage of 9,168 square miles.
- NEW—The American Network, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 47.9 mcs., and coverage of 8,840 square miles. (Request of attorney)
- NEW—Telair Co., Chicago, Ill. (P. O. 1200 Firestone Pkwy., Akron 17, Ohio)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage to be assigned by FCC.
- NEW—Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 48.1 mcs., and coverage of approximately 8,000 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #39, 95.7 mcs., coverage to 7,641 square miles, transmitter site and specify population as 484,929.
- NEW—Julius Miller, Oscar Miller, Bertha L. Miller, Gertrude Miller, and Arnold B. Miller, d/b as Radio Station WSBC, Chicago, Ill. (P. O. 2400 West Madison St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be selected by FCC in 100 mc. band and coverage of 10,800 square miles.
- NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #55, 98.9 mcs., and coverage of 10,800 square miles. Amended: to change coverage to 10,400 square miles, change type of transmitter, and make changes in antenna system.
- NEW—A. H. Belo Corp., Dallas, Texas—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency between 43.1 and 44.3 mcs., and coverage of approximately 22,700 square miles. Amended: to specify (maximum power as 10 KW), antenna system and change transmitter location from Dallas County, Texas, to Dallas, Texas.
- NEW—The Berkshire Broadcasting Corp., Danbury, Conn. (P. O. 7 West St., Pershing Bldg., Danbury, Conn.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by chief engineer of FCC, and coverage of 2,482 square miles.
- NEW—Baltimore Broadcasting Corp., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 48.3 mcs., and coverage of 3,600 square miles. Amended: to change transmitter site from Baltimore, Md., to near Towson, Md., and change type of transmitter and antenna system.
- NEW—The Lorain Journal Co., Lorain, Ohio (P. O. 205 Seventh St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Community) broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage to be assigned by FCC.
- NEW—Amarillo Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Texas—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 45.1 mcs., and coverage of 5,600 square miles. Amended: to change antenna system.
- NEW—Lee Broadcasting, Inc., Quincy, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 44.1 mcs., and coverage of approximately 15,300 square miles. Amended: to change name from Illinois Broadcasting Corp. to Lee Broadcasting, Inc., coverage to 15,400 square miles, transmitter site from Quincy, Ill., to East Quincy, Ill.; specify antenna system and change type of transmitter.
- NEW—Lloyd A. Pixley, Martha P. Pixley, Milton A. Pixley, and Grace M. Pixley, partners, d/b as The Pixleys, Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 48.5 mcs., and coverage of 12,500 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to "to be selected by FCC," coverage to 11,690 square miles, make changes in antenna system, and change type of transmitter.
- NEW—E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber, & H. G. Wall, d/b as Stephens Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La. (P. O. Hotel Monteleone, New Orleans 12, La.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Rural) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by chief engineer of FCC, and coverage to be supplied.
- NEW—Merrimac Broadcasting Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency as assigned by FCC, and coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #30, 93.9 mcs., and transmitter site from North Andover, Mass., to Andover, Mass.
- NEW—Dorothy S. Thackrey, Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 75 West St., New York, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station (rural) to be operated on frequency and coverage to be assigned by FCC.
- NEW—Unity Corporation, Inc., Erie, Penna.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be decided by the FCC and coverage of 4,940 sq. mi. Amended: to change coverage from 4,940 square miles to 673 square miles.
- NEW—The Messenger Publishing Co., Athens, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on 49.1 mcs., coverage of 8,940 square miles. Amended: to change coverage from 8,940 square miles to 13,300 square miles, population from 444,946 to 769,000 and make changes in

(Continued on next page)

antenna system and change transmitter site to "on a hill South of Athens, Ohio."

- NEW**—Board of Education, Sewanhaka High School, Floral Park, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on frequency not specified, power of 250 watts and special emission for FM. Amended: to change type transmitter and antenna system.
- NEW**—Wabash Valley Broadcasting Corp., Terre Haute, Ind. (P. O. 308 Fairbank Block)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station.
- NEW**—Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (P. O. 11-15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency as determined by the FCC and coverage as determined by the FCC.
- NEW**—George M. Ives, Brookfield, Ill. (P. O. 4221 Arthur Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Community) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #81 (104.1 mc.) and coverage of 1,372 square miles.
- NEW**—J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ga. (P. O. 1420 2nd Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #40 (95.9 mc.) and coverage of 12,600 square miles.
- NEW**—Radiophone Broadcasting Station WOPI, Inc., Bristol, Tenn. (P. O. 310 State St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (rural) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 30,083 square miles.
- NEW**—The Yankee Network, Inc., Portland, Maine—Construction permit to change frequency from 43.9 mc. to Channel #50, 97.9 mc., change coverage from 31,000 square miles "to be furnished," move studios from Boston, Mass., to Portland, Maine, and make changes in antenna system, and install new equipment.
- NEW**—Crescent Broadcast Corp., Philadelphia, Penna. (P. O. 1017 Public Ledger Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 9,300 square miles.
- NEW**—Flint Broadcasting Co., Flint, Mich. (503 S. Saginaw St.)—Construction permit for a new FM Broadcast station to be operated on Channel #58 (99.5 mc.) and coverage of 5,850 square miles.
- NEW**—The Independent School District of the City of El Paso, Texas, El Paso, Texas (P. O. 100 W. Rio Grande St.)—Construction permit for a new noncommercial educational broadcast station to be operated on frequency not specified, power of 1 KW. and special emission for FM.
- NEW**—F. F. McNaughton, Peoria, Ill. (P. O. 20 South 4th St., Pekin, Ill.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage to be filed.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

- NEW**—Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50-56 mc.) with ESR of 155. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #5 (76-82 mc.), ESR to 172, make changes in antenna system and change in visual transmitter.
- NEW**—Sherron Metallic Corp., Huntington, N. Y. (P. O. 1201 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #5 (76-82 mc.), with ESR not specified.
- NEW**—Comerford Publix Theatres Corp., Scranton, Penna. (P. O. 207 Wyoming Ave.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #12 (204-210 mc.), with ESR of 2057.
- NEW**—Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Penna. (P. O. 1528 Walnut St.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #10 (192-198 mc.), with ESR of 2980.

NEW—Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass. (P. O. 20 Franklin St.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (44-50 mc.), with ESR of 3260.

NEW—Television Productions, Inc., San Francisco, Calif. (P. O. 5451 Marathon St., Hollywood, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (66-72 mc.), with ESR of 14800.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WATX—The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PED-26, as modified) to change frequency to "to be determined by FCC," change power to "to be determined," change type of transmitter to "to be determined," change transmitter site (same description). Amended: to request extension of time from 12-16-45 to 6-16-46, only.

KEVR—Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 10 KW., install new transmitter and directional antenna for a day and night use, and change transmitter location from Seattle, Wash., to Portage on Maury (Vashon) Island, Washington. Amended: to change transmitter location.

WARM—Union Broadcasting Co., Scranton, Penna.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by Martin F. Memolo through licensee corporation's purchase of 124 shares common stock (49.6% outstanding) from Lou Poller.

WKVM—American Colonial Broadcasting Corp., Arecibo, P. R.—License to cover construction permit (B-P-3564 as modified) which authorized a new standard Broadcast Station.

WKVM—American Colonial Broadcasting Corp., Arecibo, P. R.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KMO—Carl E. Haymond, Tacoma, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3782) which authorized changes in auxiliary transmitting equipment.

NEW—Electronic Time, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 25-30 mc., power of 2 kilowatts and A3 emission.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against it.

Victor Importing Company, 302 Fifth Avenue, New York, engaged in the wholesale distribution of domestic and imported merchandise, including imitation pearls and cultured pearls, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5403)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Herman S. Beck, trading as Beck's U. S. Approved Hatchery, Mt. Airy, Md., selling and distributing chicks, ducklings and other poultry, has stipulated that he will cease and desist

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from the use of the words or terms "U. S. Approved Hatchery," "Approved Hatchery," "U. S. Approved Breeders" or expressions of like import as descriptive of his business until such time as he may actually participate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan and be properly entitled to such designation or description and from use of the words "pullorum passed" or "State pullorum bloodtested" as descriptive of fowls that have not been duly tested for pullorum disease under the supervision of an official State agency co-operating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. (4115)

Burrell Cutlery Company, Inc., Ellicottville, N. Y., selling and distributing barber tools designated "Top flight" to various Army units in different States, and **S. R. Droscher, Inc.,** 79 Warren Street, New York, which has purchased such tools from Burrell Cutlery Company and in turn sold the products in commerce, have stipulated that they will cease and desist from certain misrepresentations of the products. (4116)

Endicott Johnson Corp., Endicott, New York, manufactur-

ing and selling shoes, has stipulated that they will cease and desist from branding, labeling, selling or offering for sale merchandise under any representation which imports or implies that such merchandise was manufactured for the armed forces of the United States or under Army or Navy specifications, or otherwise that it is Army or Navy merchandise unless the same, in fact, is regulation Army or Navy merchandise; provided, however, that if merchandise actually has been manufactured under an Army or Navy contract but has been rejected by official inspectors or has been determined by the manufacturer as not complying with specifications, then in such case any representations importing or implying that the merchandise was manufactured under an Army or Navy contract, wherever they may appear, shall be immediately accompanied in equally conspicuous type by a definite statement to the effect that the same has been rejected after official inspection, is of inferior quality, or otherwise does not comply with Army or Navy specifications or requirements as the case may be. (4114)



Reports

The NATIONAL

ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 46, November 16, 1945

LA GUARDIA HAILS RADIO AS "HOPE OF THE WORLD"

Hailing radio as "the hope of the world" Mayor Fiorello La Guardia joined with a group of 110 national organizations in praise of American radio's first quarter century of service at a Silver Jubilee luncheon in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, last Saturday.

A bound volume of letters of commendation was presented to Justin Miller, president of the NAB, who received them on behalf of the industry. On his acceptance, Judge Miller pledged the industry's continued support to the public interest.

The group represented outstanding leaders in religion, labor, education, press, civic organizations and the theatre.

Paul Porter, Chairman of the FCC, delivered a brief address which is published elsewhere in the REPORTS. Other speakers included Dorothy Thompson, Walter Hoving, Chairman of the Board of USO; Frank Braucher, president, the Periodical Publishers Association; Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president, the National Council of Christians and Jews; Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, president, the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. James L. Ellenwood, chief executive of the New York State YMCA; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University, and Miss Jane Cowl, actress. Miss Luella Laudin, secretary of the National Council of Women, presided and presented the toastmaster, Mr. John Mason Brown, dramatic critic and author.

PROPOSES TIGHTER CONTROL OF RADIO COMMENTATORS

In a statement made to newsmen on Nov. 10, Ernest Adamson, Counsel for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, announced that he is working on legislation to impose tighter Federal controls on radio stations and news commentators.

He told reporters that he will soon recommend that the Committee approve a bill which would compel radio stations to: (1) specify when a news broadcast is an interpretation of the news involving the personal opinions of the newscaster; (2) give more detailed information about the commentator and his sponsors; (3) designate a legal agent in every state within a radius of 500 miles against whom legal action can be brought in state court by any person who feels he has been injured by a broadcast.

Under present federal regulations, Adamson said, a person who wishes to sue a radio station must do so in the courts of the state or federal district in which the broadcast originated. "This isn't fair," he said.

Rep. Ellis E. Patterson (D., Cal.) promptly issued a statement calling the proposal "an unconstitutional attempt to control the airways."

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS FBIS

The Senate Appropriations Committee, Thursday (15), recommended a retraction of the entire \$930,000 cut in the appropriation for the FCC recommended by the House for the 1946 fiscal year.

The Committee reported on the FCC appropriation as follows: "The appropriation for 1946 was \$2,430,000. The House recommended a rescission of \$930,000, leaving available for the whole fiscal year period the sum of \$1,500,000. The obligation through September 30, 1945, amounted to \$767,736, leaving available for the period October 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, the sum of \$734,264.

"The Committee recommends a retraction of the entire rescission of \$930,000. The funds available to the Commission would then be \$1,664,264. These funds will be used to continue the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, the importance of which to the State Department was testified to by officials of the State Department and the Radio Intelligence Division.

"The FBIS is responsible for the monitoring of foreign broadcasts and the Radio Intelligence Division for the policing of the radio spectrum to insure against unlicensed operation and to prevent interference with authorized radio communications."

\$400,000 FOR 6 CIO-FM STATIONS

The executive board of the CIO United Automobile Workers on Nov. 11 authorized its radio committee to spend \$400,000 to establish FM stations in Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Flint and Newark. It was stated that the UAW will press vigorously for FCC licenses to operate the stations.

R. J. Thomas, international president, said the stations would be used not only as outlets for union members but for community programs. The funds appropriated are to cover cost of construction and operating deficits for the first year. It was said, however, that the stations would be made self-sustaining on a non-profit basis by "acceptance of advertising on a highly ethical plane."

HAMS BACK IN OPERATION

The nation's radio amateur operators still in good standing, estimated at 60,000, were eligible to return to the air under certain conditions effective November 15, 1945, it was announced on Nov. 9 by the Federal Communications Commission.

Except for a provisional period of operation in the 112 to 115.2 megacycle band from August 21, 1945 to November 15, 1945, the amateurs have been off the air since Pearl Harbor.

By Commission Order No. 130, effective November 15, 1945 (3 a.m., Eastern Standard Time), the Commission

(Continued on next page)

November 16, 1945—529

Justin Miller, *President*
 A. D. Willard, Jr., *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Barry T. Rumble, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

assigned to the Amateur Radio Service certain frequency bands above 25 megacycles and validated certain amateur radio station licenses for a 6-month period from November 15, 1945, to May 15, 1946. The Order also cancels Commission Orders 72, 73, 87, 87A, and 87B. Licensed amateur operators may therefore begin operation on November 15, 1945 (3 a.m., EST) on a number of frequency bands in accordance with the terms of the Order. The Order expressly excludes use of all frequency bands by amateur stations in the Central, South and West Pacific Ocean areas.

FCC, ZENITH, ARMSTRONG ARGUE FM ALLOCATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission on Nov. 9, released the results of tests made by its Engineering Laboratory at Laurel, Md., which purportedly established the exact opposite of claims made by the Zenith Radio Corporation that FM operation in the higher band allocated by the FCC requires substantially more power. According to an FCC release, the tests indicated:

"Field intensity measurements of a low-band FM station and a high-band FM station, of comparable power, both located in Washington, D. C., showed negligible difference in signal strength at the FCC laboratory, a distance of approximately 20 miles in spite of the fact that the low band station W3XO (43.2 megacycles) enjoys the distinct advantage of having an antenna more than 200 feet higher above sea level than W3XL (99.8 megacycles). The Commission engineers are of the opinion that if the two antennas were of the same height the field strength of the station operating in the new high FM band would exceed that of the old low FM band station.

"It is recognized that neither the Commission tests nor the Zenith tests are conclusive on the question of power. Subsequent tests may establish that somewhat higher power might be desirable in the new band. However, there is no warrant for any such conclusion on the basis of the limited data now available. From what is known today, it appears that power requirements for the new band will be substantially the same as requirements for the old band. The FCC tests show that the conclusions which have been drawn from the Zenith tests are not sound. Moreover, it is misleading to discuss only one phase of the problem, namely, power, which can be greatly reduced if antenna structures are designed for high gain and placed at high locations. For example, a New York station whose antenna is located on the top of the Empire State Building need only use 1.6 kilowatts of power to render service comparable to that of a 20 kilowatt transmitter feeding an antenna at a height of 500 feet.

"The Commission also stressed that its reason for moving FM broadcasting from the 40 to the 100 megacycles region was to minimize sky-way interference. The important point is that no sporadic E interference of the type found in the old band has been observed in the new

FM band. This will benefit listeners, particularly in rural areas."

The Text of the FCC Engineering Laboratory Report follows:

"In accordance with your instructions, field intensity measurements have been made at the Laboratory at Laurel, Md., on Station W3XL, 99.8 Mc. and W3XO, 43.2 Mc. Both of these are FM stations now operating in Washington.

"Station W3XO, operated by the Washington Post, uses vertical polarization, and radiates one kilowatt at 43.2 Mc. Their antenna is located on top of a building which stands better than 400 feet above sea level. Station W3XL uses a 3-bay horizontally polarized turnstile antenna, with an elevation of less than 200 feet above sea level. The power gain of this antenna is approximately 4. Statements of the operators of this station give the estimated transmitter output as 250 watts. Using the power gain of the turnstile antenna, the radiated power along the ground is estimated at 1 kilowatt.

"Each of these stations then radiates about 1 kilowatt toward the Laurel Laboratory, which is about twenty airline miles away. There is no line of sight path, even from the higher station.

"Measurements were made on the field intensity recording equipment at Laurel for several nights. The indication was that the same fields were measured night after night. No tropospheric or other fading effects were noted during the two-hour operating periods on each night. Field intensity measurements were made with an RCA type 301-A Field Intensity Meter at a clear point removed from buildings and wires. At an elevation of thirty feet above ground, the following field intensity readings were obtained:

W3XO 43.2 Mc. 51.0 Microvolts per meter
 W3XL 99.8 Mc. 47.3 Microvolts per meter

Proper polarization of the field intensity meter antenna was used in each case.

"These measurements appear to indicate that if both transmitting antennas were of comparable height, substantially higher field intensity would be measured at 99.8 Mc. than at 43.2 Mc. A direct comparison, taking these heights into consideration, is not possible because they are both below the line of sight. Also, the two signals travel over somewhat different paths as a result of about four miles spacing between transmitters. The measurements made for these special conditions should not be taken too generally, but it appears that the fields predicted by the Commission are substantially correct."

Statement of Major Armstrong

Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, in a statement issued in New York Nov. 8, characterized the FCC report on tests at Laurel, Md., as "meaningless" and asserted that the Zenith tests had finally resolved "the controversy between the commission's expert, K. A. Norton, and the members of the industry who built the FM art."

Major Armstrong noted that the FCC tests were conducted over a distance of twenty miles and that "no one has ever said that the differences in transmissions occurred at distances as short as twenty miles."

"The whole point of this discussion is that at distances over fifty miles, where the service is really needed, the lower band is the best," he continued.

"These are the distances over which the Zenith tests were made, namely, seventy-five miles. The commission's engineering department knows that this is so, for it has been recording signals from New York stations operating in the higher frequency band at its monitoring station at Andalusia, Pa., also over a distance of seventy-five miles. The measurements obtained at this distance confirm the Zenith measurements.

"I challenge the engineering department of the com-

(Continued on next page)

mission to appear at Rochester on Monday afternoon at the joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers Association when full details of the Zenith Radio tests will be presented, and to point out anything that is wrong with them.

"This is a matter of vital importance to the radio industry and to the radio listener and I know that the commissioners of the FCC, who have been sorely puzzled by the disagreement between their own engineering staff and FM's pioneer engineers are as anxious as anyone to get at the truth of the matter. I will be there."

CHAIRMAN PORTER'S ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

Five minutes is hardly adequate to pay tribute to a quarter of a century of broadcasting. Indeed I could barely recite the naked statistics of what is in our pending files at the Federal Communications Commission. They indicate that the next 25 years will undoubtedly witness more exciting and startling developments than those which have heretofore taken place. However, as I toss at night upon the Etruscan couch of my particular bureaucracy, I sometimes am persuaded that one of the great miracles of the next generation would be the circumstances in which the FCC would become current in its broadcasting docket.

Four hundred and fifty applications for new standard broadcasting stations; 700 FM applications, the base of a new and superior technical broadcast service; 157 television applications awaiting the Commission's determination on allocations, standards and regulations. Thus it may be seen that there are many who desire to join the select circle which has brought such great opportunities to those now engaged in the business.

A broadcaster told me recently that this industry must be more than 25 years old. He observed that things could not have become so confused in such a short period of time. I think, however, that confusion was mistaken for growing pains and that perhaps what he meant was that we have not yet evolved a philosophy about this form of communications. The regulatory agency of government really has no fixed or stable guide posts in the areas of performance of broadcast service. And there are those who insist that government should have none. The NAB,

I am informed, is currently revising its code which in the early days (that is back in 1929) provided, and I quote, "commercial announcements, as the term is generally understood, shall not be broadcast between 7 and 11 p. m."

Thus, I think it apparent that while the first 25 years of broadcasting have brought us a great technical system and the next quarter of a century will bring even greater scientific progress, all of us are fumbling and groping for a policy or a philosophy which would encourage broadcasting to realize its full potential.

In other words, I think it is clear to all of us that here, as in other fields, science has outstripped the moral values of society and that among other scientific miracles the atom bomb has made this the basic problem of our time. Our social scientists tell us that if civilization is to be saved from itself some new and more audacious methods must be found through which men will learn the way to harness science to moral values. Yet the Cult of Realism seems to have so blunted intellectual clarity that these values are not seen in relation with the specific conditions of human conduct to which they apply. I like to think of broadcasting as one obvious and powerful instrument which could create a more appropriate climate,—one in which relationships among men and nations will be seen and appraised on the basis of the new era we have entered. Public reaction has swung all too quickly into a lazy attitude that men may now be frightened into peace. History shows that men are too brave and adventurous to live permanently under the power of fear. We like to dream that just as governments pooled skill and knowledge of physical scientists for a more abundant death, so may it be possible to mobilize our spiritual and social resources for the purposes of peace.

Broadcasting possesses men and women with the vision and creative imagination who can bring to us not only taste in entertainment but an awareness of the obligations—the moral obligations, the religious and philosophical concepts—which all must agree are essential in the re-evaluation of problems which mankind must meet to survive. And I take comfort in the prospect that broadcasters would be less didactic and ponderous in this undertaking than I have in my efforts to state the problem.

(Continued on page 533)

DISTRICT MEETING SCHEDULE REVISED

Due to the lack of availability of hotel facilities in Minneapolis-St. Paul and in Cincinnati, at the time the 11th and 7th District meetings were scheduled to be held, these meetings have been postponed to a later series. Following is the revised schedule for the first series of district meetings:

District	Day	Date	Hotel	City
16	Monday-Tuesday	Jan. 7-8	Roosevelt	Hollywood, Calif.
15	Thursday-Friday	Jan. 10-11	Fairmont	San Francisco, Calif.
17	Monday-Tuesday	Jan. 14-15	Olympic	Seattle, Washington
10	Friday-Saturday	Jan. 25-26	Fontenelle	Omaha, Nebraska
14	Monday-Tuesday	Jan. 28-29	Brown Palace	Denver, Colorado
13	Thursday-Friday	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Baker	Dallas, Texas
12	Monday-Tuesday	Feb. 4-5	Tulsa	Tulsa, Oklahoma
6	Thursday-Friday	Feb. 7-8	Peabody	Memphis, Tennessee

Martin Campbell, WFAA, 13th (Texas) District Director requests that any who plan to attend that meeting and desire accommodations at the Baker Hotel communicate with him; and if at the Adolphus, with Clyde Rembert, KRLD.

"Telling the World" Report No. 1

Station Originations in Support Victory Loan

Period—Oct. 28-Nov. 3

(Network Originations Excluded)

Treasury Salutes		3,058
Music for Millions		2,766
Sing for Victory		1,570
Diary Personalities		1,404
Crosby Record		2,798
Gibbs Record		1,154
Wayne Record		1,102
Sports Personalities Speak		1,976
Industrial Leaders Speak		1,851
Spots	Regular Length	43,118
	2-min	1,716
	3-min	239
Programs	5-min	436
	10-min	281
	15-min	936
	25-min	10
	30-min	416
	40-min	42
	45-min	10
	50-min	21
	1 hour	45
	1½ hours	20
	2½ hours	41
	3 hours	22

Those who command vast public audiences have especial duties in the days ahead. Let the next 25 years become a true competition in excellence.

"REPORT FROM THE CAPITOL" WGAR FEATURE FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

John Patt, Acting Chairman of the NAB Public Relations Committee, at the request of the Committee, sent the following experience story for publication in NAB Reports:

"WGAR, Cleveland, believes the relationship between a radio station and the senators from its state and the congressmen from the districts in which it is effectively heard should form a two-way street. The radio station which is alert in its community can act in part as the eyes and ears of a legislator in letting the representative know what is going on back home. Similarly the legislator owes it to his constituency to appear regularly on the radio station to report back to the community on the problems of the nation as they affect not only the nation and the state, but the local community as well.

"It is in this spirit that WGAR maintains and has maintained for many years a weekly 15-minute program known as 'Report from the Capitol.' A WGAR reporter in Washington interviews a different senator or congressman each week on the questions before the legislature at the moment. Those who participate on WGAR in rotation are Senators James Huffman (formerly Harold H. Burton), Robert A. Taft, and Congressmen Frances P. Bolton, Michael Feighan and George Bender. Congressman Cresser has been invited but has not been able to accept recently because of illness. In addition to these congressmen other legislators occasionally appear in addition to Ohio and Cleveland personalities in Washington.

"In addition to the weekly broadcasts there are occasional specials when the news developments warrant.

"If all radio stations maintained a similar relationship with their representatives in Congress, Mr. Patt maintains there might well be a better understanding of the public interest character of broadcasters by our representatives, and by the same token the stations would have a very fine public interest broadcast for their listeners."

ELMER DAVIS RETURNS TO AIR

Elmer Davis, former director of the Office of War Information and well known radio commentator, author and journalist, will return to the airwaves on Sunday, Dec. 2, when he launches a new series of news commentary and interpretation, according to a new release made by the American Broadcasting Co.

In his new broadcast series, which will originate from Washington, Davis will, in his own words, "try to explain the news—one of the most important and responsible jobs anyone can undertake in these times."

In addition to his newspaper, radio and governmental activities, Davis is well known as the author of several collections of essays and short stories. He is married and the father of two children.

RADIO PROMOTES HALLOWE'EN SAFETY

Worcester, Mass.—While other cities reported major youth disturbances on Hallowe'en Eve, Worcester, Mass., enjoyed a comparatively quiet evening. Cause of the safe and sane celebration was a campaign conducted jointly by WTAG, newspapers, and other agencies in the city to promote group parties and keep malicious mischief at a minimum.

WTAG aired broadcasts from schools, interviewing youngsters who planned to celebrate without endangering life and property. The station's mobile unit was also lent to other radio stations to travel to other schools and similarly promote a safe celebration.

Results of the campaign: Police headquarters revealed only a few complaints were received from residents, while firemen disclosed they were called to only seven false alarms.

BRAILLE PROGRAM LOGS AT WSAM

Saginaw, Mich.—A sale of victory bonds has lead to a new WSAM service—printing of Braille Program Logs for the blind.

Following a bond-selling broadcast, a call came from the Saginaw Branch of the Michigan Employment Institute for the Blind. Bob Phillips, WSAM manager, drove at once to the institute to deliver the bonds.

Curiosity prompted him to ask Mr. Sam Chelenets, purchaser of the bonds, and sightless supervisor of the rug-weaving department at the Institute, just how he was able to know what radio programs were scheduled. "I have a boy come in and read them to me from the paper once a day", Mr. Chelenets explained to the WSAM manager.

Phillips contacted Dr. Edward L. Collins, M. D., blind superintendent of the Institute, and suggested the use of the braille presses at the Institute for the making of radio logs. Dr. Collins immediately gave enthusiastic support and the first log made its appearance Friday, Nov. 9, 1945, in time to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the radio industry.

"To WSAM's knowledge," says Bob Phillips, "this braille edition of program schedules is the first to be printed. Copies will be distributed in cooperation with the Michigan State Institute for the Blind, under the direction of Miss Stella Mackie to all blind men, women, and children in the WSAM-serviced area."

Manager Phillips invites any station wishing information on this service to write to him at WSAM.

KGVO SURVEYS NEWS COVERAGE DURING NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Missoula, Mont.—During a month-long printer's strike which suspended publication of the city's two daily newspapers, KGVO had occasion to measure its news coverage as a service to the community. Research by the station's news bureau revealed that the station broadcast news and news features daily equivalent to the content of a seventeen page daily newspaper.

VETERINARIAN FULL-TIME ON KXEL

Waterloo, Ia.—Station KXEL claims the distinction of being the first commercial station in the United States to maintain a practicing veterinarian full-time on its staff.

As Director of KXEL's Department of Animal Science, Dr. L. F. Bacon broadcasts daily at 7:00 A. M., giving farmers the benefit of his experience in the care of their livestock. He also holds clinics and demonstrations for farmers in the interest of greater livestock production.

TO HEAD SMALL MARKET STAFF

J. Allen Brown, general manager of WFOY, St. Augustine, Fla., and a 12-year radio veteran with an outstanding record in sales and management, reports to the NAB December 1 to become Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising.

Brown will devote particular attention to the problems of Small Market Stations and will serve as secretary of that NAB committee, headed by Marshall Pengra of KRNR, Roseburg, Ore. He will also work on the develop-

(Continued on next page)

ment of additional retail radio advertising, one of the Broadcast Advertising Department's major objectives for the coming year.

"The addition of Mr. Brown to our staff is the first move in an expansion plan authorized by President Justin Miller to render increased service to small market stations and to develop further the field of retail radio advertising," Frank E. Pellegrin, director of broadcast advertising, stated: "Further additions are planned, but the most urgent need is being filled now. There are 424 stations in the small markets classification; numerically these represent nearly half the radio industry. While all NAB departments have been serving the needs of these stations in sales, research, engineering, etc., it has long been felt that there should be an experienced executive on the NAB staff to work particularly with this group and to coordinate the work of all other NAB departments in the solution of their problems."

Brown entered radio in 1933 as a producer-announcer with WJBY, Gadsden, Ala. He joined the sales staff of the station two years later but continued to operate also as producer, master of ceremonies and station promotion man, organizing vaudeville units, barn dance jamborees and other touring radio shows. In 1938 he became sales manager of a new station, WHMA, Anniston, Ala., and the following year was made general manager of another new outlet, KXOX, Sweetwater, Tex., where he experienced the multiple problems of launching a new station in a small market. He later returned to WHMA as general manager, leaving in 1942 to open another new station, WHIT, New Bern, N. C. It was here that a national sales record was established, according to the United Press, when the station opened with 100 weekly sponsored programs of news and news features.

He went to WFOY as general manager in 1942, and within 30 days the station showed a 94% increase in news program sponsorship, and general business increases ranging from 150% to 200% annually over the previous year's billing. At WFOY he was associated with Frank King, president of the Florida Broadcasting Co. and former member of the NAB board of directors, and Glenn Marshall, president of the Fountain of Youth Broadcasting Co. and a member of the NAB Small Market Stations Executive Committee, both of whom recommended Brown highly for his new post.

In addition to sound sales and management practices, his operations have been characterized by a high degree of local showmanship, which have received frequent attention nationally through radio trade journals.

Prior to entering radio Brown gained wide experience in retailing, having "grown up" in retail stores operated by his grandfather and father. At 19 he became manager of an A. & P. super-market, the youngest manager in the retail chain. Later he headed departments of advertising, display and sales for Sears Roebuck & Co., and for a time operated his own advertising and sales promotion agency, specializing on small retail accounts.

Brown married the former Miss Eloise Sigrest, graduate of the University of Alabama; they are the parents of two children.

WILLARD D. EGOLF NAMED SPECIAL COUNSEL TO NAB

Willard D. Egolf, former Director of Public Relations, has been named Special Counsel to the National Association of Broadcasters, it is announced today.

Mr. Egolf has been with the Association since February, 1943, first as Assistant to the President and later as Director of Public Relations, during the war service of Col. E. M. Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, who returned November 8 as NAB Public Relations Counsel.

A member of the American Bar Association, the Federal Communications Bar Association, and the Oklahoma State Bar Association, Mr. Egolf actually has served as special counsel throughout the period of his connection with NAB. Relinquishing the duties of public relations director will permit him to devote full time to legal matters.

Closely identified with the administration of the former NAB Code, he prepared the program of revision for the Code Committee which resulted in the adoption of the present Standards of Practice by the NAB Board August 7, 1945, with amendments to the Association By-Laws. He appeared for NAB in the WHKC-CIO case and gave lengthy testimony on the origin, intent, and methods of administering the former Code. Mr. Egolf is an authority on the broadcasting industry's Standards of Practice and in addition is a member of the Code Committee of the Advertising Federation of America, which is now redrafting the advertising profession's standards of practice.

The book, "Management in the Public Interest," in the compilation of which he drew upon his eleven years' experience in station operation, is an authoritative guide to programming in satisfaction of a licensee's obligation under the Communications Act. The volume is also being used in the preparation of applications for station licenses, NAB has learned.

As NAB Director of Public Relations Mr. Egolf was perhaps best known for his efforts in promoting the observance of 1945 as Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary year, culminating in National Radio Week, which established an enviable record of industry cooperation, and participation of numerous organizations and individuals.

Active in the affairs of the Federal Communications Commission Bar Association, he is Associate Editor of the Bar Journal and Chairman of the Annual Banquet, planned for January, 1946.

LISTENER ACTIVITY

Dorothy Lewis, NAB's Coordinator of Listener Activity, has completed a three-day speaking tour in upstate New York. On Monday, Nov. 12th, she appeared at a WIBX-sponsored luncheon for top civic and educational leaders to plan expanded community activity. On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, Mrs. Lewis addressed the combined conventions of the New York State Farm Bureaus, New York State Granges, and 4-H Clubs at Syracuse and Rochester, and on the 14th, she spoke before a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Returning to New York Nov. 15, she acted as chairman at the regular Advertising Women's Luncheon when Mr. Robert L. Lund of St. Louis, president of Junior Achievement, spoke on "Tomorrow's Tycoons."

KMJ, KFBK GIVE 4-H PLAQUES

Sacramento, Cal.—A promotion which is credited with bringing about increased activity among 4-H Clubs in the productive interior valleys of California has just been completed by radio stations KMJ and KFBK acting in cooperation with their newspaper affiliates, the Fresno Bee and the Sacramento Bee.

At dinners held in Fresno and Sacramento, the outstanding 4-H Clubs were presented with especially made plaques in recognition of their year's work, while the adult leaders were given certificates of merit. In Fresno, where the program of incentive awards was started a year earlier than in Sacramento, 40 gavels also were awarded to outstanding clubs.

One hundred and twenty-five attended the Fresno affair and 200 the Sacramento function, both groups including 4-H Club officers and All Stars and the adult leaders from the counties served by the radio stations and the two Bees.

IRE ELECT NEW OFFICERS

The election of Dr. Frederick B. Llewellyn of Summit, New Jersey, as President of the Institute of Radio Engineers for the year 1946, was announced Tuesday by the Board of Directors of that society. He succeeds Dr. William L. Everitt, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the University of Illinois.

Dr. Llewellyn, a consulting engineer on the staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories, is an international authority on the design of vacuum tubes used for communication and electronic control purposes. In 1936 he received the Morris Liebman Memorial prize for his analysis of reactions within the vacuum tube.

Elected with Dr. Llewellyn, as Vice President, was E. M. Deloraine, President of the International Telecommunication Laboratories, New York, and well known in engineering circles in this country and in Europe. Three directors were also elected: Dr. Walter R. G. Baker, Vice President of General Electric Company, Syracuse, New York; Dr. Donald B. Sinclair, Assistant Chief Engineer of General Radio Company, Cambridge, Mass.; and Virgil M. Graham, Plant Manager of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Williamsport, Pa. Installation will take place in January at the annual meeting, which is to be held the first day of the Winter Technical Meeting at the Hotel Astor.

The election is the thirty-fourth in the history of the Institute, which was established in 1912. It has headquarters in New York City, and embraces Sections in key industrial centers throughout the United States and Canada, and members throughout the world.

IRE DINNER

Eleven hundred radio technicians and executives of the Institute of Radio Engineers attended a "pioneers" dinner in New York, Nov. 9, to commemorate the progress of radio through two wars. It was the first gathering of its kind for the engineers, research men and other technicians who have been active in wireless and radio since 1900.

John V. L. Hogan, consulting engineer and founder and president of Radio Station WQXR in New York, addressed the meeting and traced the history of radio and the institute. Among the guests at the dinner were Maj. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Rear Admiral J. R. Redman, director of Naval Communications; Maj. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, Chief of Engineering and Technical Service of the Army; Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the superheterodyne; Gano Dunn, Dr. W. L. Everitt, Maj. Gen. H. M. McClelland, Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton, Harry Sadenwater and Sgt. Irving Strobings.

WILLARD TO SPEAK

A. D. Willard, Jr., NAB executive vice president, has accepted an invitation to participate in a conference on "What's Ahead for American Liberties" sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union at Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Nov. 24.

Mr. Willard has been asked to discuss the practical problems dealing with national and international freedom of the air.

DUNTON NEW CBC CHAIRMAN

Arnold Davidson Dunton, 33, took up his new duties yesterday (15) as the first full-time chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., a position which places him in control of all broadcasting, both government and independent, in Canada.

Mr. Dunton, who is well known to broadcasters in the States, moves to his new position from the general managership of Canada's Wartime Information Board.

He has an excellent record of achievement and Canadian

press expressions on his selection manifest wide approval.

The following comment appeared in the Oct. 24 editions of the *Montreal Star*:

"The appointment of A. Davidson Dunton to the position of full-time chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is a sound choice. Mr. Dunton did excellent work as head of the Canadian Wartime Information Board, from which position he only recently resigned. The ability he displayed in that post won for him commendation not only from Canadian officials but from many outside Canada who had occasion to observe him at work at the War Conference held at Quebec and on other occasions.

"The post to which he has been appointed is no sinecure. The direction of the C.B.C. has been one of the major headaches of the Canadian Government ever since its establishment. The history of the organization has been very much of a stormy one. Politics have been dragged into it on every conceivable occasion, and nobody so far has been able to separate it from politics. Private interests controlling private broadcasting stations have provided plenty of trouble, programmes plenty more, and outside influences seeking favours still more trouble.

"Mr. Dunton's appointment is in line with the recommendation made by the Parliamentary Radio Committee last year, which proposed that a general manager should be appointed for the C.B.C. to handle administration and technical operation, while a full-time chairman would put into effect the policies decided upon by the Board of Governors and also control all questions of public relations. Dr. Frigon was appointed general manager some time ago, having previously occupied the position of assistant general manager. Now Mr. Dunton's appointment puts into operation the plan of direction and control recommended by the committee. Mr. Dunton will be the court of last resort so far as authority is concerned.

"The chairmanship of the Board offers no bed of roses. It is a position which calls for the exercise of continual tact, but still more for firmness. Mr. Dunton is a young man, and this is a young man's job, with plenty of trouble, plenty of problems and plenty of irritations attached to it. Those who have watched Mr. Dunton's career will look forward with confidence to the reform of the C.B.C. under his direction. It will not be an easy task, nor can it be accomplished speedily. There is a lot of reform to be done, but it is a job that has long required to be done, and we hope that Mr. Dunton will meet with success in his new position."

NAB ASSISTS BROADCASTERS IN TAX CASE

NAB through its attorneys, John Morgan Davis and Milton J. Kibler, has prepared a memorandum brief to be filed in the U. S. District Court, District of New Mexico. Leave will be asked to intervene *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) on behalf of New Mexico broadcasters in a tax case involving the disputed right of the state to impose a privilege tax and the requirement that each station take out a license as a prerequisite to the doing of or continuing to do a business of broadcasting within the state (see *NAB Reports*, page 520). The full text of the brief follows:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

No. 953 Civil

KGFL, INC., A CORPORATION, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO,
Plaintiff,

vs.

BUREAU OF REVENUE OF THE STATE OF NEW
MEXICO, AND R. L. ORMSBEE, COMMISSIONER,
Defendants

Memorandum Brief Amicus Curiae

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., respectfully submits this Brief as a Friend of the Court in an
(Continued on next page)

November 16, 1945—535

endeavor to stress some of the broader aspects of the case which are of widespread public interest and which vitally affect the radio broadcasting industry. Attention is directed to the interstate commerce involved in or affected by radio broadcasting, even such broadcasting activities as may otherwise appear to be purely local in character. Another item of major interest is the authority of a state to regulate or license an activity which does so affect or involve interstate commerce, particularly where Congress has already pre-empted the field.

The National Association of Broadcasters is a non-profit corporation, the object of which is "to foster and promote the development of the art of radio broadcasting; to protect its members in every lawful and proper manner from injustices and unjust exactions; to foster, encourage and promote laws, rules, regulations, customs and practices which will be for the best interest of the public and the radio industry."

Membership is voluntary and active memberships are limited to licensees of radio stations and to national networks. As of Nov. 3, 1945, the Association had 697 members, composed as follows:

- 646—Standard licensees
- 47—FM licensees
- 2—Networks
- 2—Television licensees

The plaintiff is a member of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Points for Consideration

1. Radio Broadcast Station KGFL, Inc., a corporation located at Roswell, New Mexico, duly licensed by the Federal Communications Commission under and pursuant to the Federal Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064, 47 U. S. C. A. 151), is engaged in interstate commerce.

2. The New Mexico Emergency School Tax Act being now designated as Article 14, Chapter 76, New Mexico Statutes 1941, annotated, which levies a 2% tax upon the gross receipts of radio broadcasting, is a regulation of and a burden upon such interstate commerce and is therefore invalid in its application to this plaintiff as being in violation of Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

3. The aforesaid New Mexico Emergency School Tax Act requiring all persons, firms, or corporations operating a radio broadcasting station, to take out a license and pay a license tax as a prerequisite to doing or continuing to do such a broadcast business within the said state and providing a penalty for failure to do so, is a regulation of and a burden upon such interstate commerce and is therefore invalid in its application to this plaintiff as being in violation of Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

(1)

Radio Broadcasting Is Interstate Commerce

The regulation of radio communication by land stations was the subject of Congressional legislation for the first time in the radio Act of 1912.¹ The introduction to that statute included a statement to the effect that the activity, namely, radio transmission, which Congress thereby sought to regulate was commerce.

The United States Attorney General in various opinions² since the passage of the Act of 1912 has consistently held that the power to regulate interstate and foreign telephony was in the Federal Government. He based his opinions by analogy to the early telegraph cases³ and advised that the Federal Government has such plenary jurisdiction over radio as to extend to the regulation of intrastate radio transmission which interfered with this activity in its interstate aspects.⁴

¹ 37 Stat. 302 (1912).

² 24 opp. Atty. Gen. 100 (U. S. 1902) 29 opp. Atty. Gen. 579 (U. S. 1912) 35 opp. Atty. Gen. 126 (U. S. 1926).

³ *Pensacola Telco v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 96 U. S. 1, 24 L. Ed. 708 (1878); *Western Union Tel. Co. v. Pendleton*, 122 U. S. 347, 30 L. Ed. 1187 (1886).

⁴ 35 opp. Atty. Gen. 126 (U. S. 1926) accord *U. S. v. Gregg*, 5 Fed. Supp. 848 (D. C. Tex. 1934).

One result of the growth of radio broadcasting was the development of interference in the use of wave lengths. Confusion resulted and the Secretary of Commerce was unable to deal effectively with the problem under the powers vested in him by the Act of 1912. This led to the enactment of the Act of 1927.

Section one (1) of the 1927 Act clearly shows the intent of Congress to treat radio telephony as commerce.

"* * * No person shall use or operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio * * * (d) within any State when the effects of such use extend beyond the borders of said State, or when interference is caused by such use, or operation with the transmission of such energy, communications, or signals from within said State to any place beyond its borders to any place within said State, or with the transmission or reception of such energy, communications, or signals from and/or to places beyond the borders of said State."

Accordingly, Congress assumed jurisdiction to regulate intrastate broadcasting where it causes interference with interstate and foreign transmission.

In the Act of 1934 (Communications Act 48 Stat. 1064 (1934) 47 U. S. C. A. Sec. 151, 301 (1937)) Congress reaffirmed its authority to regulate radio broadcasting by relying upon its powers to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. This Act re-enacted the broad scope of jurisdiction defined in the Act of 1927 (Sec. 301, of this Act is identical to Section 1 of the 1927 Act, cited above).

In the case of the *Federal Radio Commission v. Nelson Bros. Bond & Mortgage Co.*, 289 U. S. 266, 77 Fed. 1166 (1932) the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the 1927 Act. The case went up on a writ of certiorari to review a decision of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (61 App. D. C. 315; 62 Fed. 2nd 854) which reversed an order of the Federal Radio Commission, reducing the operating time of the license in pursuance of the Commission's allocation powers under the Davis Amendment.⁵ The Supreme Court upheld the powers of the Commission under the Act as constitutional on the grounds that the standards contained in the statute were not too indefinite. The decision of the Court of Appeals was reversed and the original order of the Commission was upheld. The question of the power of Congress to regulate radio broadcasting as interstate commerce was not raised directly, although Chief Justice Hughes did have this to say in the following dictum:

"No question is presented as to the power of the Congress, in its regulation of interstate commerce, to regulate radio communication. No state lines divide the radio waves, and national regulation is not only appropriate but essential to the efficient use of broadcasting facilities."

Where Interstate and Intrastate Operations Are Commingled

Where operations in interstate commerce also have purely local effects of intrastate commerce, the power of Congress extends to every operation of intrastate commerce which is commingled with operations in interstate commerce.⁶ The power of Congress is supreme.

In *Houston E. & W. Rwy. Co. v. U. S.*,⁷ the United States Supreme Court upheld the rate-making power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with purely intrastate operations of an interstate carrier, where the intrastate rates set up by the Texas Rwy. Commission were held to constitute a burden upon interstate commerce. In this case the Court said:

"The fact that carriers are instruments of intrastate

⁵ In considering application for licenses, and modifications and renewals when and insofar as there is demand for the same, the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation, and of power among the several states and communities as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same. (See Public 652, 74th Cong., approved (1936)).

⁶ *Minnesota rate cases*, 230 U. S. 352, 57 L. Ed. 1511 (1913).
⁷ 234 U. S. 342, 58 L. Ed. 1341 (1914) accord *Colorado v. U. S.*, 271 U. S. 153, 70 L. Ed. 878 (1925), *So. Rwy. v. U. S.*, 222 U. S. 20, 56 L. Ed. 72 (1912).

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commerce as well as of interstate commerce, does not derogate from the complete and paramount authority of Congress over the latter to preclude the Federal power from being asserted to prevent the intrastate operation of such carriers from being made a means of injury to that which had been confided to Federal care. Wherever the interstate and intrastate transaction of carriers are so related that the government of one involves the control of the other, it is Congress, and not the state, that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule, for otherwise Congress would be denied the exercise of its constitutional authority and the state, and not the nation would be supreme within the national field."

The cases cited in footnotes 6 and 7 also sustain the view that since radio broadcast operations generally involve a commingling of interstate and intrastate service in the same station, Congress has the supreme power to regulate interstate transmission insofar as it affects interstate service.

Section 301 of the Communication Act of 1934, which is identical to Section 1 of the 1927 Act quoted above, was considered in the case of *U. S. v. Gregg*.⁸ In that case, an action was brought by the United States to restrain a station from operating radio broadcast apparatus without a license from the Federal Radio Commission. The station's broadcast operations were factually purely intrastate. In fact, its service area covered a radius of not more than thirty miles. The station alleged as a defense that it exerted every effort to minimize interference with interstate broadcasts and that Congress had no power to regulate intrastate operations in a broadcast station. The District Court found as a fact that, "under ordinary circumstances" the defendant station could not be heard in any other state, and also that "under ordinary circumstances" the station caused no interference with broadcasts from other Texas stations to points outside the state. The Court, however, found that the defendant's transmission of radio signals interfered with the transmission by stations outside Texas to points within the state. It was held that such interference came within the provision of Section 1 (d) of the Act of 1927 (cited supra). The Court held that Congress may lawfully, under Section 1 (d), require the licensing and regulation of intrastate radio broadcast stations whose operations interfere with interstate radio transmission.

Although *U. S. v. Gregg* has never been reviewed by a higher court, the decision is unquestionably sound and is also amply supported.⁹

In the case of *U. S. v. American Bond and Mortgage Co.*, 31 F. (2nd) 448, the Court in upholding the right of Congress to regulate all broadcasting had this to say:

"In view of the nature of broadcasting it would be utterly impossible to regulate and protect one class without bringing the other under the regulatory authority.

"The contention that the act, in bringing the broadcasting stations themselves under national control, transcends the power of Congress, overlooks the fundamental nature of this species of commerce. The transmission is brought about by concert of action on the part of broadcaster and receiver. The regulation is for the purpose, not only of protecting the broadcaster in his operations, but also for the purpose of promoting the interests of the public, who are obliged to submit to whatever is sent out for their reception.

"The authority of Congress extends to every instrumentality or agency by which commerce is carried on, and the full control of Congress of the subjects committed to its regulation is not to be denied or thwarted by the commingling of interstate and intrastate operations. The execution by Congress of its constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce is not limited by the fact that intrastate transactions may have become so interwoven therewith that the effective government of the former incidentally controls the latter. This conclusion necessarily results from the supremacy of the national power within its appointed sphere. Simpson et

al. v. Shepard, 230 U. S. 352, 399, 33 S. Ct. 729, 57 L. Ed. 1511, 48 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1151, Ann. Cas. 1916a, 18, and cases cited.

"The necessary limitation upon the number of stations, the interferences resulting from uncontrolled broadcasting in the same channel and the interests of the receiving public require that stations shall be classified, the nature of the service rendered by each class prescribed, wave lengths assigned, the location of stations determined, apparatus supervised—in short, that transmission be brought under a control which, instead of permitting the benefit to the public to be destroyed by conflict and confusion, will make it as great as possible.

"In asserting the unreasonableness of the control assumed by Congress defendants stress the rights of the broadcaster. *The emphasis should be laid on the receiving public, whose interest it is the duty of the Government, parens patriae, to protect.*" (Italics supplied.)

We Have Seen That Congress Has Entered the Field of Radio Broadcasting and We Have Seen That Such Regulation Has Had the Support of the Judiciary.

Accordingly, no legislation infringing upon the jurisdiction of Congress within the limits of its regulatory power, may validly be enacted by state or local governments. This proposition is illustrated by the unconstitutionality of considerable legislation enacted by the states as a means of deriving revenue from interstate commercial activities. Such statutes were unconstitutional because they invaded the field of Federal regulation.¹⁰

(2)

The New Mexico Act Is an Invalid Attempt to Burden Interstate Commerce

All interstate commerce is immune from direct and indirect burdens imposed by acts of state and local governments. Since radio broadcasting has been held to be interstate commerce, it is included within the constitutional protection of that activity.

The nature of a tax is of importance in determining its validity. Taxes on gross income and license taxes as in the statute before us are the types that have been held invalid.

The United States Supreme Court has held that a state occupation tax, measured by the gross receipts from radio broadcasting by stations within the state, is unconstitutional.¹¹ The Supreme Court of the State of Washington, whose decision was reviewed on certiorari, had conceded that broadcasting was commerce, and that the broadcast by the station of its own sustaining programs, for which no compensation was received, was interstate commerce. The Washington Supreme Court, however, concluded that the business of transmitting commercial broadcasts was not interstate commerce since in such instances, the station furnished its facilities to its customers for broadcasts of their respective programs within the state. This was analogized to the business of providing a bridge for use of others to cross state lines, which is not commerce. The state court reasoned that the broadcast station completes its business operations by making its facilities available to commercial advertisers. The court further found that thereafter, the advertiser is engaged in interstate commerce, but the broadcast station, having fulfilled its obligation, is not.

The U. S. Supreme Court dismissed this argument by stating:

"But it sufficiently appears * * * that appellant and not the customer, generates the electric current and controls the apparatus (generator, transmitter and their controls) (by which the sounds are broadcast) * * *; that the broadcasting of radio emanations, as distin-

¹⁰ *Fisher Blend Stations v. Tax Commission of State of Washington*, 297 U. S. 650, 80 L. Ed. 956 (1936); *Cooney v. Mountain States T&T Co.*, 294 U. S. 384, 79 L. Ed. 934 (1935).

¹¹ *Fisher Blend Stations v. Tax Commission of State of Washington*, 297 U. S. 650, 80 L. Ed. 956 (1936); *Station WBT, Inc. v. Poulnot*, 46 F. (2nd) 671; *Whitehurst v. Grimes*, 21 F. (2nd) 787.

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⁸ 5 F. Supp. 848 (D. C. Tex. 1934).

⁹ *Pensacola Tel. Co. v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 96 U. S. 1, 24 L. Ed. 708; *Minnesota rate cases*, 230 U. S. 352, 57 L. Ed. 1511; *Colorado v. U. S.*, 271 U. S. 153, 70 L. Ed. 878 (1925), *So. Rwy. Co. v. U. S.*, 222 U. S. 20, 56 L. Ed. 72 (1912).

guished from the production of the sounds broadcasted, is effected by appellant and not by his customers.

"The sounds broadcasted are not transmitted from the microphone to the ears of the listeners in other states. They do not pass as sound waves to the receiving mechanism. They serve only to enable the broadcaster, by the use of appropriate apparatus, to modulate the radio emanations which he generates. These emanations are modulated, are projected through space to the receiving set."

The United States Supreme Court then held the business of radio broadcasting to be interstate commerce. To declare the gross receipts tax unconstitutional, it was not necessary for the Court to find that any activities of a station were intrastate. *So long as some activities are interstate and commerce, an indiscriminate tax on the entire gross receipts is invalid.* Mr. Justice Stone, in the *Fisher Blend* case, further said:

"It is enough that the present is not such a tax, but is levied on gross receipts from the appellant's entire operations, which include interstate commerce. As it does not appear that any of the tax income is allocable to intrastate commerce, the tax as a whole must fail."

In *Leloup v. Port of Mobile*, 127 U. S. 640, the Court, in construing a general license tax on the business of the local office of a telegraph company doing interstate business, said:

"We fail to see how a state can tax a business occupation when it cannot tax the business itself. Of course the exaction of a license tax as a condition of doing any particular business is a tax on the occupation; and a tax on the occupation of doing business is surely a tax on the business itself."

In the case of *City of Atlanta v. Southern Broadcasting Co.*, 190 S. E. 594 (Ga. 1937), the complainant, operator of a radio broadcasting station, petitioned to enjoin the municipality from selling its personal property which had been taken pursuant to an ordinance levying an occupational tax of three hundred dollars a year on radio broadcasting stations. The complainant had failed to make a quarterly payment. On appeal from a permanent injunction, the municipality sought to distinguish intrastate from interstate business, contending that an occupational tax on the former would be valid. But the Court relying on the analysis of the phenomena¹² of radio broadcasting made in the *United States v. American Bond and Mortgage Co.*, *supra*, concluded that, by their very nature, interstate and intrastate transmission of radio waves admit of no distinction, and that whether the programs originate locally or in other states, the crossing of state lines by radio communications clash with, interrupt and distort the waves coming from out-of-the-state stations. The waves so dispatched into and across the state must be given a right of passage without interference from local stations.

The real basis for the non-allowance of state excise taxation of radio broadcasting is revealed by the question raised where the emissions of the station sought to be taxed lose their commercial receptivity before crossing the state line. It is held that such a broadcast station is engaged in interstate commerce because it does not interfere or may potentially interfere with radio communications passing interstate. Such a station must have a license from the Federal Communications Commission (see *U. S. v. Gregg*, 5 F. supp. 848, cited *supra*). A state is even excluded from regulations of a station whose power is so limited.

(3)

The License Provision of the New Mexico Tax Act Is an Invalid Burdening of Interstate Commerce

Since a tax is more than a mere exaction, in that it is a regulation, any effort by a state to impose a license tax upon a radio broadcast station is a regulation of interstate commerce. It was so correctly held in *Whitehurst v. Grimes*, 21 F. (2nd) 787 wherein the Court stated:

¹² "A device in one state produces energy which reaches every part, however small, of the space affected by its power * * * but that result is the transmission of intelligence, ideas, and entertainment. It is intercourse, and intercourse is commerce."

"The plaintiff is an amateur radio operator. He lives and operates an amateur radio station located in the city of Wilmore, a municipality of this state located in this district. This he has done since October, 1924. He has a license so to do from the United States. It was granted October 19th, 1925, for two years by the Secretary of Commerce, under the Act of August 13, 1912 (47 U. S. C. A. Sections 51-60; Comp. St. Sections 10100-10109), and was extended March 15, 1927, by the Federal Radio Commission, appointed under the Act of February 23, 1927 (47 U. S. C. A. Sections 81-120), by General Order No. 1, until further orders therefrom. The designation of his station is 9 ALM.

"On October 1, 1926, the defendant by its board of council passed an ordinance requiring all persons, firms, and corporations operating a radio broadcasting station, either commercial or amateur, to pay a license tax therefor and providing a penalty for failure to do so. The tax provided is not on the property of the radio operator, but on the business of radio broadcasting. Radio communications are all interstate. This is so, though they may be intended only for intrastate transmission; and interstate transmission of such communications may be seriously affected by communications intended only for intrastate transmission. Such communications admit of and require a uniform system of regulation and control throughout the United States, and Congress has covered the field by appropriate legislation. It follows that the ordinance is void, as a regulation of interstate commerce." (Italic supplied.)

In the case of *Radio Station WBT v. Poulnot* (46 Fed. 2nd 691), the State of South Carolina attempted to impose a license tax upon the use of radio receiving sets. The act also provided that any person who fails or refuses to make the return or pay the tax is subject to a penalty of fifty dollars. The taxes imposed are made a lien on every receiving set and the Commission is authorized to issue execution, under which the set may be levied upon and sold in the manner provided for delinquent taxes.

Plaintiff, a radio broadcasting station brought suit to enjoin the defendants from enforcing collection of the taxes. A question arose as to whether the plaintiff had any standing to attack the constitutionality of the act in question. The court disposed of this question as follows:

"* * * No tax is laid upon the plaintiff or upon its business or any property owned by it. The tax is laid upon receiving sets owned by the various persons who compose a part of plaintiff's audience, and who may be in a sense styled the plaintiff's customers. It is true that the constitutionality of an act cannot be assailed by one who is not directly affected by the act; and, as a general rule, no person in any business has such an interest in possible customers as to enable him to restrain the exercise of proper power of the state upon the ground that he will be deprived of patronage. But there are numerous decisions of the Supreme Court which lead, in our opinion, inevitably to the conclusion that the plaintiff may maintain its action if the tax in question is found to be unconstitutional." (citing cases)

THE COURT WENT ON TO SAY:

"We have been unable to distinguish the case at bar in principle from the cases cited. Here the plaintiff was engaged in interstate commerce. The value of its business is impaired, and if the amount of the tax should be increased, may be destroyed, by unlawful exactions made upon the owners of radio receiving sets. The power to tax is the power to destroy. If the state can lay a small tax, it can lay a tax which would be prohibitive. The direct and necessary result of the imposition of the tax in question is to impair the value of the plaintiff's business and a heavier tax might destroy it entirely. We are constrained to hold therefore that the plaintiff's property rights are directly affected by the tax in question, and it has a standing in a court of equity to protect its rights."

IN DISPOSING OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE FEATURES OF RADIO BROADCASTING THE COURT MADE THE FOLLOWING COMMENT:

"The plaintiff contends that all radio communication is necessarily interstate, and in the present state of the

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art, this appears to be correct. However, it is not inconceivable that radio communication may in the future be so perfected that it may be confined strictly intrastate; but we do not consider it necessary to make any ruling upon that point now. Certainly under the facts of the present case, the plaintiff, through its broadcasting plant, is engaged in interstate commerce. The receiving sets in South Carolina are essential to the reception of the communications by the South Carolina audience. In other words, the receiving sets are absolutely essential instrumentalities of the interstate commerce in which the plaintiff is engaged.¹⁵

"The only question remaining is whether the state has the right to lay a tax upon these instruments of interstate commerce. Under the numerous decisions of the Supreme Court there can be only one answer. Those decisions hold that Congress has the power to regulate interstate commerce; that the power is necessarily exclusive whenever the subjects are national in their character or admit of only one uniform system or plan of regulation; and that where the power of Congress to regulate is exclusive, the failure to regulate indicates the will that it shall be left free from any restrictions or impositions; and any regulation of the subject by the state, except in matters of local concern, is repugnant to such freedom, and that no state can compel a party, individual, or corporation to pay for the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce, and that a state has no power to lay any burden in any form, by taxation or otherwise, upon interstate commerce, or its instrumentalities" (Citing cases).

"The tax in question cannot be sustained under those cases which hold that the state has a right to impose an ordinary property tax upon property having a situs within its territory and employed in interstate commerce; for here the tax is not a general property tax, but a license tax for the privilege of using an instrument of interstate commerce. Nor can it be sustained as a matter of local regulation, for the subject is national, and admits only of one uniform system or plan of regulation. Nor can it be sustained as a police regulation with an incidental tax to pay the expenses of the regulation, for it has no elements of police, and, moreover, the tax is frankly devoted to the uses of a state institution. Nor can it be sustained as in aid of interstate commerce, nor on the ground that its effect is merely incidental. The tax here is directly laid upon a necessary instrument of interstate commerce, imposes a burden upon that commerce, and the act of the Legislature imposing it is therefore in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and null and void." (Italics supplied.)

Conclusion

The power to regulate radio broadcasting and its incidents is exclusively in the Congress. To allow any state excise taxation of radio broadcasting is to infringe upon that power.

Another basis for the rule against state taxation on the business of radio broadcasting is found in the necessity to protect the power of Congress to regulate that industry free from interference by state government.

It is not conceivable that any radio station, no matter where located within a state nor how low its power, can be brought within the accepted definition of intrastate commerce, due to its uncontrolled¹⁶ and comparatively unknown characteristics.¹⁶

It seems unquestionable that emanations even from stations of limited power usually enter adjacent states. But assuming that the radio energy transmitted is so carefully confined that it does not filter through the boundaries of the State of broadcast, it does not follow that this intrastate zone is wholly free from Federal regulation. While the local broadcast may be intrastate, the waves of the station may nevertheless clash with, interrupt and distort the waves coming from out-of-state stations. The waves so dispatched into and across the State must be given a

right of passage without interference from local stations.

Public interest, convenience and necessity¹⁶ is the accepted and approved standards¹⁶ by which all radio broadcasting must operate. Its history¹⁷ teaches us that the fulfillment of this standard cannot be accomplished except by the application of the statement and principle enunciated by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in the case of the *Federal Radio Commission v. Nelson Bros. Bond and Mortgage Co.*, *supra*, that "no state lines divide the radio waves, and national regulation is not only appropriate but essential to the efficient use of broadcasting facilities."

It is axiomatic, therefore, that any regulation or any act by a state that places a burden upon interstate commerce, or that can have the effect of destroying such commerce is inconsistent with national regulation.

The act in question requires the payment of a 2% tax on the gross income of a business in interstate commerce. Such a tax does not take into account items of expenditure. A broadcasting station may operate upon a small margin of profit. It is entirely possible and plausible that a tax of 2% on the gross receipts of a business may and could mean in fact a tax of 10% of its net profits, or 50% of its net profits, or all of its net profits and yes, even making the business indebted to the state. To carry this proposition to its logical conclusion, since the act provides for summary proceedings against the property of the tax payer, it could mean the confiscation or abolition of a radio station licensed to do business by the Federal Government which is required to operate for and in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

If a tax of 2% upon the gross income of a particular radio station was found to be, after deducting its expenses, and overhead, etc., a fair sum of its net income, and for that reason not confiscatory, and therefore a proper tax and as a result not a burden upon interstate commerce, what then would prevent the state from making such a tax 20% or more of the station's gross income which, after deducting necessary expenses, would, in fact, be confiscatory.

Practically the same may be said of the license tax feature of the act. If today it is one dollar and such a tax be upheld, what then is there to prevent the state from increasing the amount to one thousand dollars, and so on?

Radio broadcasting operating under a proper sphere of regulations is and can continue to be, a bulwark to our economic, political and social life. The courts should not allow to creep into its life, regulations and taxes by the several states, which in their operation regulate or tend to regulate, or which destroy, or which could destroy, its efficient and orderly existence.

¹⁵ Sections 303, 307, 309 Communications Act (1934).

¹⁶ *Fed. Radio Commission v. Nelson Bros. Bond & Mortgage Co.*, 289 U. S. 266, 77 L. Ed. 1166.

¹⁷ Page 3 hereof.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARING

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, November 19. It is subject to change.

Monday, November 19

Further Consolidated Hearing

NEW—The Finger Lakes Broadcasting System (Gordon P. Brown, owner). Geneva, N. Y.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited (requests facilities of WSAY when vacated).

NEW—WARC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited (requests facilities of WSAY when vacated).

(Continued on next page)

November 16, 1945—539

¹⁶ See *U. S. v. American Bond & Mtg. Co.*, cited page 8 hereof: "The transmission is brought about by concert of action on the part of broadcaster and receiver."

¹⁷ *Radio Station WBT v. Poulnot*, 46 Fed. (2nd) 671.

¹⁸ *City of Atlanta v. Southern Broadcasting Co.*, 184 Ga. 9, 190 S. E. 594 (1934).

NEW—Rochester Broadcasting Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited (requests facilities of WSAY when vacated).
 NEW—Seneca Broadcasting Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 Star Broadcasting Company, Inc., Geneva, N. Y.—C. P.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- ✓ Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., Johnstown, Pa.—Granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Transmitter site to be determined.
- ✓ Airplane & Marine Instruments, Inc., Clearfield, Pa.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Transmitter site to be determined.
- ✓ WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted construction permit to move auxiliary transmitter from West 39th Street, Oklahoma City, to 1¼ miles east of Britton and approximately 6 miles north of center of Oklahoma City (present site of main transmitter) and operate with power of 1 KW., employing DA-night.
- ✓ KSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station, for extension of completion date only from 1-16-46 to 7-16-46. (The construction permit is granted subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651.)
- ✓ WNLC—The Thames Broadcasting Corp., New London, Conn.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice of application for construction permit to install synchronous amplifier at 17 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
- ✓ KHQ-KGA—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses of stations KHQ and KGA, and continued hearing now scheduled for November 21 to December 21, 1945.
- ✓ Voice of Marion, Marion, Ind.—Ordered continuance of hearing on application for construction permit now scheduled for November 19, be continued to December 19, 1945.

LICENSE RENEWALS

- WING—Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio.—Present license further extended on a temporary basis only, for the period ending January 15, 1946, pending determination upon application for renewal.
- WKEY—Earl M. Key, Covington, Va.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.
- KGIW—E. L. Allen, Alamosa, Colo.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1948.
- WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary transmitters, for the period ending May 1, 1948.
- KIUN—Jack W. Hawkins & Barney H. Hubbs, Pecos, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

FINAL ORDERS

The federal Communications Commission announced adoption of an Order making final its proposed decision in the matter of the application of Georgia School of Technology for renewal of license of Station WGST, Atlanta, Ga. (B-221)

The Commission denied the application, without prejudice to the submission before December 18, 1945, by the Georgia School of Technology, of a new application for a construction permit and license to operate on the same fre-

quency, provided it is affirmatively shown that no further effect is given to the agreements between the Georgia School of Technology and Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., which the Commission has found in Docket 5903 and in this proceeding to be contrary to the Communications Act and incompatible with the operation of the station in the public interest.

The Commission further ordered that Georgia School of Technology be granted a temporary license to operate Station WGST for a period ending December 18, 1945.

The Commission also announced adoption of an Order making the proposed decision of the Commission (B-218) dated September 25, 1945, as the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of the Commission in the matter of the application for renewal of license of Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc. (KSOO), Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The Commission denied the renewal of license for station KSOO, but will permit the licensee to operate stations KSOO and KELO under a temporary authorization for the period ending March 25, 1946.

The Federal Communications Commission announced adoption of a proposed decision (B-225), in the matter of renewal of licenses for stations KGKO (KGKO Broadcasting Co.) and WBAP (Carter Publications, Inc.), at Fort Worth, and WFAA (A. H. Belo Corp.), Dallas Texas. The proceedings herein involve the question of multiple ownership under Section 3.35 of the Commission's Rules.

The Commission proposes to extend the licenses of Stations KGKO, WFAA and WBAP for a period of 6 months from this date, until May 14, 1946. If by that date the applicants have not arranged for separation of KGKO from WFAA-WBAP and applied to the Commission for consent to whatever assignment of control is necessary, a denial of the applications for renewal of licenses for these stations will be entered without further delay.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of November, 1945:

The Commission having before it the application of Austin Broadcasting Company, for construction permit (File No. B3-P-4192) to erect a new standard broadcast station at Austin, Texas, for the use of the frequency 1300 kc., with 1 KW. power, unlimited time, D. A. at night:

It appearing, that on October 24, 1945, the Commission granted the application of Raoul Cortez, San Antonio, Texas, for a construction permit to erect a new standard broadcast station at that place, to operate on the frequency 1300 kc., with 1 KW. power, daytime only (File No. B3-P-3743); and

It further appearing, that the use of the frequency 1300 kc., unlimited time, at Austin, Texas, may result in the addition of a new primary broadcast service day and night to a substantial population and area in and around Austin, Texas, which may constitute a more efficient use of that frequency than would be the use of that frequency daytime only at San Antonio, Texas; that said frequency 1300 kc., can be used unlimited time at Austin, Texas, with a power output of 1 KW. without resulting in objectionable interference to any existing station, provided the proposed station of Raoul Cortez at San Antonio, Texas, is shifted from the frequency 1300 to 1350 kc.; that the frequency 1350 kc. may be used at San Antonio, Texas, daytime only, without resulting in objectionable interference to any existing station; and that public interest, convenience and necessity may be served by assigning the frequency 1300 kc. to Austin Broadcasting Company at Austin, Texas, and the frequency 1350 kc. to Raoul Cortez at San Antonio, Texas.

Now, therefore, It is ordered, that opportunity be, and it is hereby, afforded Raoul Cortez, permittee, San Antonio, Texas, to show cause at a hearing before the Commission, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 17th day of December 1945, why the construction permit issued to Raoul Cortez, San Antonio, Texas, should not be modified so as to specify the use by him of the frequency 1350 kc. in lieu of the frequency 1300 kc.

It is further ordered, that the hearing in the above-entitled matter be, and it is hereby, consolidated with the

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hearing this day ordered upon the application of Austin Broadcasting Company, Austin, Texas, for construction permit (File No. B3-P-4192, Docket No. 6985).

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WJOL—WCLS, Inc., Joliet, Ill.—Designated for hearing application for renewal of license.

Austin Broadcasting Co., Austin, Texas—Designated for hearing application for construction permit (B3-P-4192) for a new station to operate on 1300 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, DA-night, to be consolidated with Docket 6984.

MISCELLANEOUS

WTCN—Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.—Granted motion for leave to amend its application for construction permit (Docket 5859); accepted the amendment, ordered the record reopened, and without further hearing the amendment is made a part of the record.

KSD—The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application (B4-P-4089) for construction permit, and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted.

Mack Radio Sales Co., Camden, N. J.—Granted in part petition to intervene in the proceedings involving Commission's Proposed Decision in the matter of stations WCAM, WCAP and WTNJ, for the purpose of filing exceptions and request for oral argument and the time within which such exceptions and request for oral argument may be filed, was extended to and including December 7, 1945.

WCAM—The City of Camden, Camden, N. J.—Granted motion for extension of time to December 7, 1945, within which WCAM may file exceptions to the Commission's Proposed Decision in re WCAM, WCAP and WTNJ.

WTNJ—WOAX, Inc., Trenton, N. J.—Granted motion for extension of time to December 7, 1945, within which WCAM may file exceptions to the Commission's Proposed Decision in re WCAM, WCAP and WTNJ.

Churchill Tabernacle, Buffalo, N. Y.—Granted petition for extension of time within which to file its brief in re application for renewal of licenses of stations WKBW and WGR, and the time was extended to and including November 15, 1945.

The Chesapeake Radio Corp., Annapolis, Md.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for new station, so as to change hours of operation requested from unlimited to daytime only, on 1440 kc., 250 watts, and to remove said application as amended from the hearing docket.

WORL—Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted petition for extension of time within which WORL may file its exceptions and memorandum brief in opposition to Commission's Proposed Decision, and the time was extended to and including Nov. 27, 1945.

WCAP—Radio Industries Broadcast Co., Asbury Park, N. J.—Adopted order denying petition for severance of its applications for renewal and modification of license from the consolidated proceeding heretofore held on its applications and those of WTNJ, Trenton, and WCAM, Camden, N. J.

WMFM—The Journal Co. (The Milwaukee Journal), Richfield, Wisc.—Granted request for change in call letters of FM station from WMFM to WTMJ-FM.

KEEW—KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas—Granted authority to change call letters from KEEW to KVAL.

A. G. Beaman and T. B. Baker, Jr., d/b as Capitol Broadcasting Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Denied motion for severance of its application for construction permit (Docket No. 6669) and that of Nashville Radio Corp. (Docket No. 6108) from the consolidated hearing heretofore ordered on these applications with the three Nashville applications for construction permits (Docket Nos. 6648, 6649 and 6193), and one Murfreesboro application for construction permit.

WDSU—E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber & H. G. Wall, d/b as Stephens Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La.—

Adopted order denying petition requesting that the Commission withdraw its Opinion and Order of September 4, 1945, in the matter of the hearing to determine whether the licensees of Station WDSU have violated Sec. 315 of the Communications Act. (Docket 6740, B-212).

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

570 Kilocycles

WWNC—Asheville Citizens Times Co., Inc., Asheville, N. Car.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2644 which authorized increase in power from 1 KW to 5 KW, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location) for approval of the directional antenna system for night use.

790 Kilocycles

WKPT—Kingsport Broadcasting Co., Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1400 to 790 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location; Amended re antenna changes and change in transmitter location.

880 Kilocycles - 860

KDYL—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1320 to 880 kc., increase power from 5 KW to 10 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use; Amended to change requested power from 10 KW to 50 KW, change type of transmitter, changes in directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

900 Kilocycles

KLCN—Harold L. Sudbury, Blytheville, Ark.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1010 Kilocycles

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-3026 as modified which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna) for extension of date of completion from 11-30-45 to 2-28-46.

1030 Kilocycles

KWBU—The Century Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Special service authorization to operate on 1030 kc., power of 50 KW, using non-directional antenna during the hours from local sunrise at Boston, Mass., to local sunset at Corpus Christi, Tex., for a period not to exceed six months.

1080 Kilocycles - 1060 & 1090

WINN—Kentucky Broadcasting Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1240 kc. to 1080 kc., power from 250 watts to 1 KW, night, and 5 KW, daytime; install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

1100 Kilocycles - 1170

NEW—The Bethlehem's Globe Publishing Company, Bethlehem, Pa. (P. O. 202 West 4th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1100 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1260 Kilocycles

KPOW—Albert Joseph Meyer, Powell, Wyo.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1230 kc. to 1260 kc.,
(Continued on next page)

increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter and studio location.

1290 Kilocycles

NEW—Edward J. Altorfer, John M. Camp, John H. Altorfer, Katherine A. Swain & Timothy W. Swain d/b as Illinois Valley Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1290 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change type of transmitter.

1450 Kilocycles

WDAD—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Penna.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3864 as modified) which authorized a new standard broadcast station and change studio location.

WDAD—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Penna.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1560 Kilocycles

NEW—The Times Picayune Publishing Co., New Orleans, La. (P. O. 601 North St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1560 kc., power of 500 watts night and 1 KW. daytime and unlimited hours of operation.

1570 Kilocycles

NEW—Kenneth G. Zweifel, Freeport, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1570 kc., power of 1 KW. and daytime hours of operation.

1580 Kilocycles

NEW—Fred Weber, E. A. Stephens & William H. Talbot d/b as Texas Broadcasters, Houston, Texas—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1580 kc., power of 500 watts night and 1 KW. daytime and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re changes in transmitting equipment and transmitter location.

1600 Kilocycles

WKWF—John M. Spottswood, Key West, Fla.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3768) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WKWF—John M. Spottswood, Key West, Fla.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—George A. Mayoral, William Cortada and Ramon Cortada, New Orleans, La.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 47.1 mc. and coverage of 8,000 square miles. Amended: to change name of applicant to Supreme Broadcasting System, Inc., change frequency to Channel #55 (98.9 mc.) change type of transmitter and transmitter location.

NEW—Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 47.9 mc. with coverage of 10,800 square miles. Amended: to change type of transmitter, change antenna system and transmitter location.

NEW—O. E. Richardson, Fred L. Adair, Frobert C. Adair d/b as Radio Station WJOB, Hammond, Ind.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 49.9 mc. with coverage of 2,241 square miles. Amended: to change frequency and coverage to be determined, change type of transmitter and antenna system and change transmitter and studio locations to Chicago, Ill.

NEW—Midwest F.M. Network, Inc., Peoria, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be

operated on 45.9 mc. with coverage of 7,600 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to 98.9 mc., coverage to be determined, change transmitter location and antenna.

NEW—Midwest F.M. Network, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 45.9 mc. with coverage of 7,850 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to 98.9 mc., change coverage to be determined, change transmitter location and antenna changes.

NEW—Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., East St. Louis, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 47.1 mc., with coverage of 10,737 square miles. Amended: to change name of applicant to Myles H. Johns, Penrose H. Johns, Wm. F. Johns and Wm. F. Johns, Jr., d/b as Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co.

NEW—The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 47.9 mc. with coverage of 4,520 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #79 (103.7 mc.).

NEW—Fidelity Media Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 49.1 mc. with coverage of 5,100 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to 98 mc., change transmitter location, type of transmitter and antenna.

NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 43.5 mc., coverage of 20,200 square miles. Amended: re change in transmitter location and antenna.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #55 (98.9 mc.). Amended: to specify coverage as 13,336 square miles, change transmitter location and antenna.

NEW—The Radio Voice of New Hampshire, Inc., Manchester, N. H.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 43.5 mc. with coverage of 31,630 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to be determined, change type of transmitter, antenna system and transmitter location.

NEW—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 43.3 mc. with coverage of 19,650 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to 98 mc., coverage to 5,090 square miles, change type of transmitter, antenna and transmitter location.

NEW—Syndicate Theatres, Inc., Columbus, Ind. (P. O. 57½ N. Main St., Franklin, Ind.)—Construction permit for a new FM Broadcast station.

NEW—Unity Broadcasting Corp. of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass. (P. O. 25 La Grange Square)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—Templetone Radio Mfg. Corp., Boston, Mass. (P. O. 100 Garfield Ave., New London, Conn.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—Merrimac Broadcasting Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass. (P. O. 39 Kearney Square)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—Mitchell G. Meyers, Reuben E. Aronheim and Milton H. Meyers, Fitchburg, Mass.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #73 (102.5 mc.) with coverage of 12,420 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #62 (100.3 mc.).

NEW—Massachusetts Broadcasting Co., Boston, Mass. (P. O. Copley Plaza Hotel)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #19, (91.7 mc.).

NEW—North Shore Broadcasting Co., Salem, Mass. (P. O. 126 Washington St.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—The Danbury News-Times Co., Danbury, Conn. (P. O. 288 Main St.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—The KCKN Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo. (P. O. 901 North Eight St., Kansas City, Kansas)—

(Continued on next page)

Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 94.5 mc. with coverage of 11,436 square miles.

NEW—Record-Herald Company, Wausau, Wisc.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 46.5 mc. Amended: to change frequency to be determined, to specify coverage as 12,100 square miles, change type of transmitter and antenna, changes in corporate structure and change transmitter location.

NEW—WSAV, Inc., Savannah, Ga. (P. O. Liberty National Bank Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #60 (99.9 mc.) with coverage of 5,640 square miles.

NEW—McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Modesto, Calif.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #61 (100.1 mc.) with coverage of 4,583 square miles.

NEW—Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 46.1 mc. with coverage of 13,382 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #55 (98.9 mc.).

NEW—Amphlett Printing Co., San Mateo, Calif.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 850 square miles.

NEW—The Northern Corporation, Boston, Mass. (P. O. 70 Brookline Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 46.5 mc. with coverage of 6,790 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to be determined, coverage to be determined, change type of transmitter and antenna.

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 48.1 mc. with coverage of 12,400 square miles. Amended: re corporate structure and antenna changes.

NEW—Macon Telegraph Publishing Co., Macon, Ga.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 46.7 mc. with coverage of 12,000 square miles. Amended: to change type of transmitter, changes in antenna system and change transmitter location.

NEW—Radio Projects, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y. (P. O. Room 2201, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—Radio Projects, Inc., Newark, N. J. (P. O. Room 2201, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 47.5 mc., coverage of 6,207 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to be assigned, change coverage to 7,480 square miles, changes in antenna system and transmitter location.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION

KCHD—KMMJ, Inc., Grand Island, Nebr.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PRE-445) which authorized a new relay broadcast station.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

No complaints, stipulations, nor cease and desist orders were issued this week by the Trade Commission.

FTC COMPLAINTS DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint charging Dorene Publishing Co., Inc., 1472 Broadway, New York, and its president, Joseph Kay, with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of books and charms. The complaint was dismissed without prejudice to the right of the Commission to institute further proceedings should the facts so warrant.

The Commission ordered that the case growing out of the complaint against William H. Wise & Co., 48 West 47th St., New York, and its president, John J. Crawley, be closed without prejudice to the right of the Commission to reopen it and resume trial thereof. The respondents had been charged with misrepresentation in the sale of history books.

The case was closed because the respondents have signified their intention, in writing, to be bound by the trade practice conference rules promulgated for the subscription book industry and have furnished satisfactory evidence of such intention.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1945

Dear Judge Miller:

My congratulations to you and your associates on this twenty-fifth anniversary of broadcasting in the United States.

During its brief span of a quarter century in the history of our Nation, broadcasting has achieved a notable place in the lives of our people. In the years of war broadcasters served their country well -- and in the years of peace that lie before us I know they will continue to do their part with that same spirit of loyalty and enterprise.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ HARRY TRUMAN

Honorable Justin Miller,
National Association of
Broadcasters,
1760 N Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

MILLER ON NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

NAB President Justin Miller Issued the Following Statement to the Industry

"With the passing of the National Radio Week, celebrating Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary, we may say that broadcasting has now come of age. Our effort has been to catch the attention of our people and portray for them the growth of the free American system of broadcasting. We have good reason to believe that public understanding of its service, in peace and war, has been enhanced immeasurably.

"The President of the United States, other public officials, representatives of foreign nations, and a multitude of civic associations have joined, wholeheartedly, in pay-

ing tribute to our achievements. This goes far to compensate for the strident complaints of dissident individuals whose voices cry out, occasionally, noisily disproportionate to their number or importance.

"The Citizens' Radio Anniversary Committee testimonial luncheon in New York broadcasts on the Army Hour, the program for the presentation of a commemorative statuette to the industry by the Radio Manufacturers Association and the reception to dedicate the new Senate Radio Gallery, attended by prominent legislators and the President of the United States, have been typical of activities, celebrating our anniversary, in every corner of the land.

"The support which National Radio Week received from all branches of the industry, stations, networks, set and

(Continued on next page)

NAB Reports

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NATIONAL 2080

Justin Miller, President
A. D. Willard, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. C. E. Arney, Jr., Sec.-Treas.

Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Frank E. Pellegrin, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Barry T. Rumble, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

equipment manufacturers, and advertisers, aided by the trade papers and our friends of the press, established a fine record of cooperation. It is an example of unity which should inspire us in our planning for the future.

"In thanking the industry and its many friends for their splendid contribution to the success of National Radio Week, I express, also, the wish that members of the Association send to me copies of material used, together with a report of activities for the Week, which we shall preserve at NAB headquarters as a permanent and valuable record of the occasion."

RMA PRESENTS STATUETTE TO NATION'S BROADCASTERS IN WASHINGTON CEREMONY

(As released by NAB News Bureau)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7: Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, today hailed American broadcasting as the "world's largest and finest radio system." He attributed its growth and success to the twenty-five year record of cooperation between the broadcasters and the manufacturers of equipment and receiving sets, whom he described as "the men who produce the programs and the men who build the magical means to give them wings."

Porter's salutation was delivered to Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers Association, on the occasion of the presentation by RMA to NAB of a silver statuette commemorating radio's twenty-five years of public service. The ceremony was a feature of National Radio Week and was broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System during the special anniversary program "Music to Remember," 8:00 to 8:30 P.M., November 7. Porter's statement in full is as follows:

"The presentation by the RMA to the NAB of a statuette commemorating 25 years of broadcasting serves to highlight the outstanding record of cooperation between the two branches of the industry to give America the world's largest and finest radio system.

"This fruitful joining of forces by the men who produce the programs and the men who build the magical means to give them wings is a splendid example of the kind of teamwork that can carry the industry on to new goals of achievement.

"Vast new vistas of opportunity to expand the broadcasting industry and to give the American people a far greater measure of public service are now opening for both broadcasters and manufacturers.

"My congratulations to both branches of a great industry for the many accomplishments of radio from pioneering days onward, and my best wishes for further triumph in the difficult but challenging days which lie ahead."

R. C. Cosgrove made the presentation of the statuette in the following language:

"Twenty-five years ago, a great new industry had its inception. In its swaddling clothes, it was called wireless. Today its name is radio—radio in all its phases from broadcasting to receiving. All of you listening tonight are, in a sense, a part of that industry—for the industry itself is part of your lives.

"We of the manufacturing segment of radio—the makers of the radio receiving sets in nearly every American home—have felt for years that signal recognition is due the broadcasters of the nation for their service to the people . . . for the programs of entertainment and inspiration and education they have brought to every radio listener. That feeling has been intensified many fold with the part radio broadcasting had in winning the war—a job that never has been excelled in the magnitude of its success.

"This week, November 4 to 10—celebrated everywhere as National Radio Week—could not be more appropriate for this recognition. It is the Silver Anniversary of the American system of broadcasting. The war is over . . . new radios soon will be in the stores . . . such new marvels as FM and television are about to take their places in the radio picture for added pleasure for millions.

"Nearly 300 radio manufacturing companies, therefore, join with me in the honor of presenting this statue, commemorating the Silver Anniversary of radio broadcasting, for placement in the headquarters, in Washington, of the nation's broadcasters. Our thoughts in this presentation and what this statue represents are best told in the few words of the inscription on the base. They read:

'Presented to the National Association of Broadcasters and the broadcasting stations of America by the Radio Manufacturers Association in recognition of a quarter of a century of public service by the broadcasters, and for their contribution to world peace and harmony.'

"Mr. Miller, I am happy to offer your organization, acting in behalf of the major networks and the more than 1,000 individual broadcasting stations of the nation, this permanent symbol of the high esteem in which we hold your services in the world of radio."

Justin Miller accepted for the broadcasting industry as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Cosgrove. This statue has great significance to the broadcasters who produce and transmit programs for the information and entertainment of the American public. Symbolizing as it does the high esteem of those who manufacture, for those who vitalize and those who use receiving sets, it emphasizes the close relationship which exists between both branches of the broadcasting industry and the general public.

"Since the beginning of radio, the manufacturers of transmission equipment and receiving sets have had a great stake in the proper development of the American system of broadcasting. The use of radio receivers depends entirely on the popularity of what they are made to receive. Millions of dollars spent in the creation of fine radios, could not induce the people to use them, if the broadcasters did not produce programs that the listeners wanted to hear. Consequently the interest of manufacturers of radio sets in the programs originated by the broadcasters—down through the years—has perhaps exceeded that of the listeners themselves. The result is a common perspective—an appreciation of what one must do for the other in order to achieve an end product—'good reception of good radio programs'—for the American public.

"Our success in achieving this objective is attested by the finest radio service in the world, not only as measured by the advancements of the past twenty-five years, but by the promise of phenomenal new developments in television, frequency modulation, and facsimile transmission, which are on the threshold of wide popular service and enjoyment.

"It is stimulating and encouraging to receive a tribute like this from those who are most aware of our responsibilities and our performances. We shall treasure it as a symbol of cooperation between the manufacturers of radio

(Continued on next page)

receiving sets and the broadcasters, working together in the public interest."

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS SENDS GREETINGS FOR NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

Glen Bannerman, President and General Manager of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, sent the following congratulatory message to Judge Miller and NAB on the occasion of National Radio Week:

"GREETINGS to the National Association of Broadcasters on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Radio Broadcasting Industry in the United States from your younger brother, the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, in Canada.

Twenty-five years is a brief period in history but, during that time, the development of a free, competitive and independent broadcasting industry in the United States should be an inspiration to freedom-loving people throughout the world.

In wishing your industry continued success in serving the best interests of your citizens, it is the hope of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters that a free and independent broadcasting industry in the United States may always be an inspiration to our industry in Canada.

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

(s) GLEN BANNERMAN,
President and General Manager

November 5th, 1945"

GOVERNOR DEWEY PROCLAIMS N. Y. RADIO WEEK

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York proclaimed Radio Week, Nov. 4-10 with the following statement:

"Twenty-five years ago in November of 1920 radio station KDKA, in Pittsburgh, transmitted press bulletins on the Harding-Cox presidential election, thus marking the beginning of radio broadcasting in this country. In a few scattered homes in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, radio enthusiasts, with earphones on their heads, eagerly adjusted the 'cat's whiskers' on their crystal sets and listened intently to the historic broadcasts. They were truly a great scientific achievement but they were also looked upon at that time as a novelty.

"The growth of the radio industry, however, was rapid and successful. In 1921 radio station KDKA of Pittsburgh broadcast the first religious service of the Calvary Baptist Church of Pittsburgh. In 1922 station WEAf in New York City broadcast a commercial message of the Queensboro Realty Company, the first advertising broadcast in history. In 1923 stations WEAf and WNAC linked together to broadcast the first network program. In 1924 Radio Corporation of America transmitted photographs across the Atlantic by radio. In 1925 the inauguration of President Coolidge was broadcast by 24 stations and the all-electric home receiver set was made possible through the introduction of alternating-current tubes. In 1926 the first demonstrations of television with images in half tones were given and the National Broadcasting Company, first of the nation's great networks, was organized. A year later the Columbia Broadcasting System was created. During the next two decades radio came into its own. In 1931 the cultural features of radio became apparent to all when Hansel and Gretel was the first complete opera to be broadcast from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. In 1934 the Mutual Broadcasting system was established and in 1943, the Blue Network was organized as an independent system.

"Today radio has become an integral part of the daily lives of every citizen of our state. The daily news broadcasts, the public service and educational programs, the information services and the splendid entertainment provided by radio have become a necessary part of our civilization.

"During the long hard years of war the radio kept us informed hour by hour of the progress and victories of our fighting men and women. It served also to keep us alert to our responsibilities on the homefront. It per-

LET'S CREATE THAT PERMANENT RECORD FOR JUDGE MILLER

In Judge Miller's statement, "An Appreciation of National Radio Week," appearing elsewhere in this issue, he says:

"In thanking the industry and its many friends for their splendid contribution to the success of National Radio Week, I express, also, the wish that members of the Association send to me copies of material used, together with a report of activities for the Week, which we shall preserve at NAB headquarters as a permanent and valuable record of the occasion."

The amount of material already received by NAB—publicity releases, copies of statements by public officials, scripts, photographs, etc.—is tremendous—so much so that we could not even attempt a round-up story on National Radio Week in NAB Reports. The scope of the event becomes even more staggering when one realizes that the material received to date is but an indication of the actual performance of the industry.

Let's preserve the record of National Radio Week, in answer to Judge Miller's request! Send a report to headquarters containing the following, if possible:

1. A general statement covering your participation.
2. Copies of promotion and advertising, your own and congratulatory.
3. Copies of broadcast scripts, programs and announcements.
4. Copies of addresses. Reports of appearances before organizations.
5. Photographs, carefully identified.
6. Statements or proclamations of public officials.
7. Reports of recognition from others, such as presentation of Radio Manufacturers Association plaque by local set dealers, etc.
8. Letter containing station or network reaction to industry's observance of National Radio Week.

Let's do it while it's still there—still fresh!
Address: Justin Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

formed a splendid public service and contributed mightily in making Americans the best informed public in the world.

Electronic Outlook

"In the days that lie ahead, radio is entering upon a new phase. Wartime developments have opened up possibilities of an electronic age hitherto undreamed of. Television and frequency-modulation will come into their own. More than any other channel of communication, radio can serve as a great force for good in the winning of the peace. It can link the freedom loving people of the world together in a great communication system and do much to achieve international understanding and cooperation.

(Continued on next page)

"Next week the radio industry with its 950 radio stations throughout the country is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding.

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the week of November 4th to November 10th as 'Radio Week' and urge the citizens of the State of New York to participate in ceremonies commemorating this anniversary.

PORTER PRAISES RADIO'S RECORD

(As released by NAB News Bureau Nov. 7)

Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, today hailed American broadcasting as the "world's largest and finest radio system." He attributed its growth and success to the twenty-five year record of cooperation between the broadcasters and the manufacturers of equipment and receiving sets, whom he described as "the men who produce the programs and the men who build the magical means to give them wings."

Porter's salutation was delivered to Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers Association, on the occasion of the presentation by RMA to NAB of a silver statuette commemorating radio's twenty-five years of public service. The ceremony was a feature of National Radio Week and was broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System during the special anniversary program "Music to Remember." 8:00 to 8:30 P. M., November 7. Porter's statement in full is as follows:

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"Vast new vistas of opportunity to expand the broadcasting industry and to give the American people a far greater measure of public service are now opening for both broadcasters and manufacturers.

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"We of the manufacturing segment of radio—the makers of the radio receiving sets in nearly every American home—have felt for years that signal recognition is due the broadcasters of the nation for their service to the people . . . for the programs of entertainment and inspiration and education they have brought to every radio listener. That feeling has been intensified many fold with the part radio broadcasting had in winning the war—a job that never has been excelled in the magnitude of its success.

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"Nearly 300 radio manufacturing companies, therefore, join with me in the honor of presenting this statue, commemorating the Silver Anniversary of radio broadcasting, for placement in the headquarters, in Washington, of the

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"Mr. Miller, I am happy to offer your organization, acting in behalf of the major networks and the more than 1,000 individual broadcasting stations of the nation, this permanent symbol of the high esteem in which we hold your services in the world of radio."

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"Thank you, Mr. Cosgrove. This statue has great significance to the broadcasters who produce and transmit programs for the information and entertainment of the American public. Symbolizing as it does the high esteem of those who manufacture, for those who vitalize and those who use receiving sets, it emphasizes the close relationship which exists between both branches of the broadcasting industry and the general public.

"Since the beginning of radio, the manufacturers of transmission equipment and receiving sets have had a great stake in the proper development of the American system of broadcasting. The use of radio receivers depends entirely on the popularity of what they are made to receive. Millions of dollars spent in the creation of fine radios, could not induce the people to use them, if the broadcasters did not produce programs that the listeners wanted to hear. Consequently the interest of manufacturers of radio sets in the programs originated by the broadcasters—down through the years—has perhaps exceeded that of the listeners themselves. The result is a common perspective—an appreciation of what one must do for the other in order to achieve an end product—'good reception of good radio programs'—for the American public.

"Our success in achieving this objective is attested by the finest radio service in the world, not only as measured by the advancements of the past twenty-five years, but by the promise of phenomenal new developments in television, frequency modulation, and facsimile transmission, which are on the threshold of wide popular service and enjoyment.

"It is stimulating and encouraging to receive a tribute like this from those who are most aware of our responsibilities and our performances. We shall treasure it as a symbol of cooperation between the manufacturers of radio receiving sets and the broadcasters, working together in the public interest."

NEW MEXICO STATIONS SEEK TAX RULING

Posing the important question as to whether New Mexico stations are engaged in interstate commerce, and involving an until-this-year-unenforced 1935 state statute levying a privilege tax and requiring each station to take out a license as a prerequisite to the doing of or continuing to do a business of broadcasting within the state. Federal Court jurisdiction has been established for the purpose of hearing a broadcasters' complaint requesting an injunction against enforcement of the Act.

This year when the state attempted to enforce the Act for the first time, stations KFGL, Rosewell; KFUN, Las Vegas; KTMN, Tucumcari, and KWEW, Hobbs, filed complaints in the Federal District Court for the District of New Mexico asking for an injunction against the state to prevent it from collecting the tax, including amounts alleged to be past due with penalties and interest, and also asking that the state be enjoined from enforcing the licensing feature of the act.

The state answered by filing a motion to dismiss the complaints on the ground that the Federal court lacked jurisdiction to try the case and grant the relief asked for

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by the stations. The Federal Court overruled the state's motion with the result that a hearing on the merits of the case will be held before a three-man Federal Court on Monday, November 19.

In addition to the interstate commerce question, the Court's decision will have an important bearing in determining whether states have the right to compel a station to take out a license and impose certain sanctions for failure to do so.

Howard S. Frazier, NAB Director of Engineering, will make field intensity measurements in and out of the state of New Mexico and will be available as a witness if the case is tried.

Milton J. Kibler, NAB's Assistant General Counsel, spent several days in New Mexico recently conferring with the New Mexico broadcasters, advising upon the legal procedure necessary to bring about the desired results.

NAB General Counsel John Morgan Davis will file a brief and assist local counsel, in presenting the matter to the Court.

DISTRICT MEETINGS SCHEDULED

As previously announced (NAB REPORTS, page 471), a series of District meetings has been definitely scheduled as follows:

District 16, Monday-Tuesday, Jan. 7-8, Hotel Roosevelt, Hollywood, Calif.

District 15, Thursday-Friday, Jan. 10-11, Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco, Calif.

District 17, Monday-Tuesday, Jan. 14-15, Hotel Olympic, Seattle, Wash.

District 11, Tuesday-Wednesday, Jan. 22-23, Hotel Nicollect, Minneapolis, Minn.

District 10, Friday-Saturday, Jan. 25-26, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

District 14, Monday-Tuesday, Jan. 28-29, Hotel Brown Palace, Denver, Colo.

District 13, Thursday-Friday, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, Hotel Baker, Dallas, Texas.

District 12, Monday-Tuesday, Feb. 4-5, Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.

District 6, Thursday-Friday, Feb. 7-8, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

District 7, Monday-Tuesday, Feb. 11-12, Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio

NAB President Justin Miller plans to attend all of these meetings and will be accompanied by Jess Willard, Executive Vice President, at part of them, and by C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, at others. Frank Pellegrin will likewise attend all meetings to handle the sales managers session. Hugh Feltis, BMB President, will be present at all meetings to discuss BMB progress and related matters.

While no tentative agenda has as yet been prepared there will be a thorough discussion of industry problems and NAB activities at all sessions. These district meetings afford a splendid opportunity for broadcasters to participate in a discussion of industry matters and all are urged to make their plans to attend.

FCC SEEKS FM COSTS

Many FM applicants and other members of the public have asked the Commission for information on the cost of entering the FM industry. Because of this interest, the Commission has addressed telegrams to equipment manufacturers in order to ascertain the probable cost of FM equipment.

From the replies to these telegrams, the Commission hopes to be able to furnish more reliable estimates of the cost of building an FM station than have heretofore been possible. In the absence of price quotations on equipment to operate in the 88-108 megacycle band, FM applicants

necessarily have been forced to use cost estimates made during the war and based on pre-war prices for equipment built to operate in the 42-50 megacycle band.

CIO PROTEST ANSWERED

Chairman Paul A. Porter of the Federal Communications Commission on Thursday (8) released the following correspondence between himself and C. B. Baldwin, executive vice-chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee:

"TELEGRAM"

"New York, N. Y., October 24, 1945.

"Paul Porter, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.

"The Granting of 64 additional FM licenses without public hearings ignores the demands of many individuals and organizations for greater caution in licensing individuals and corporations to conduct business on public licenses. We are particularly alarmed over the granting of licenses to companies affiliated with or controlled by newspapers, fearing this monopoly in many communities of the media for disseminating public information and opinion is a grave threat to effective freedom of speech and press. We urge public hearings, proof of public service in the past and guarantees of public service in the future, and ample opportunities for small businessmen, veterans, farm groups, trade unions, cooperatives, and others in FM broadcasting.

C. B. BALDWIN,
Executive Vice-Chairman, National Citizens PAC."

* * *

"November 7, 1945.

"Mr. C. B. Baldwin,
Executive Vice-Chairman
National Citizens Political Action Committee
New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. BALDWIN:

This will reply to your telegram of October 24, 1945, with reference to the Commission's recent actions conditionally granting 64 applications for new FM stations. In your wire you express concern over newspaper monopoly of FM channels, and urge the holding of public hearings, satisfactory showing of service in the public interest by applicants, and the availability of opportunities for small businessmen, veterans and other groups in FM broadcasting.

I believe that I may best discuss the various points raised in your telegram by first drawing a bit of the background of the FM picture today. As you may know, early in 1941 with the establishment of FM as a recognized broadcast service, the Commission took formal notice of the fact that a large number of applicants for radio stations, both standard and FM, were associated with newspapers, and instituted a public hearing on the problems involved in such a situation. At this hearing which lasted several months, the Commission received evidence from 54 witnesses representing all points of view. In January 1944 the Commission entered its final order in this matter and forwarded its order and a summary of the record made at the hearings to the appropriate committees of the Congress. Copies of this material are enclosed for your convenience.

During the pendency of the newspaper radio inquiry, the Commission deferred action on all applications by newspaper interests for new FM stations. Although this proceeding was terminated in January 1944, the war, with its consequent demands on critical materials and manpower, made action impossible on any application for new FM stations at that time. However, in order to encourage interest in the FM art, the Commission continued to accept applications for filing throughout this entire period and applicants were advised that they would be placed in the pending file.

With the brightening of the war picture, the Commis-

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sion on August 7, 1945 (several days before V-J day), announced that after a 60 day period it would resume normal licensing practices. All pending applicants were requested to review their applications and submit current information where necessary. Prospective applicants were given this 60 day period to file their applications so that they might be given consideration with those already on file. It was felt that a longer 'waiting period' might delay employment opportunities in radio manufacturing or in the establishment of new businesses by veterans and other persons who might be unemployed as a result of declining orders in the war factories, and would otherwise impede the reconversion process. Recognizing, however, that many persons, including veterans, might be unable to secure the necessary engineering data by October 7 (the expiration of the 60 day period), the Commission in September announced that it would accept for filing FM applications with a minimum of engineering information and would make conditional grants where such grants would be consistent with the availability of frequencies and other public interest factors. I am enclosing copies of these various notices. As a result of the policy I have discussed, the Commission had on file by October 7, 1945 almost 700 applications for new FM stations.

In the meantime, in order to place FM in the optimum place in the radio spectrum, to provide it with the necessary number of channels to accommodate the anticipated demand, and to establish rules and standards which would make full use of the possibilities of this new broadcast service, the Commission held a series of public hearings on allocation of frequencies and rules for FM, beginning in October 1944 and continuing from time to time until August 1945. The question of reserving a certain number of channels for newcomers was discussed at these hearings, and upon consideration of the testimony adduced, the Commission determined that it would not reserve frequencies for any specific group of persons. In this connection I am enclosing a copy of the Commission's report of August 24, 1945.

It is with this background that the Commission on October 7, 1945 commenced active consideration of the FM applications on file and on October 19, 1945 conditionally granted 64 of them. Similarly on November 1, 1945 the Commission conditionally granted 65 additional applications. I am enclosing herewith copies of the Commission's press releases announcing these grants. As you will note therefrom, the grants have been made for stations in uncongested areas and frequencies still remain available for assignment to future applicants.

You are assured that in each of these cases the grant was made only after the Commission was satisfied, upon examination of the application and all other information before it, that a grant would serve the public interest. In the event that upon examination of other applications in the future the Commission is not satisfied in this respect, the applications involved will of course be designated for hearing. In this connection may I point out that the Commission's Rules (Section 1.195) provide for the consideration of communications endorsing or protesting the granting of any specific application, and the Commission unreservedly welcomes the submission of any facts bearing upon a particular applicant's qualifications to operate its proposed station in the public interest.

I trust that my discussion of the problems raised in your telegram will assist you in formulating your further views in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
(s) PAUL A. PORTER,
Chairman."

FM APPLICATIONS ANALYZED

According to a news release issued by the Commission on Friday (2) there were pending as of October 8, 665 FM applications. Of this total 452 are from present licensees of AM stations, leaving 182 applicants who are new to the industry and 31 which are incomplete. In Area 1 there are 185 applicants, while in Area 2, the total is 480. The news release broke these applications down by state and by classifications of other business interests of the

applicant. The complete release may be obtained from the FCC. It is No. 85965.

NAB-FM DEPARTMENT PETITIONS FCC

(As released by NAB News Bureau, Nov. 6)

The Frequency Modulation Department of the National Association of Broadcasters announced on Monday (5) that it has presented a petition to the Federal Communications Commission requesting that the Commission take favorable action on four suggested revisions in its FM Rules and Regulations, in the interest of a "more rapid and efficient development of FM broadcasting."

Robert T. Bartley, director of the six-days-old FM Dept. of NAB which came into existence through a merging of NAB and Frequency Modulation Broadcasters, Inc., stated that since manufacturers of FM receivers are or will be almost immediately in production, and broadcasting frequencies are being granted by the Commission, "NAB's FM Department is anxious to move with all possible speed in providing a smooth highway over which FM development may swiftly proceed to the satisfaction of an expectant public."

The petition follows:

"Comes now the National Association of Broadcasters and respectfully petitions the Commission to give favorable consideration to the recommendations herein contained with reference to the adoption of FCC Rules and Regulations regarding FM broadcast stations.

"The National Association of Broadcasters is a non-profit corporation, the object of which is 'to foster and promote the development of the art of radio broadcasting; to protect its members in every lawful and proper manner from injustices and unjust exactions; to foster, encourage and promote laws, rules, regulations, customs and practices which will be for the best interests of the public and the radio industry.'

"Membership, both Active and Associate, is voluntary. Active membership is limited to individuals, firms or corporations engaged in the operation of a radio broadcasting station or a national network. At present the Active membership is made up as follows:

AM Broadcasting Stations	645
FM Broadcasting Stations	47
Television Broadcasting Stations	2
National Networks	2
Total	696

"Associate membership in NAB is open to licensees, applicants for licenses, equipment manufacturers, station representatives, transcription manufacturers, radio lawyers and consulting engineers, market research organizations, news services and telephone and telegraph companies. There is now a total of 155 in this type of membership. Thus the full Active and Associate membership stands at 851.

"In the interest of a more rapid and efficient development of FM broadcasting your petitioner respectfully requests the Commission to take favorable action on the following four suggested revisions in its FM Rules and Regulations. Since manufacturers of FM receivers are or will be almost immediately in production, it is urged that the Commission give prior consideration to I hereunder.

I

"In order that FM broadcasting may develop in a more orderly manner and with the least confusion to the public it is deemed of primary importance that the Commission revise its numerical system of numbering FM channel designations as set forth in Rule 3.201 by revising the channel numbering to start with #1 for 107.9 Mc; #2 for 107.7 Mc; #3 for 107.5 Mc, and so on downward.

"The purpose of this recommendation is to care for a condition which will arise in the event of the extension of

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the FM band in the future. The channel numbering on the lower end of the band could be extended indefinitely without completely revising the entire numbering system. Such a system will permit manufacturers to use channel numbers on their dials without the fear that future expansion in the FM band would make obsolete the dials of all sets then in the hands of the public.

"Should this proposal be adopted by the Commission, it is the intent of your petitioner to seek the adoption of uniform channel number designations by all set manufacturers. The use of channel numbers on receiving sets will, in our opinion, be much more acceptable because less confusing to the public than the use of megacycle assignments.

II

"Your petitioner further urges that the Commission give favorable consideration to the adoption of a rule authorizing the maintenance of joint program logs during any period of duplicate operation of standard and FM stations. It would appear that no useful purpose would be served by having separate logs for identical programs. From a practical operating standpoint such a requirement would impose an unnecessary burden.

III

"Your petitioner likewise recommends that the Commission permit the use of joint call letters during the duplicate operation of standard and FM stations for those stations desiring to make such joint announcement of call letters. It is our opinion that the use of joint call letters in many cases would assist materially in a more efficient operation. No reason occurs to us why joint call letters should not be used.

IV

"Your petitioner further recommends a revision of Rule 3.261 in so far as it requires that the minimum of six hours per day of operation required *"shall consist of three hours during the period 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m., local standard time, and three hours during the period 6:00 p. m. to midnight, local standard time."*

It is our belief that the public will be better served by allowing station licensees to determine which six hours of the day they should operate in order best to serve their listeners. It is likely that should such restrictions be removed, FM stations operating in a single area may wish to stagger their hours of operation so that listeners may have a greater number of hours of FM programs available. As an alternative to the present rule, the Commission may find it desirable to require a minimum operating schedule per week in order to afford the greatest flexibility.

Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

By ROBERT T. BARTLEY,
Director, FM Department.

November 5, 1945.

SET RADIO NEWS CLINIC FOR SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 16

The broadcast industry's first radio news clinic will be held at the Abraham Lincoln hotel, Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 16, at 10:00 a. m. Host stations: WCBS and WTAX. Other such clinics will follow in the months ahead.

Purpose of clinic is two-fold: a) to discuss ways and means whereby a station may become the recognized source of important news in its listening area) which will result in b) a horizontal improvement in radio news throughout the country.

At its last meeting the NAB board of directors approved the Sept. 17 recommendation of the NAB Radio News committee "that there be held, under its sponsorship, regional meetings of radio station managers and news and special events directors for the discussion of problems of news broadcasting."

Les Johnson, director, NAB 9th District, and general manager, WHBF, Rock Island, invited the Radio News Committee to hold an Illinois clinic in November.

The invitation was accepted by E. R. Vadeboncoeur, committee chairman, and vice-president, WSYR, Syracuse. He and Arthur Stringer, secretary, NAB Radio News committee, are to attend and participate in the clinic. The appearance of long experienced radio newsmen from Illinois is being arranged. Fred S. Seibert, director, School of Journalism, University of Illinois, will also attend, to discuss libel.

Improvements Depend on Understanding

The NAB Radio News Committee believes that betterment in radio news, first of all, depends on the sympathetic understanding of management. In accord with this idea, the first part of the clinic will be devoted to learning from those present exactly what it is they want to know, what problems they face individually.

One-Man News Department

At the Illinois clinic Mr. Vadeboncoeur will give special attention to the operation of a one-man news department, how it should operate with maximum efficiency, how it will pay off.

BROADCAST ENGINEERING CONFERENCE RESUMES

The Broadcast Engineering Conference will be resumed this year under the joint sponsorship of The Ohio State University and the University of Illinois and with the continued cooperation of the National Association of Broadcasters and the Institute of Radio Engineers.

This is a continuation of the annual conferences held during the years from 1938-42 inclusive. Dr. W. L. Everitt, now head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, will continue to act as the director with Professor E. M. Boone of The Ohio State University as associate director.

The 1946 conference will be held at The Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, during the week of March 18-23. The conference will be held annually and the place of meeting will alternate between the campus of the Ohio State University and that of the University of Illinois.

Emphasis in the program will be placed on the impact of developments since 1942 on operating problems in broadcast engineering, including FM and Television.

As a result of the war, many engineers have moved or changed their affiliations and many new men have entered the field. The mailing list accumulated during previous conferences is obviously out of date. The director requests that those interested notify him of their present address so that they can be informed of the details of the program as soon as available.

Communications to Dr. Everitt should be addressed c/o University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

NO RADIO SETS THIS YEAR

Information from set manufacturers indicates that it will be 1946 before sets will be reaching home buyers. How soon in 1946 is unpredictable because of anticipated strikes. These are expected about the time all OPA difficulties will be ironed out, and when short materials becomes available in quantity.

No news release from any source will bring radio sets to the public in any quantity during 1945.

AP TO VOTE ON RADIO MEMBERSHIPS

As a consequence of the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the lower Court in the now celebrated AP anti-

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trust decision, the by-laws committee of the Associated Press has sent proposed by-laws to all members which would eliminate the restrictions on membership which the courts hold to be in violation of the anti-trust laws, and make associate memberships available to radio stations and other non-members having use for a news service.

A special meeting of members has been called for 11 a.m. Nov. 28 at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City to vote on the proposed changes recommended for adoption by the committee.

The proposed section of the by-laws affecting radio states that: "The sole owner of a newspaper shall also be eligible for associate membership, as are other persons, firms and corporations which have use for a regular news service of the corporation." Associate members have no other privileges other than as specifically granted and shall have no voting rights, either by virtue of the by-laws or the ownership of bonds of the corporation. They may, however, attend meetings, and be heard.

The present by-laws have been in effect, with slight modification for more than 40 years.

RCA PROTESTS BRITISH NEWS POLICY

According to AP, RCA Communications, Inc. says it will seek Government permission to install a station in the British zone to service American correspondents if the British continue their announced policy of allowing American newsmen in Berlin to use British communications only as "a courtesy" and during "clear time."

At the same time, Press Wireless, Inc., said "if this attitude on the part of British communications is to persist, there will undoubtedly be pressure brought to bear on American carriers in like manner to favor American correspondents."

WARNER GETS LEGION OF MERIT

Albert L. Warner, head of the WOL Washington Radio News Bureau, was awarded the Legion of Merit on Oct. 29 for his outstanding service as chief of the War Intelligence Division, War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

Warner, holding the rank of a colonel, headed the division from February 1944, to August, 1945. He gave official weekly review of military operations on the Army Hour.

Presentation of the award was made by Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, AUS. Warner's citation read in part:

"Charged with maintaining military security in the War Department's relations with all media of public information, he accomplished his duties with the greatest tact and judgment, insuring that information valuable to the enemy was withheld while reports which would not endanger current or future military operations were disseminated. In the discharge of his difficult tasks, Colonel Warner gained the confidence and respect of the press, reflecting great credit upon himself and the War Department."

TRUMAN ATTENDS RADIO GALLERY DEDICATION

President Truman drove to the Capital Wednesday afternoon (7) to attend the official opening of the new Radio Correspondents Senate Gallery.

He was welcomed by NAB President Justin Miller, Richard Harkness, president of the Radio Correspondents Association and other broadcasters.

Willard D. Egolf, NAB director of public relations, accompanied President Miller in his visit to the Senate Radio Gallery dedication ceremonies.

The formal dedication was an event held in connection with National Radio Week.

Incidentally, Harry S. Truman became the first President to appear directly on television when he made a telecast address from Central Park in New York on the afternoon of Navy Day, Oct. 24.

ATTLEE FAVORS FREE FLOW OF NEWS

The free flow of news around the world "is essential" to the promotion of international cooperation, Prime Minister Attlee told a meeting of English editors on Nov. 6.

"To solve the problems of international rehabilitation and reconstruction, we shall need international cooperation on a scale and of a character never before accomplished," he declared at a newspaper society luncheon.

The Prime Minister invited newsmen from other countries to visit Britain, and said he hoped they would be coming "in increasing numbers."

"And believe me," he added, "there will be much exciting, encouraging and exhilarating news to report from Britain during the next few years."

PETRILLO

A large volume would be required to print any substantial part of the indignant comment that James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians has evoked in the press. NAB regrets its inability to furnish broadcasters with such a volume to supplement their own thinking on the subject, but is attempting to cover with a selected offering. The following comment comes from the Bridgeport, Conn., *Telegram* of Oct. 25:

"... As in the case of Petrillo's ban on 'canned music' the ones to be hurt are the people in their homes who want to hear their favorite programs, and the advertisers who pay the revenues to compensate the musicians. The broadcasters have only one alternative. While the famous orchestras and soloists are performing for standard broadcasting, they will have to play records for the already large group of Americans who own FM sets.

"When a broadcaster adds an FM transmitter to his standard broadcasting plant, he is not adding a new station to his network. It does not increase his listening audience. It merely provides the owner of an FM receiver with reception of the same program he would otherwise hear over the standard station.

"Rather than increasing the broadcaster's revenue, it increases his operating costs since it calls for additional jobs. Petrillo's story to the union musicians is that under his system more musicians will get work. Good musicians are scarce. They get all the work they can handle, and they get it legitimately without the pressure methods of Petrillo which is causing them more harm than good...

"It is regrettable they are led by a man who has assumed, and gets away with, such autocratic powers."

AFFIRMING FREE SPEECH

Under the heading *Affirming Free Speech*, the following editorial appeared in the Oct. 19 columns of the Ithaca, N. Y., *Journal*:

"The unanimous opinion of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in a Pennsylvania case that a radio broadcasting station has a right to refuse to sell time to eight religious groups, is affirmation of the right of free speech, as well as of other rights. The court says that while it is true that for a person to speak or preach he must have some place from which to do it, it does not follow 'that he must seize a particular radio station for his forum.'

"The court says: 'A radio broadcasting station is not a public utility in the sense that it must permit broadcasting to whoever comes to its microphone.' That is equivalent to the well-established qualifications of the use of a free press—newspapers, magazines and pamphleteers are free to print what they please, within legal bounds, but

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they cannot be compelled to print everything that may be offered them. The difference between radio and the press is that there is a limit to the number of radio outlets, while there is none to the opportunities for exercising the right of free press. Accordingly, radio is subject to federal regulation in many respects, but not to censorship. The court in the Philadelphia case holds that the broadcasting station violated no law in refusing to sell time to the protesting clients.

"As a matter of fact, the station against which the action was brought announced that it would give free time to religious programs, but these did not include the eight groups which brought suit. Had the opinion of the court been anything different from what was handed down, a partial monopoly of religious expression could have been exercised by the complainants. That would be the opposite to religious freedom, as well as a denial of the right of a medium of free speech to use its best judgment in rendering a public service."

WLAC SCHOOL SINGING CONTEST

Nashville, Tenn.—Broadcasting from the chapels of their respective schools, the student bodies of thirteen middle Tenn. High Schools are participating in a singing contest promoted by WLAC.

The contest is designed to fit in with the "Keep Singing, America" slogan, as well as to arouse an appreciation of choral singing in the high school students of this area.

The winning school will receive a cash award of \$500, which must be presented to some worthy student of the school to be used as a scholarship.

Transcriptions of each broadcast are being made to assist the judges in determining the winning student body.

WIP SCHOLARSHIPS

Benedict Gimbel, Jr., president and general manager of station WIP, has announced the awarding of two one-year scholarships at the University of Pennsylvania, in connection with "Radio in Education."

The two winners are Miss Bette Clair Titus, a teacher at the Sultzberger Junior High School, and Miss Christine L. Staniforth, who teaches at the Houston Elementary School, Chestnut Hill. This is the second annual WIP scholarship award.

The scholarship committee is comprised of Mr. Gimbel, Miss Gertrude A. Golden, district superintendent and radio chairman of the Philadelphia public schools; Miss Ruth Wier Miller, assistant radio chairman of Philadelphia public schools; Dr. Frederick C. Gruber, University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sam Serota, educational director of WIP.

KALL USED NEW WIRE RECORDER

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Cooperating with the Salt Lake City Board of Education, station KALL has scheduled two weekly quarter-hours titled "Leaders of Tomorrow," to give Salt Lake residents on the spot programs showing school activities.

KALL's new G-E wire recorder is being used for some programs, being set up in city classrooms, gymnasiums and auditoriums to record actual class sessions and club meetings. Program Director Ken Bennett and Producer Dick Anderson report the wire recorder gives increased flexibility to school shows, enabling programs to be reproduced without interfering with classroom schedules.

KGW HAS "BEGINNING OF THE END" SHOW

"This is the beginning of the end" is title of new program with a topic dear to the hearts of thousands of GIs which KGW, Portland, Oregon, launched Nov. 6.

It was suggested by a similar sign at the Portland Army Air Base entrance. The weekly show will take listeners through the twelve stations of the separation center.

MID-SOUTH NET TO BUILD

The Mid-South network, comprising four Mississippi stations—WCBI, Columbus; WELO, Tupelo; WROX, Clarksdale, and WMOX, Meridian, is to be located in a new addition to the Gilmer Hotel, Columbus. Bob McRany, general manager, reports that construction work is under way.

"CITIZEN OF THE WEEK"

Capt. Al Vaughan, KOIN account executive, is Portland's (Oregon) "Citizen of the Week". His honor is proclaimed on 550 car cards of local traction company. Recognition was for work as squadron commander, Civil Air Patrol.

WRC SHIPS "HOMETOWN MUSIC" SHOWS

George Y. Wheeler, program manager, WRC, Washington, D. C., on Oct. 30, air-expressed two "Music from Your Hometown" programs featuring Nat Brandwyne's orchestra.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, Nov. 12.

NO COMMISSION MEETING

The Commission did not have its regular routine meeting this week until after this Bulletin went to press. Results of the meeting will be carried in next week's Bulletin.

MISCELLANEOUS

Valley Broadcasting Co., Pomona, Calif.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station so as to reflect change in the identity of the co-partnership, etc., and the amendment covering these matters was accepted.

KDYI—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for construction permit so as to increase power from 25 to 50 KW. on frequency 880 kc., etc., and the amendment was accepted.

KHQ—Louis Wasmer (transferor), KHQ, Inc. (transferee), Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice of application for voluntary transfer of control of Louis Wasmer, Inc. (KHQ).

WSAY—Brown Radio Service & Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency to 1370 kc., increase in power to 1 KW., installation of directional antenna for day and night use and new transmitter and move of transmitter. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement.

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APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

WFIL—WFIL Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Penna.—Voluntary assignment of standard broadcast license to Triangle Publications, Inc. (The Philadelphia Inquirer Division).

710 Kilocycles

KGNC—Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Texas.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1440 to 860 kc., power from 5 KW. day and 1 KW. night to 5 KW. day and night, install directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location. Amended: to change frequency to 710 kc., power to 10 KW. day and night, change type of transmitter, changes in directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

740 Kilocycles

NEW—Angel Ramos, San Juan, P. R. (P. O. 2 Barbosa St.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 740 kc., power of 1 KW. and daytime hours of operation.

970 Kilocycles

WICA—WICA, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio.—Involuntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from C. A. Rowley, deceased to Robert B. Rowley and Donald C. Rowley, trustees under the will of C. A. Rowley, deceased.

1230 Kilocycles

KSUN—Copper Electric Co., Inc., Lowell, Ariz.—Voluntary assignment of license to Carleton W. Morris.

1240 Kilocycles

KCOK—Herman Anderson, Tulare, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3607) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

KCOK—Herman Anderson, Tulare, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KDON—Monterey Peninsula Broadcasting Co., Monterey, Calif.—Relinquishment of control of licensee corporation by Robert A. Griffin through sale of 5 shares common stock (0.25% outstanding) to Salinas Newspapers, Inc.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—Fayette Associates, Inc., Montgomery, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in type of transmitter.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Gulfport Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pensacola, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1470 Kilocycles

KPLC—Calcasieu Broadcasting Co. (T. B. Lanford, R. M. Dean and L. M. Sepaugh), Lake Charles, La.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1490 kc. to 1470 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW., install new transmitter and changes in antenna. Amended: re change type of transmitter, install directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

1490 Kilocycles

WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3872) for the installation of an auxiliary transmitter.

WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Airplane & Marine Instruments, Inc., Clearfield, Penna.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KEEW—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1600 Kilocycles

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1600 kc., power of 1 KW. and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in type of transmitter and antenna and change in studio location.

FM APPLICATIONS

WFIL-FM—WFIL Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Penna.—Voluntary assignment of FM broadcast license to Triangle Publications, Inc. (The Philadelphia Inquirer Division).

NEW—Potomac Cooperative Federation, Inc., Washington, D. C. (P. O. 2621 Virginia Ave., N. W.).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—Midwest FM Network, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 45.9 mc. with coverage of 6,850 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #55 (98.9 mc.), change coverage to be assigned, change transmitter location and antenna system.

NEW—Valley Broadcasting Co., a partnership composed of L. J. Duncan, Lelia A. Duncan, Josephine K. Rawls, Effie H. Allen, Allen M. Woodall and Margaret Aird Pill, Columbus, Ga.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 12,500 square miles. Amended: re change in studio location.

NEW—William Kleeman, Clarksville, Tenn. (Masonic Temple Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #90 (105.9 mc.).

NEW—City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla. (Municipal Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 98 mc., coverage of 13,720 square miles.

NEW—Southern Minnesota Broadcasting Co., Rochester, Minn.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 43.7 mc. with coverage of 15,400 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to a channel to be assigned, change coverage to 5,000 square miles and change type of transmitter.

NEW—Neptune Broadcasting Corp., Atlantic City, New Jersey (P. O. Virginia Ave and Boardwalk).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on a frequency in the 92-104 mc. band.

NEW—The Haverhill Gazette Co., Haverhill, Mass.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 46.5 mc. with coverage of 4,340 square miles. Amended: to change coverage to 4,208 square miles and change transmitter location.

NEW—The Monocacy Broadcasting Co., Frederick, Md. (P. O. East Church St.).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on a frequency in the 92-106 mc. band with coverage of 15,160 square miles.

NEW—Unity Broadcasting Corporation of New York, New York, N. Y. (P. O. 1710 Broadway).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.

NEW—WHIP, Inc., Harrisburg, Penna.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on

(Continued on next page)

43.5 mc., coverage of 27,450 square miles. Amended: re change in transmitter location.

- NEW—Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 48.7 mc. with coverage of 10,800 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to a channel to be assigned, change transmitter and studio locations and change type of transmitter, and antenna changes.
- NEW—Wisconsin Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on 46.1 mc. with coverage of 7,750 square miles. Amended: to change name of applicant to Midwest FM Network, Inc., change frequency to Channel #55 (98.9 mc.), change coverage to be assigned, change transmitter location and change type of transmitter and antenna changes.
- NEW—Book-of-the-Month Club Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y. (P. O. 385 Madison Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.
- NEW—Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y. (P. O. 11-15 Union Square)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station.
- NEW—Dual Engineering Corp., Chicago, Ill. (P. O. 767 Milwaukee Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #51 (98.1 mc.) with coverage of 10,650 square miles.
- NEW—Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #59 (99.7 mc.) with coverage of 8,700 square miles.
- NEW—Louis Levand, Max Levand, John Levand, d/b as The Wichita Beacon Broadcasting Co., Wichita, Kansas (P. O. Beacon Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #50 (97.9 mc.).

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- WELX and WELW—WFIL Broadcasting Co., area of Philadelphia, Penna.—Voluntary assignment of relay broadcast licenses to Triangle Publications, Inc. (The Philadelphia Inquirer Division).
- NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Authority to transmit programs to Radio Station CJAD, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Isadore Pukel, trading as I. Pukel, 919-47th St., Brooklyn, selling and distributing musical vanity chests, fountain pens and other merchandise, is charged in a complaint with using various sales plans involving the operation of games of chance, gift enterprises or lottery schemes. (5399)

Sankoff Brothers Poultry Farms, Richland, N. J., selling and distributing baby chicks, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5398)

Elizabeth Scherer and Sherry Moore Scherer, trading as Sherry-Moore Gifts, 100 West 42nd Street, New York, selling and distributing luggage, vanity chests, toiletries and other merchandise, are charged in a complaint with selling and distributing their products under various plans involving the operation of games of chance, gift enterprises or lottery schemes when the merchandise is sold and distributed to the consuming public. (5400)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist order last week:

J. E. Donaldson and H. M. Donaldson, formerly trading as Mirra Chemical Laboratories, 198 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio, have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of their preparation designated Mirra Moth Immunizer, represented as a "moth-preventative," and from use of the word "laboratories" to describe their processing plant. Since April, 1945, the respondents have traded as Mirra Chemical Co. (5301)

NAB-FMFI MERGER PERFECTED

At a meeting held in Washington on Wednesday and Thursday (31-1) representatives appointed by the FMFI and NAB Boards met to perfect the final details under which FMFI activities would be transferred to the newly created NAB FM Department. Attending on behalf of FMFI were Walter Damm, President, Wayne Coy, Gordon Gray and John Shepard, 3rd. NAB was represented by Paul W. Morency and Dr. Frank Stanton. Leslie Johnson, the other member named by NAB, was prevented by other business from attending. Also present were NAB President Justin Miller, Executive Vice President A. D. Willard, and C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer.

Under the plan, FMFI will take out NAB memberships for all its present members. The committee which up to now has been a joint committee of the two associations becomes the Executive Committee of the NAB FM Department, with Walter Damm as Chairman.

Robert T. Bartley, who was the first Secretary of FMFI and who for the past two years has been the Director of Government Relations for NAB, becomes the Director of the new department. He will, however, continue in his capacity as Director of Government Relations for NAB.

The FMFI offices in Washington at 1730 I Street, N. W. will be taken over by NAB to house the FM Department.

The purposes and objectives of the FM Department of NAB were set forth by the Executive Committee as follows:

1. To seek to secure the assignment of sufficient additional channels for FM so that broadcasting may develop in the public interest to its fullest potentialities without the artificial barriers, restraints and regulation now imposed upon it.
2. The issuance of three-year licenses to FM licensees.
3. The revision of the numbering of FM channels to begin with the highest frequency instead of the lowest in order that the numbering will be consecutive when the band is extended downward.
4. The use of joint program logs during the period of duplicate operation.
5. The use of joint call letters during the duplicate operation.
6. The revision of the six-hour minimum rule to eliminate requirement of three hours before 6:00 p.m. and three hours after 6:00 p.m.
7. The use of numerical instead of frequency designations on FM receiving sets.
8. The compilation of information with respect to FM receiver sales.

The committee had a conference with Paul A. Porter, FCC Chairman, for the purposes of acquainting him with the new Department's plans and discussing certain of the above objectives which would require immediate attention.

ED KIRBY BECOMES NAB P.R. COUNSEL

Colonel Edward M. Kirby, recently retired from the U. S. Army, where he served as chief of the War Department's

Radio Branch, has been retained as Public Relations Counsel to the NAB, it was announced today by Justin Miller, NAB president.

In anticipation of broadened NAB public relations activity, Mr. Kirby will next week begin an exhaustive study of all phases of the industry's public relations position, Mr. Miller stated.

Mr. Kirby served as the first NAB Director of Public Relations, following its reorganization in 1938. With Paul F. Peter, former NAB Director of Research, he set up the present NAB Bureau of Broadcast Advertising. At the Atlantic City convention in 1939 he helped formulate the NAB Code and became secretary of the Code Committee.

In 1940, at the request of the War Department, he was loaned full time to the Army to serve as the Civilian Advisor for radio to the Secretary of War. In such capacity he organized the Radio Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations and was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in May 1942. Promotion to the rank of full colonel came one year later. As chief of the Radio Branch, Mr. Kirby laid the foundation and developed the policies for the Army's use of American radio facilities during the emergency period and during the war.

Under his direction, the use of shortwave radio beamed to troops overseas was first developed in 1941, and in 1942 he inaugurated "Command Performance" and "News From Home". In March 1942 he initiated the first "Army Hour," official radio program of the War Department. In 1943 he went to North Africa and to England to introduce the wire recorder as a means of front line combat radio reporting. In the spring of 1944, he returned to England with Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, RCA president, then with the U. S. Army Signal Corps, to coordinate plans for the news coverage of the Allied invasion of Europe. Following this, he was named Chief of SHAEF Broadcasting Services by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to direct the allied radio service to invasion troops under his command on June 7, 1944.

In November 1944, he returned to his permanent post at the War Department. In August and September last, he was the escorting officer of the American Broadcasting Mission to Europe. Last spring he was given the George Foster Peabody Radio Award for "Yankee ingenuity on a global scale".

A graduate of VMI (1926—AB), Mr. Kirby was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery in 1926. Before entering radio, he was on the editorial staff of the *Baltimore Evening Sun*. Later, as account executive for C. P. Clark, Inc., Nashville advertising agency, he handled the Jarman (now General) Shoe Corporation advertising. In 1932 he was named Director of Public Relations for the National Life and Accident Insurance Co. and its station WSM, Nashville, Tenn. He married the former Marjorie Arnold, daughter of the Dean of Vanderbilt University Law School. They have one daughter. He is a member of the National Press Club and the Reserve Officers Association.

Justin Miller, *President*
 A. D. Willard, Jr., *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Barry T. Rumble, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DISCUSSED

On Tuesday (30) a number of industry leaders responding to the invitation of NAB President Justin Miller attended a meeting in Washington to discuss certain phases of industry employer-employee relations with particular reference to the recent action of the A. F. of M. respect to duplicating orchestras for AM and FM broadcasts.

President Miller, desiring to familiarize himself with the exact nature of the demand and also with the entire background of the relationships between the industry and the A. F. M., invited industry leaders from both networks and stations, as well as the representatives of FMBI, to discuss this subject with him. No formal action was taken but it is likely that a committee, representative of all segments of the industry, will be created as an advisory group to assist President Miller with respect to future developments.

MILLER WANTS VIEWS

In a message being sent to each member of NAB this week, Justin Miller requests cooperation in bringing to his attention the membership's view with respect to NAB, its services and activities. Station managers are urged to give special attention to this message and to let Mr. Miller have the benefit of their thinking upon the subjects covered, following is the message:

"A Message to the Members of NAB"

"The morale of an organization such as the National Association of Broadcasters depends, largely, upon understanding between the different members of the Association and a belief that the Association is doing everything it can to serve their best interests. As a part of the process of securing such an understanding, it is, of course, highly necessary that your new President should, himself, understand the problems and needs of the industry and the desires of the members.

"To that end I request that you answer for me each of the three following questions:

"(1) What services, which NAB is now performing for you, do you value most highly?

"(2) What services, which NAB is now performing for you, should be done better?

"(3) What should NAB do for you which it is not doing at the present time?

"You will understand that as a Judge I became well accustomed to hearing both sides of contested cases. Please do not hesitate, therefore, to tell me frankly and fully just what you think, in answer to each question submitted.

"Thanking you for your assistance and with all good wishes, I am

(S.) Justin Miller."

November 2, 1945 — 500

PEABODY AWARDS DEADLINE

Athens, Ga.—The deadline for 1945 George Foster Peabody Radio Award entries will be January 7, 1946.

This is announced in a new pamphlet which has just been issued by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism and sent to all radio stations and listening post committees throughout the United States.

This year's Peabody selections will coincide with the 25th anniversary of broadcasting and therefore will, on this account, have added significance to the radio industry of this country and the world, Dean John E. Drewry of the Grady School pointed out.

Entries this year will be considered in seven classifications as follows:

1. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1945 by a regional station (above 1000 watts) which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community of region the station serves.
2. That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1945 by a local station (1000 watts or under) which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves.
3. Outstanding reporting and interpretation of the news.
4. Outstanding entertainment in drama.
5. Outstanding entertainment in music.
6. Outstanding educational program.
7. Outstanding children's program.

Recommendations of listen-post groups will be made to the national board through the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism. Similar committees have been set up in many of the institutions affiliated with the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. Their recommendations are handled in a similar manner.

Final selections are made by a University of Georgia faculty committee and a national advisory board headed by Edward Weeks, editor, Atlantic Monthly, Boston, and will be announced early in 1946.

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

November 4-10

*Radio's 25th
Anniversary*

SALUTES FROM OTHER NATIONS, INDUSTRY RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE SENT TO STATIONS

Congratulatory messages from England, France, Denmark, Australia, South Africa, China and Norway and a collection of material illustrating radio's quarter century of service to civic, military, government and social organizations of America went to all stations air mail Thursday, November 1, in Special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 23.

An interesting history of communications, prehistoric to present day, and a digest of salient facts about the American system of broadcasting made up sections 3 and 4 of this Bulletin, which should aid program and promo-

(Continued on next page)

tion departments in climaxing National Radio Week activities on and off the air.

The Bulletin called attention to the news value of the congratulations from other nations, which we hope resulted in their use by station news rooms upon receipt. NAB Friday released the story to all wire services and the general press.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Immediately following press time for the Bulletin, messages were received from Canada, Holland and Greece and incorporated in the NAB news release. See complete story repeated in this issue of Reports.

Even now, several days in advance of National Radio Week, the air has begun to resound with the story of Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary. The magnificent job promised the industry by the major network is becoming manifest. A mounting pile of station releases at NAB headquarters indicates that the story will also be given powerful local definition.

The impossibility of compiling a complete industry schedule of National Radio Week broadcasts and promotion activities at this time is no doubt appreciated by all. All stations, network affiliates and non-affiliates, are urged to cooperate in exchanging such schedules to the greatest possible extent, so that a full appreciation of the impact of this event upon the public may be derived.

NAB will attempt to collect for its permanent files all material connected with National Radio Week which can be procured from stations, networks and other participants.

BROADCASTERS OF WORLD JOIN AMERICAN RADIO IN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(As released by NAB News Bureau)

Poignant messages revealing the part which American radio played in keeping occupied countries informed and resolute during the war have been sent to Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, on the occasion of National Radio Week, November 4-10, Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Broadcasting in the United States. France, Denmark, Holland and Greece head the list with expressions of gratitude for the broadcast service rendered fallen countries during the dark days of world conquest. Appreciation of wartime cooperation is also registered by England, Canada, Australia, South Africa, China and Norway.

Complete texts of the messages follow:

... from FRANCE

"On the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of American Radio, I have the honor to address a brotherly salute from the French Radiodiffusion. Our people have not forgotten that the American Radio, during our terrible years of occupation, brought permanent comfort and confidence.

"You have helped us greatly to endure the worst sorrows and we thank you.

"In the future the Radio will serve to bring the peoples together. Be assured of our total collaboration in the service of peace.

"I personally hold the warmest recollections of our recent meeting in Paris.

Sincerely yours,
JEAN GUIGNEBERT."

... from DENMARK

"On occasion 25th Anniversary the Danish State Radio presents most cordial congratulations and best wishes for success and progress of American broadcasting companies in years to come. At same time we express deepfelt gratitude for the great help and encouragement which American broadcasts meant to Danish listeners during German occupation of Denmark and for American broadcasting companies readiness to offer broadcasting facilities to representatives of Denmark after liberation.

"As visible token of gratitude and joy the Danish State Radio will in near future for disposal of American Government present the American minister in Copenhagen with porcelain vase with inscription.

STATSRADIO DENMARK."

... from HOLLAND

"Holland's Provisional National Broadcasting Organization expresses most cordial feelings and congratulations on occasion Twenty-fifth Anniversary of broadcasting in United States. We take this opportunity to express profound thanks on behalf people of the Netherlands for U. S. stations' great contribution during past years of occupation in supplying our clandestine listeners with free world news and views. We thank you too for your broadcasts to our people in the Netherlands territories in the Pacific and in the Caribbean as well as the many Dutch in Latin America. May the close broadcasting link between Netherlands listeners all over the world and American broadcasters which was forged in times of war be continued and strengthened in the days of peace to the benefit of a better mutual understanding between our peoples.

HENK VAN DE BROEK, *Chief Herrijzentd*,
Nederland Broadcasting Station at Hilversum."

... from GREECE

"Greek National Broadcasting Institution participates wholeheartedly Twenty-fifth Anniversary, recalling with emotion contribution USA broadcasting in United Nations strife for freedom and independence. We address you warmest congratulations and best wishes.

DIRECTOR GENERAL PETIMEZAS."

... from ENGLAND

"On behalf of the British Broadcasting Corporation I cordially welcome this opportunity of sending to the National Association of Broadcasters a message of greeting and congratulation on the significant occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of radio broadcasting in the United States. We feel that wartime cooperation between our respective systems has rendered service to the cause of freedom and to the public of our own and other countries. We greatly hope that our continued association will in the future vigorously serve the cause of peace.

"It was our pleasure to meet you and your fellow members of the American radio industry during the recent radio executives tour. I would therefore take this occasion of recording our happy memories of that visit.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. HALEY, *Director General*."

"May I respectfully add felicitations and good wishes of New York Office of BBC.

CHARLES BREWER, *North American Director*."

... from CANADA

"On this occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of broadcasting in the United States may we extend to you congratulations on the magnificent service performed during that period with best wishes for even greater service and prosperity in the years to come.

HOWARD B. CHASE, *Chairman*,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation."

... from AUSTRALIA

"Australian Radio sends warmest greetings and congratulations great American broadcasting services this
(Continued on next page)

significant anniversary. War gave broadcasting in Pacific its biggest job yet. If we in Australia were able succeed war-radio it was largely due cooperation our American friends. No selfishness or advantage was allowed to interfere with exchange of ideas of technical information and facilities of programmes of personnel. What you had you gave us, what we had we gave you in finest spirit team work.

"Broadcasting has assumed new vast importance but will be able to serve its great purpose fully only if international cooperation forced in war is carried into peace.

"My fervent wish is for close 'Australiamerican' radio relations.

RICHARD BOYER, Chairman,
Australian Broadcasting Commission."

... from SOUTH AFRICA

"On behalf of the Board of Governors, the Director-General and staff of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the Chairman, Professor Leo Fouche, sends greetings from Johannesburg, South Africa, to Judge Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the birth of broadcasting in the United States of America. Co-operation between United States broadcasting and that in South Africa goes back the whole of twenty years when a phonograph record made in Cape Town by the staff of the Cape Town Broadcasting Station was sent to the famous KDKA, from where it was broadcast and heard well in this country—half across the world. Best of luck or, in our other official language—Afrikaan—'Veels geluk,' (Pronounced 'fils kheluk.')

Sincerely yours,

H. M. MOOLMAN, Director."

... from CHINA

"It has been well known that a broadcasting facility is by any means an effective tool for the promotion of education—and for the harmony of mankind—really an essential requirement for the enlightenment of world civilization. The elevation of the United States of America to the position of a leading nation is due mainly—or at least a good part—to your bright achievement during the past twenty-five years.

"I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt admiration of the brilliant effort you have thus undertaken—and to congratulate your forthcoming Twenty-fifth Anniversary of broadcasting in the United States which will date a brighter prospect of your future contribution to the whole world.

FUNG CHIEN, Director of XGOY,
Chungking."

... from NORWAY

"We tender our warmest congratulations on occasion Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the beginning of broadcasting in the United States. I send you personally my best wishes remembering your kindness to me in New York 1940.

SUNDT, Director General,
Norwegian State Broadcasting."

PRESENTATION OF STATUETTE TO INDUSTRY WEDNESDAY, 8:00-8:30 P.M., EST., MUTUAL

(As released by NAB News Bureau)

As the climax to a thirty minute musical salute to twenty-five years of American radio, 8:00-8:30 P. M., EST, Wednesday, November 7, especially produced by Mutual Broadcasting System for the occasion, R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers Association, will present to Justin Miller, NAB President, on behalf of the radio industry, a silver statuette commemorating twenty-five years of public service. The presentation will highlight National Radio Week, November 4-10, Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The musical program will originate in New York Mutual

Studios, with the presentation ceremonies taking place in Washington and picked up by WOL for the network.

The statuette will be installed in NAB Washington headquarters. Silver embossed duplicates are to be presented to individual stations and networks in local ceremonies during National Radio Week. A party of RMA officials and broadcasters will be present for the Washington occasion.

JUSTIN MILLER SPEAKER FOR "RADIO DAY" AT WASHINGTON ADVERTISING CLUB

Justin Miller, NAB President, accompanied by Congressmen, FCC commissioners, representatives of Washington stations and network headquarters, led a delegation upon invitation of the Advertising Club of Washington, D. C., Tuesday, October 30, to participate in "Radio Day," club recognition of National Radio Week.

Justin Miller delivered the address for the occasion, which dealt with the broadcasters tour of Europe in August and early September of this year. He described conditions in the war-torn countries and dwelt in some detail upon the types of broadcasting practiced in other nations.

Matt Meyer, Advertising Club President, preceded Judge Miller with a tribute to a quarter century of broadcasting in the United States. Carleton Smith, WRC, and Carl Burkland, WTOP, were active as club members in arrangements for and presentation of the program, respectively.

WOMEN PLAN PROGRAMS AND MEETINGS FOR RADIO WEEK

Women's interest in radio's 25th anniversary will be covered during National Radio Week from coast to coast. On November 5th every AWD member on 425 stations will feature special guests who will pay tribute to radio. All during the week their women's programs will carry information and unusual features. Harriet Gormley of Westinghouse has prepared a special script for AWD's use.

In addition, most national presidents of women's organizations will be brought to the microphone wherever they are on tour. CBS will carry a network show featuring the following prominent personalities: Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking from New York; Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss, President of the National League of Women Voters, speaking from Washington, and Mrs. Allan H. Means, President, National Girl Scouts, speaking from Salt Lake City.

Radio Councils in all parts of the country are setting up special celebrations—notably Minnesota where 22,000 persons at the St. Paul Institute will hold all day sessions with network shows originating from the stage.

Most National organization magazines are carrying articles about Radio National Week. The United Council of Church Women passed the following resolution:

"The United Council of Church Women in its National Board Meeting in Washington, D. C., October 23-26 speaks its gratitude for the many courtesies radio has shown to the organization both nationally and in local communities. This group representing ten million Protestant church women add their good wishes to those of the many friends of radio on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary.

"It further urges the careful guarding of the freedom of the air in this new and epochal era which is opened before us. Radio is so influential a channel in the building of goodwill among nations and peace upon the earth that it seems imperative it should be kept available to those whose efforts are directed to this end. May selfish inter-

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ests never control the God-given ether waves whose secret He has permitted man to discover and use, but may they be kept filled with high ideals and honest facts, governed by the moral laws well known to man.

"We believe that only the power of the spirit can control the power of the atom. Radio diffuses *spirit* into the hearts and homes of mankind. May it be the spirit of understanding and unselfish consideration of man for man and nation for nation, and of man for God."

Citizens Radio Committee

On November 10th a Citizens Radio Anniversary Committee sponsored by many national organizations will give a luncheon at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. The following speakers representing various walks of life will pay tribute to American radio: Greetings—Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York; Mr. Frank Braucher, President, Periodical Publisher's Association of America; Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Jane Cowl; Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Kermit Eby, Educational Director, National Congress of Industrial Organizations; Dr. James L. Ellenwood; Dr. Howard Hanson, President, National Music Council; Walter Hoving, President; Lord & Taylor; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University; Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York; Senator Wayne L. Morse; Mr. Justin Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters; Paul Porter, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; Dorothy Thompson.

A bound volume of 100 letters of tribute to radio's public service from national organizations will be presented to NAB's President, Mr. Justin Miller, by the luncheon chairman, Mrs. Luella Laudin, Radio Chairman, National Council of Women.

ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE SCHEDULED

As part of organized women's participation on radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary, three national presidents will pay tribute to the American System of Broadcasting over the Columbia network November 5th at 4:30-4:45 E. S. T. Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity, of NAB, will emcee the show which features: Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking from New York; Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss, President, National League of Women Voters, speaking from Washington, and Mrs. Allan H. Means, President, National Girl Scouts, speaking from Salt Lake City.

In addition, about ten other national presidents will be featured on programs throughout the country as part of the Listener Activity Division celebration project.

CHURCH WOMEN SPEAK

The United Council of Church Women in its National Board Meeting in Washington, D. C., October 23-26 bespeaks its gratitude for the many courtesies radio has shown to the organization both nationally and in local communities. "This group representing ten million Protestant church women," said the statement, "add their good wishes to those of the many friends of radio on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

"It further urges the careful guarding of the freedom of the air in this new and epochal era which is opened before us. Radio is so influential a channel in the building of goodwill among nations and peace upon the earth that it seems imperative it should be kept available to those whose efforts are directed to this end. May selfish interests never control the God-given ether waves whose secret He has permitted man to discover and use, but may they be kept filled with high ideals and honest facts, governed by the moral laws well known to man.

"We believe that only the power of the spirit can control the power of the atom. Radio diffuses *spirit* into the hearts and homes of mankind. May it be the spirit of understanding and unselfish consideration of man for man and nation for nation, and of man for God"

P. T. A. SALUTES RADIO ANNIVERSARY

The following article appears in the "National Congress Bulletin" of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers:

"Twenty-five Years Old

"The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of radio will be observed November 4-10 this year. Many tributes might be paid to radio as an essential freedom of American life, but P. T. A. associations can best commemorate this birthday week by focusing interest on:

1. The new role of radio education in the classroom. Educational broadcasts are growing in popularity and effectiveness, and television holds a promising future as a teaching aid.

2. The expanded use of radio in presenting courses for public school teachers who might otherwise be denied professional improvement because of travel limitations. To these teachers in remote sections, radio offers new possibilities for college credit through cooperative plans with the extension division of colleges or universities.

3. The increasing influence of radio in promoting international friendliness—a closer kinship that can help to build a world of good will."

WHOM RADIO WEEK PROGRAM STARS NANCY CARROLL

New York, N. Y.—Lovely Nancy Carroll of screen and radio, and David Ross, Jr., son of the well-known David Ross, will be heard in "Twenty-five Years of Radio" inaugurating National Radio Week over WHOM on Sunday, Nov. 4.

IRE WINTER TECHNICAL MEETING

Four major features are scheduled to mark the 33rd annual Winter Technical Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers at the Astor Hotel, January 23 to 26, 1946, it was announced today by Edward J. Content, chairman in charge of all arrangements for the meeting.

First of the major features will be the annual banquet held Thursday, January 24, at which a speaker of national prominence will address the members and their visitors. In addition, there will be entertainment highlights. At this function also, two major annual awards are scheduled to be made; the Institute Medal of Honor awarded in recognition of distinguished service in radio communications, and the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize made "to a member of the Institute who has made public during the recent past an important contribution to radio communications." Announcement will then be made of the appointment of new fellows to the Institute, and the president of the Institute, Dr. William L. Everitt, will address the convention and hand the gavel to the Institute's newly elected incoming president.

Next major feature, according to Donald H. Miller, chairman in charge of Special Features, will be the annual President's Luncheon held Friday, January 25, honoring the incoming president.

One of the big events of the Meeting will be the greatly expanded main commercial exhibits. For this purpose all of one floor and part of another in the Astor Hotel have been reserved. It is expected that 150 firms or more will take part in this mammoth show, according to Henry F. (Hank) Scarr, chairman in charge of exhibits. This will constitute for the industry the first trade showing

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of postwar radio equipment and parts. This year, there will be no standard size for any exhibit, and firms may make their exhibits any size they desire within reasonable limits. It is felt by the Institute that the greatest service will accrue to the manufacturers by thus enabling them to show their products.

Finally, the major features of every annual meeting—the reading of scientific papers and the sessions and symposiums on the latest electronic developments—are expected to take on particular significance this year with papers on many vital subjects hitherto restricted by military security. Tentative subjects scheduled for the meeting, Dr. A. E. Harrison, chairman in charge of Papers, announced, will include: Broadcasting, Frequency Modulation and Television; Navigational Aids; Communications and Relay Links; Radar; Industrial Electronics; Testing Equipment; new developments in Panoramic Reception; Microwave Measuring Devices; Broadcast Receivers; Vacuum Tubes; Antennas and Radio Wave Propagation. As is customary, all papers will have been presented for the first time at this Meeting and none will have been published before in any form. Dr. Harrison further declared that while two technical sessions will be run simultaneously in accordance with last year's successful plan, the papers and sessions will be so arranged that important sessions and expositions on the same subjects or related subjects will not conflict.

It is contemplated that the Institute will run organized inspection trips to points of interest throughout the city for out-of-town members.

The Institute of Radio Engineers enters its 33rd Winter session with a membership of more than 16,000 throughout the world, the largest in its history. Of this total, more than 12,000 members are in the United States.

MANAGEMENT STUDY PROPOSED

At a meeting of the Small Market Stations Committee in Washington (Oct. 25-26), a management study of small market stations was proposed as an NAB project.

The study would consist of a thorough review of management practices in a dozen selected small market stations, chosen to represent various geographical regions, size of city and station power. Findings would be published in a small market stations' management manual, for distribution to NAB members in this category.

The proposal was presented by Committee Chairman Marshall Pengra to Justin Miller, NAB President, who authorized its presentation to the NAB Board as a project for 1946.

ADVERTISING BIBLIOGRAPHY

A supply of a new bibliography, "100 Books on Advertising," compiled by Professor E. K. Johnston of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, has been received by the Department of Broadcast Advertising. A copy will be sent free to any NAB member upon request.

SALES MANAGERS MEETINGS

NAB Sales Managers will hold a series of subcommittee meetings, and a meeting of the executive committee in New York City the week of November 26. The schedule:

- Nov. 26—NAB Subcommittee on Standard Contract Form
 - Nov. 27—NAB Standard Contract Subcommittee to meet with AAAA Time Buyers Subcommittee
 - Nov. 28—Advertising Agency Recognition Subcommittee
 - Nov. 28—Audience Measurement Information Subcommittee
 - Nov. 29-30—Sales Managers Executive Committee
- All meetings will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM COORDINATION

To bring about a method whereby Government campaigns may be coordinated, since the abolishment of the OWI office of Program Coordination, there has been created within the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion of a small department through which Government programs will be cleared.

H. Andrew (Drew) Dudley, Jr., formerly head of the OWI Campaign Department and prior to that with the Wrigley organization and more recently out of the Navy, has been named to coordinate the activity. He will work with the War Advertising Council and other appropriate organizations.

FCC ESTABLISHES NEW LABORATORY DIVISION

The Federal Communications Commission has announced the establishment of a Laboratory Division within its Engineering Department.

The new division will study the civilian uses of radar as they affect frequency allocations, will conduct wave propagation and allocation studies, develop new monitoring equipment, test all types of transmitters for type approval, test diathermy and industrial heating equipment.

Chief of the Laboratory Division will be Charles A. Elert, who is now technical supervisor of the Radio Intelligence Division (RID). Willmar K. Roberts, engineer-in-charge of the Laurel (Md.) Laboratory of the Field Division of the Engineering Department, will be assistant chief.

Functions of the new division will be correlated with the work of the Technical Information Division and other divisions of the Engineering Department.

"The recent FM hearings demonstrated the need for the type of work which the Laboratory Division will do on wave propagation," George Adair, Chief Engineer, pointed out today. "The information developed by other groups was either too general or too restrictive to serve the purposes of the hearings. Adequate information would have enabled us to shorten the hearings at a substantial saving of time and money to both the Government and industry."

Testing of diathermy equipment will be done to prevent such apparatus from interfering with radio communications. The Commission recently emphasized that diathermy equipment manufactured since May 25 of this year will be required to operate within the three frequency bands designated for that purpose in the Frequency Allocation Report of that date with reasonable suppression of harmonic radiations. The Commission also stipulated that if the equipment is operated outside those bands, it must be operated in accordance with prescribed engineering standards to prevent interference to the various communication services including military, police, aircraft, and other services of particular importance in safeguarding life and property. Equipment manufactured prior to the above date will be permitted to operate indefinitely as in the past except that where interference will result from such operation steps necessary to eliminate the interference will be required.

Pending the promulgation and adoption of Standards of Good Engineering Practice, the Commission will test for type-approval diathermy equipment submitted by manufacturers designed to operate within one or more of the frequency bands allocated for such equipment. Equipment found to be capable of operation within one or more of such bands with reasonable suppression of harmonic radiations will be included in a list made available to the public. Although inclusion of equipment on the Commission's list of type-approved equipment will not constitute a guarantee of performance, it will afford the purchaser reasonable assurance that under normal operating condi-

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tions the listed equipment can be expected to operate within a band or bands allocated for such equipment.

Mr. Ellert was graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1922, and received his degree in electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University in 1925. He joined the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh as an engineer in the educational department in the same year, specializing in developmental radio engineering work including pioneering in frequency modulation and television. At various times he served as assistant chief engineer of KDKA, engineer-in-charge of the Radio Transmitting Laboratory, radio engineer of the Experimental and Developmental Section and radio engineer of the Marine Transmitter section.

In 1930, after an eight month period as instructor in radio theory and operation at a commercial radio school, he was appointed radio inspector with the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, which is now the Federal Communications Commission. In 1937 he was appointed inspector-in-charge of the Third Radio District with headquarters at Baltimore.

When the National Defense Operations Section of the Commission was organized in 1940, he was made supervisor of the Central Atlantic States Area and successively held the positions of Traveling Supervisor-instructor and Technical Supervisor in the Radio Intelligence Division. He has been in charge of training new personnel for the RID, the special classes held for the military and for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs involving selected Latin-American radio representatives.

Mr. Ellert has directed many field investigations leading to the seizure of the operators of illegal or clandestine radio stations.

As a hobby, Mr. Ellert has taken all the courses given by the U. S. Power Squadron in piloting and celestial navigation work and has been an instructor in these subjects for several years.

He is an associate member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and has served as chairman of the Baltimore section of that organization. He is a resident of Baltimore.

The Laboratory Division will be located on the Commission's reservation at Laurel, Maryland.

8 MORE SHOWS FOR GLOBAL BROADCAST

More "Music from Your Hometown" programs have been shipped to Armed Forces Radio Service.

WBAP—Fort Worth

Ed Lally, program manager, on October 25, shipped four programs in the "Music from Your Hometown" series. Talent included WBAP's 20-piece staff orchestra, directed by Gene Baugh, and such local singers and personalities, all familiar to Texans and men trained in Texas, as Dorothy Rouselle, Jack Gipson, Allen (Snuffy) Klaus, George (Pappy) McCullough, and Lee (Red) Woodward. Programs were produced by Gene Hall.

This Week's Completions

WBAP is completing three more "Music from Your Hometown" programs, this week, making seven in all. Included are the following groups: Parker Wilson and "The Coffee Grinders" (novelty musical combination); "The Red Hawks" (Hill-billy), and "The Chuck Wagon Gang" (singers of folk songs).

WGBS—Miami

General Manager Bob Venn selected former serviceman Dead Hudson and his orchestra to record WGBS's first "Music from Your Hometown" program. The recording

was cut in the Frolics Club, located in Miami on Biscayne Bay. This was a favorite spot for thousands of GIs and officers who trained in Miami. Mr. Venn is planning the second "Music from Your Hometown" program during the early part of November.

FIRST REPORTS COMING NEXT WEEK

All stations were mailed No. 2 Victory Loan "Telling the World" reporting form on Wednesday. Mailing date was advanced because the envelope also carried the state itineraries of the six Victory Loan Special Trains.

"Telling the World" report No. 1 should be mailed Monday, Nov. 5; reports for the five other weeks of the campaign on successive Mondays.

Week by week calculations of broadcast support to the Victory Loan will be released as soon as completed.

FACSIMILE

The following editorial concerning Facsimile appeared in the Oct. 18 edition of the Pittsfield, Mass., *Berkshire Eagle*:

"A revolution in newspaper printing and distribution may be at hand. Radio processes already proved practical may supplant in the course of a few years the present expensive stereotyping machinery and rotary presses and print the day's paper in the house of the subscriber. . . .

"Such a possibility, or rather a strong probability, puts newspaper publishers face to face with a situation. If they do not provide themselves with the coming medium of reproduction and transmission, they face the contingency of waking up some morning and finding an important and expensive part of their mechanical plants obsolete and the newspaper business taken over by an adjacent radio station. The acquisition of radio facilities, therefore, does not mean that the newspapers are trying to take over radio, but that they are recognizing the probability that radio transmission may soon comprise an essential part of newspaper publishing. The acquisition by a newspaper of an FM station is almost purely defensive.

"What the ultimate effect on journalism will be is unpredictable. . . . The relatively modest investment required to found a newspaper may encourage more entrepreneurs, with the result that the present decline in the number of daily newspapers may be arrested, local monopolies abolished and three papers bloom in areas where only one now exists. Such long-term effects lie in the area of speculation. The use of radio as a necessary accessory of newspaper publishing appears neither remote nor subject to question."

MORE COMMENT ON PETRILLO

Widespread editorial attention has been accorded James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, and his recent ultimatum (NAB REPORTS, p. 483) demanding double orchestras on programs simultaneously broadcast over AM and FM Stations.

Under the heading "Petrillo Techniques", the following editorial appeared in the *Washington Post* on Monday (29):

"Mr. James Caesar Petrillo's latest ultimatum is addressed to the broadcasting companies. He has informed them that if duplicate programs are carried simultaneously by both standard and FM stations, twice the number of musicians must be employed. This simple formula for providing more useless jobs for his union will doubtless bring down an avalanche of angry denunciation on the head of Mr. Petrillo, who has shown that he can 'take it.' But the head of the musicians' union is merely a convenient scapegoat. He differs in no essential respect from countless labor leaders who conceive it to be their duty to hold jobs and create jobs for their following. The restrictions imposed by unions in the form of 'feather-bed' rules

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and the numerous devices employed to obstruct or limit the use of labor-saving machinery are of a piece with Mr. Petrillo's job-creating tactics.

"In our opinion a vote of thanks is due Mr. Petrillo for the dramatic way in which he has brought to public attention the need for a new approach to the employment problems presented by technological changes that both create and destroy jobs. Labor leaders of his ilk can and do impede progress for a time by doggedly monopolizing the gains resulting from improved processes. Ultimately, to be sure, everyone suffers from such wastage of manpower, since it is only through efficient utilization of labor that we can ever hope to attain the high degree of national prosperity that is our aim. Nevertheless, these long-run objectives cannot be expected to guide the conduct of union leaders whose prestige depends upon what they accomplish here and now for their members. Under such conditions the problem presented by socially outrageous union demands cannot be solved by merely calling for 'responsible' labor leadership. The leaders are already responsible according to their limited rights.

"Public sentiment is gradually being aroused to resist policies and practices that unduly restrain production or seek to monopolize the benefits of progress. In an atmosphere of public enlightenment labor leaders will then have an opportunity to display those qualities of statesmanship that are now conspicuous by their absence. Under existing conditions the odds greatly favor the leader who, like Mr. Petrillo, is willing to exploit the public for the sake of securing passing gains for his union."

KGW ANNOUNCER WINS AWARD

According to advice from Thelma Agosti, Publicity Director for Radio Station KGW, Philip Irwin, a member of that station's announcing staff, has been awarded the H. P. Davis National Memorial Announcers Award for 1945.

NAB DIRECTOR HAS UNIQUE PROGRAM

The unique and outstanding public service program presented for fifteen years under the heading "WQAM COMMENTATOR" is back on its regularly scheduled spot Saturday evenings at 6:15.

This program is prepared by F. W. Borton, president of the Miami Broadcasting Company, and NAB 5th District Director.

While its name would indicate a commentary on the news, it actually is a public service program as it deals with the analyzing of community planning, civic welfare and development of the city's economic possibilities. It has been active in the development of airports, harbors, railroad terminals—all projects in general concerning South Florida.

This program has received the commendation of all segments of the communities, of the cities and counties within the station's listening area. Thousands of letters coming from all strata of the economic, cultural, and political population of Southern Florida have commended the program.

The new series will emphasize post-war development of the area.

"TEEN AGE PROGRAMS", RADIO COUNCIL SUBJECT

Bill Slater, sports commentator and moderator of WOR's "It's Up to Youth" and "Opinion Requested", and Elizabeth Woodward whose program for teen-agers is broadcast over WJZ, were the speakers on a program called "Teen-age Programs, Real and Imaginary", presented by the Radio Council of N. J. on October 18th in Newark.

Others taking part were Ted Webb, program manager of WPAT, who described the Junior Achievement program "High School Reporter", and Robert B. MacDougall, educational director of WAAT, who commented on his station's new series, "Junior Town Meeting of the Air."

A large group of young people from Central High School, Newark, wound up the program with three dramatic sketches in radio form, directed by Miss Julia Mitchell and introduced by Mr. Alexander Lewis of the English department of the school.

WRVA ANNOUNCES NEW SPECIAL EVENTS DEPARTMENT

Richmond, Va., Nov. 1—C. T. Lucy, manager of WRVA has announced the appointment of Jack Stone as director of a new special events department.

Stone recently returned from the southwest Pacific where he served as WRVA war correspondent.

The primary purpose of this new department at WRVA will be to maintain continuous contacts with civic, fraternal, military, trade and other organizations in order to develop outstanding broadcasts over WRVA in the interest of the city and the state.

BROADCAST FROM SUBMARINE

Newark, N. J.—From the vantage point of a submarine's conning tower, WAAT broadcast a description of President Truman's Navy Day Review of the fleet Saturday, October 27, from 4:15 to 4:30 P.M. The unusual broadcast was shortwaved to WAAT'S transmitter from the USS Cravalle, anchored in the Hudson River just south of the George Washington Bridge.

The Cravalle, commissioned in June, 1943, is credited with 24 Jap ships, totaling 115,000 tons, in seven Pacific patrols. For her work on patrol the sub was awarded a Navy Unit Commendation. Her present skipper is Commander Everett H. Steinmetz, who wears a Navy Cross and a gold star for her last two war patrols.

WTOP BIRTHDAY CAKE CONTEST

Washington, D. C.—It was a happy birthday for station WTOP Oct. 22, with the studios looking like a small boy's dream—adorned with scores of good old-fashioned home-baked cakes entered in the WTOP 13th birthday cake-baking contests. The \$50 first prize winner was a delightful little lady, who won a second prize in last year's contest with the same type cake, a frothy angel cake with clouds of white and pink icing.

The prize winning cake was chosen as "perfect" by Cabinet members' wives, including Mrs. Robert Hannegan, Mrs. Tom Clark, Mrs. Lewis Schwellenbach, Mrs. James Byrnes, Mrs. Robert Patterson, and Mrs. Clinton Anderson, along with Elinor Lee, WTOP's women's program director; Mary Turner, director of a local electric power company's home service department and five other noted home economists.

After the judging, the cakes were whisked to service hospitals in the Washington area for parties for wounded G. I.'s.

Five second prizes of \$10 each were awarded.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, November 5.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- WPAB**—Pedro Juan Serralles (transferor), Juan Alberto Wirshing, et al (transferees), Portorican American Broadcasting Co., Inc. (licensee), Ponce, P. R.—Granted consent to acquisition of control of Portorican American Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station WPAB by Juan Alberto Wirshing, Arturo Gallardo, Mrs. Porrata Doria, Carlos Clavell and Rafael Lopez Zapata (transferees), from Pedro Juan Serralles (transferor). (B-TC-458)
- WAAT**—Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J.—Granted additional 60 days within which to comply with the condition in the Commission's grant of its application for modification of license (B1-ML-1116) pertaining to maintenance of required field intensities.
- KFVD**—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Cal.—Granted construction permit to install new transmitter, increase power from 1 to 5 KW. and change transmitter location.
- KEVR**—Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Granted special service authorization to permit broadcasting as a public service and without charge, information to longshoremen at 3:45 p.m. daily in accordance with the requests of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board, for a period of 6 months.

LICENSES

Granted extension of following relay broadcast station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending receipt and/or determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event beyond January 1, 1946:

KABJ, KQV, KAQW, KAQX, Central States Broadcasting Co.; **KIIS**, Harris County Broadcast Co.; **WBGL**, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co.; **KALO**, Intermountain Broadcasting Corp.; **WAFK**, A. Frank Katzentine; **WAXJ**, Lamar Life Insurance Co.; **WMVB**, Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp.; **WAFY, WAFZ**, Minnesota Broadcasting Corp.; **KADB, KBLE, KIFO**, Nichols and Warhner, Inc.; **WAOE**, Martin R. O'Brien; **WAXH, WSCC**, Savannah Broadcasting Co.; **KIEF, KIEG**, Seattle Broadcasting Co.; **WATS**, Allen T. Simmons; **KAAD**, Tarrant Broadcasting Co.; **WIPL**, WIPM; **WNEI, WFBM**, Inc.; **WSMA, WSMC, WSMB**, Inc.; **KWRD**, City of Dallas, Tex.; **WJYK**, Findlay Radio Co.

Granted further extension of following relay broadcast station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of license in no event later than January 1, 1946:

KIHL, KFAB Broadcasting Co.; **KABE, KAIE, KSTP**, Inc.; **WNBJ**, National Broadcasting Co., Inc.; **KBIC, KBID, KNEF**, Radio Service Corp. of Utah; **WAIO, WELR, WDZ** Broadcasting Co.; **WBGM**, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.; **WAAH**, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp.; **WMWA, WOKO**, Inc.; **WCBE**, Southeastern Broadcasting Co.

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1947.

MISCELLANEOUS

KHQ—Louis Wasmer (transferor), KHQ, Inc. (transferee), Spokane, Wash.—Adopted an order denying petition to amend its application for transfer of control of KHQ, Inc., without prejudice however, to the right of petitioners to request dismissal of their application (B5-TC-443), and to file a new application for trans-

fer of control of KHQ, Inc., to Spokane Chronical Company, Spokane, Washington, in accordance with the terms of its new agreement with that company.

Independent Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—Granted motion for leave to amend its application for construction permit (Docket 6734); accepted the amendment and removed the same from the hearing docket.

Roy F. Thompson, tr/as Thompson Broadcasting Co., Altoona, Pa.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for construction permit, and accepted said amendment. (Docket 6698).

George H. Thomas, et al, d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for new station (Docket 7677), and the hearing now scheduled for November 1 was continued to December 3, 1945.

WEQR—Eastern Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., area of Goldsboro, N. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new relay broadcast station. (B3-LRE-443)

W1XHR—Harvey Radio Labs., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized new developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date only from November 6, 1945 to May 6, 1946. (B1-MPEX-23)

W1XMR—Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Framington, Mass.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized a new developmental broadcast station: license granted on experimental basis only, conditionally. (B1-LEX-31)

W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station: license granted upon an experimental basis only, conditionally. (B1-LVB-63)

W8XGZ—Gus Zuharis, near Charleston, W. Va.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, for change in transmitter site and extension of completion date from October 1 to December 30, 1945. (B2-MPVB-139)

WHBB—WHBB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H.—Denied special service authorization to operate with power of 500 watts from local sunset to 6:30 p.m., EST, during the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1945, and Jan. and Feb., 1946 in order to continue present operating schedule.

WAIT—Gene T. Dyer, et al, d/b as Radio Station WAIT, Chicago, Ill.—Denied special service authorization to commence operation not later than 7 a.m., CST, during those months in which local sunrise occurs later than 7 a. m. CST and to cease operation not later than 6 p.m. CST during those months in which sunset at Dallas, Texas, is earlier than 6 p.m. CST, for a period not to exceed 6 months.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

630 Kilocycles

WTMA—Atlantic Coast Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1250 to 630 kc., and make changes in directional antenna for night use. Amended: to request increase in power from 1 KW. to 5 KW., install new transmitter, changes in directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

660 Kilocycles

KOIN—KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Construction permit to change frequency from 970 to 660 kc., increase power from 5 KW. to 25 KW., install new equipment and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use. Amended: to change power to 50 KW., change type of transmitter, changes in directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

910 Kilocycles

KALL—Abrelia S. Hinckley, George C. Hatch and Wilda Gene Hatch, d/b as Salt Lake City Broadcasting Co., (Continued on next page)

Salt Lake City, Utah.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3701 as modified) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

KALL—Abrelia S. Hinckley, George C. Hatch and Wilda Gene Hatch, d/b as Salt Lake City Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1050 Kilocycles

NEW—Edmund Scott, Gordon D. France, Hugh H. Smith and Merwyn F. Planting, a partnership d/b as San Mateo, County Broadcasters, San Mateo, Calif. (P. O. 110 Cambridge St., San Francisco, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1050 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1210 Kilocycles

WCAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Penna.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3897) which authorized changes in transmitting equipment.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Mitchell G. Meyers, Reuben E. Aronheim and Milton H. Meyers, Waterbury, Conn. (P. O. 182 Grand St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Bernard Lee Blum, Waterbury, Conn. (P. O. 102 S. Main St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1250 Kilocycles

NEW—Midwest Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1250 kc., power of 5 KW. and unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna at night. Amended: re change in type of transmitter and changes in directional antenna for day and night use.

1330 Kilocycles

NEW—Joseph Gardberg & Sam J. Ripps d/b as Mobile Broadcasting Co., Mobile, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency to 1330 kc., power to 5 KW., change type of transmitter, install directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter and studio locations.

1340 Kilocycles

WFEB—Alabama Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.—Authority to install new automatic frequency control unit.

WFEB—Alabama Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3907) which authorized move of transmitter.

NEW—Old Pueblo Broadcasting Co., Tucson, Ariz. (P. O. 77 N. Court St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1360 Kilocycles

NEW—McKeesport Radio Co., McKeesport, Penna. (P. O. 307 Fifth Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1360 kc., power of 1 KW. and daytime hours of operation.

1400 Kilocycles

WJHO—Yetta G. Samford, C. S. Shealy, Thomas D. Samford, Jr., d/b as Opelika-Auburn Broadcasting Co., Opelika, Ala.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Thomas H. Todd, Bertram Bank, Lamar Branscomb and Jeff Coleman, d/b as Tuscaloosa Broadcasting Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala. (c/o T. H. Todd, 1077 Queen City Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church (M. A. Sitten, Agent), Richmond, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3638 as modified) which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, change hours of operation, change in transmitting equipment and antenna and change in transmitter location.

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church (M. A. Sitten, Agent), Richmond, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WLEE—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3644 as modified) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WLEE—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Muscogee Broadcasting Co., a partnership composed of F. R. Pidcock, Sr., R. C. Dunlap, Jr., F. R. Pidcock, Jr., Beecher Hayford and James M. Wilder, Columbus, Ga. (P. O. Fourth National Bank)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—W. O. Pape tr/as Pape Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla. (P. O. 106 St. Joseph St., Mobile, Ala.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Frankfort Broadcasting Co., Frankfort, Ky. (P. O. 317 Ann St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—William L. Klein, Oak Park, Ill. (P. O. 64 East Lake St., Chicago 8, Ill.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1550 Kilocycles

NEW—Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1550 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation. Amended: re changes in transmitting equipment.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Knight Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill. (P. O. 44 E. Exchange St., Akron, O.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #63 (100.5 mc.).

NEW—Lee Radio, Inc., Mason City, Iowa (P. O. 12 Second St., N.E.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 27,800 square miles.

NEW—Harvey Radio Laboratories, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. (P. O. 447 Concord Ave.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #21 (92.1 mc.) with coverage of 5,299 square miles.

NEW—N.M.U. Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (346 W. 17th St.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 8,500 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Allegheny Broadcasting Corp., Pittsburgh, Penna. (P. O. 196 Union Trust Bldg.)—Construction permit
(Continued on next page)

for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #6 (82-88 mc.) with ESR of 1805.

NEW—Institutum Divi Thomae Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio (P. O. 1840 Madison Road)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (66-72 mc.) with ESR of 2503.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION

KSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa—Modification of construction permit (B4-PED-28 as modified) for extension of completion date.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

E. S. Ullman-Allied Company, Inc., 131 West 30th Street, New York, importing and distributing animal skins or peltries, is charged in the complaint with misrepresentation of its products. (5397)

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulation:

Arnold, Schwinn & Company, Inc., 1718 North Kildare Avenue, Chicago, manufacturing and distributing bicycles which were advertised as "Schwinn-built bicycles guaranteed for life," has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from using the words "guaranteed for life" or "lifetime guarantee," alone or in connection with other words to describe its bicycles; or otherwise representing directly or by implication, that the bicycles are unconditionally guaranteed for life, unless it does in fact make, without expense to any owner thereof, any repairs or replacement of parts which may be necessitated during the life of such owner by any cause other than wilful damage or abuse. (4113)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

Table of Contents January—October

	Page
ALLOCATIONS	
Arguments Under Way	86
Confidential Material Released	405
Developments	39
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Files	69
OWI Allocations and Clearances End Sept. 15	387
Panel 4 Memo—Brief on Allocations	235
Panel 4, RTPB, Heard in Oral Argument	246
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4

A. F. OF M.	Page
Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Court Restricts AFM	352
Decision and Order of NLRB	133
KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
John L. Lewis Following in Petrillo's Footsteps	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Rebukes Petrillo	133
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Newspaper Comments	483
Petrillo After Television	85
Petrillo and Congress	85
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84
Petrillo Bans Interlochen	49
Petrillo Stymies FM	483
Petrillo To Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Interlochen	50

BROADCAST ADVERTISING

Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning—By Paul Hollister	85
Boost Sales with Radio	486
Broadcast Advertising Bulletin Planned	380
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
National Marketing Forum	456
Sales Managers Resolutions	84
See Public Service Era Coming	237

BROADCAST MEASUREMENT

Board Representation	439
District Meetings Report	83
New Peak Reached in District 1	93

DEFENSE

Anniversary War Bond Auction	237
Baking Industry Backs 7th War Loan	166
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
Broadcastings War Record	187
Censorship Relaxed	186
Cobb Reports to 5th District	473
Competition for Bond Sales Honors	473
Complete Flint "Let's Go to Town" Show	316
Discussion of G.I. Bill of Rights Gets Results	374
Dollar Value 7th War Loan Support by Stations, Networks, Advertisers	293
Enemy Still Listens	146
"Even 'Damned Yankees' Applauded WOAI Global Show"	273
Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261
Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250
Fun in Fairmont Sells Bonds	305
Global Show Cheers Fighters on Okinawa	197
Global Shows, Begin 2nd Year	428
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40
Industry Takes on Second Job for Overseas Military Personnel	313
International Broadcast for "Canada Day in Rochester"	260
KECA Programs to Armed Forces	473
KOIL Lists Bond Buyers	286
KROW, KLX, KWBR Shows Heard	294
"Let's Go to Town" Global Shows Produced	42, 52, 58, 86, 95, 108, 115, 125
"Let's Go to Town" Invitation to do a Job	406
"Let's Go To Town" Programs Thrill Our Fighters	146, 175
"Let's Go to Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	96
"Let's Go to Town" Shows Draw Praise	137, 158
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24
"Let's Go To Town" Shows on the Up	382
Loan Promotion Book Sent Stations	472
Marine Corps Train to Visit 8 States	486
Mason Hears from Global Show	358
Memo to Program Directors	473

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
Miami Global Show Heard in Germany	237	Owen to American	359
**More "Hometown Music" Shipped AFRS	381	Radar Report Available	371
More "Hometown Music" Shows	443, 486	Set Production at Standstill	387, 427
"Music from Your Hometown" Includes Western Music	406	Third Year of Student-Teacher Training Course in Radio Now Under Way at KYW	262
"Music from Your Hometown"	372	Wire Recorder Development Continues	406
"Music from Your Hometown", Reports on	429	WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123
"Music from Your Home Town" Shipped AFRS	381	WPB Removes Component Restrictions	315
"Music from Your Hometown" Shipped	389		
Musical Talent Is Donated	407	FCC	
NAB Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314	Aids Promoted	419
NAB Program Managers Confer with Treasury on Eighth War Loan	442	Allocation Procedure Announced	43
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40	Announces Engineering Hearing	294
Newspaper Lauds Radio War Role	419	Announces Proposed Allocation Below 25 MC	208
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107	Annual Report Filed with Congress	9
Program Managers, Treasury Meet	471	Appropriations	51
Quincy Global Show Heard in Far East	216	Approves WLW Transfer	313
Radio Averts False Armistice Recurrence	177	Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66
Radio on V-E Day	185	Case Opens Law Office	271
Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351	Clarifies Position on Diathermy Interference	493
Red Cross Appeals for Coordination	407	Clear Channel Hearings October 23	356
Resume Campaign for Global Shows	292	Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	440
Rochester Produces 3rd Global Show	227	Clear Channel Hearings	65
San Bernardino Boy Hears Show in Foxhole	197	Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Seventh War Loan	158	Commends Case	260
Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New High	95	Commissioner Ill	419
Soldier Takes Over KTSM for Day	219	Commissioners to Inspect Railroad Radio	212
Southeastern Stations Praised	167	Committee Hears Wills	284
Special Bond Trains	486	Confidential Material Released	405
Task Force Commanders	58, 86	Consider Competitive Bids	441
"Telling the World"	457	Consolidates Hearings	490
"Telling the World" Report No. 1	205	Continuance Denied WGTR	443
"Telling the World" Report No. 2	217	Correction of FM Rules	415
"Telling the World" Report No. 3	225	Decision on Jersey Dispute	484
"Telling the World" Report No. 4	233	Defers FM Allocation Decision	195
"Telling the World" Report No. 5	241	Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission	102, 121
"Telling the World" Report No. 6	257	En Banc Hearing Day Changed	429
"Telling the World" Final Report	293	Facsimile Committee	359
"This Is Berlin" Again on Air	286	FCC and NAB to Close Saturdays	380
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24	Federal Communications Commission	305
Trouble Shooter	457	FM Applications by Service Men	405
V-Day, Ryan Issues Statement	363	FM Frequency and Power Assignments	403
Vast Need for "Hometown" Programs	372	FM Hearing Postponed	292
Veteran Entertainment Continued	474	FM Processing Policy Announced	388
Veterans Over 40 Eligible for Discharge	219	FM Protests to be Heard	441
Veterans Problems Discussed	439	FM Rules Correction	415
Victory Loan Announced	367	FM-Tele Policy Outlined by FCC	429
Victory Loan & National Radio Week	476	FM-Television Allocations Announced	258
Victory Loan Needs Your Know-How	457	FM Propagation Tests	211
Voluntary Censorship Justified	442	Full Power Resumed October 1	294
WGAR Booklet on Pacific Mission	458	Industry-FCC Committee Organized	294
WGAR Programs to Armed Forces	474	Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51
WPTF Commentator Back from Pacific	391	Jett of FCC Speaks on FM	374
Wallis Ships Global Show	286	KTUL Makes General Answer to FCC on Commercials and Sustainers	301
War Department Asks Your Help	260	Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
War Effort Report	122	Manpower Survey	5
Wounded Want Commercials	198	McDowell Leaves FCC for KPRO	235
EDUCATION		Members on Tour	40
Educators and Stations Cooperate	461	Memorializes Hanley	295
KGW School Program	474	Miller Selection Applauded	440
Radio Journalism Book to Stations	457	NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
State Radio Director Urged	458	NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Willard to Speak	456	NBC Contract Revision O.K'd	249
ENGINEERING		Network Recording Rule Postponed	5
ABSIE Engineering Group Formed	262	New Construction Restricted	22
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	440	Number of Stations—January	88
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	Number of Stations—February	127
DeWolf Addresses IRE	42	Number of Stations—March	160
Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123	Number of Stations—April	199
FCC Announces Engineering Hearing	294	Number of Stations—May	238
FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271	Number of Stations—June	286
FM Transmitters Scarce	472	Operators License Period Extended	380
Huge Radio & Radar Production	458	OWI Forces to Curtail	305
New Engineering Handbook	176	Porter, Paul A., Again Nominated	2
No Radio Set Production Yet	472	Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102
OPA Acts on Parts Prices	415	Porter, Paul A., Inviting Public Pressure on FCC	406

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
Porter, Paul A., on "Post-War Radio Horizons"	391	Free Radio and Press Helped Make Atom Bomb	355
Porter, Paul A., Promises Speed	270	Free Radio Reference Material in this Week's	
Porter, Paul A., Says "Roosevelt Greatest Radio Personality"	153	Bulletin on Jaycee Radio Week	356
Porter, Paul A., Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32	Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free	
Proposed Rule Change	173	Speech Forum	315
"Radio Must Grow Up", says Paul Porter in		Miller Stresses Need for Free Radio in Europe	456
October American Magazine	389	No Free Speech	429
Radio Operator Survey	358	Truman, Byrnes, Support Free Radio, Press	370
Raytheon Experimental Radio Relays Approved	227	Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill	284
Revenue Figures Released	40	WPEN Religious Broadcasting Policy Upheld	488
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405		
Rule 2.41 Amended	157	GENERAL	
Rules & Regulations, How to Obtain Copies	458	AASDJ Thanks Radio	177
Satellite Transmitters for AM	210	Abeloff Given Award for Distinguished Service	
Schedule 13 Being Mailed	457	to Richmond	42
Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves		ABSIE Dies	286
FCC National Defense Fund	106	Advertising Council To Continue	416
Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulation	282	Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271	Anti-inflation Drive Continues	405
951 Standard Broadcast Stations	238	Associated Net Launched—Porter Speaks	417
955 Standard Broadcast Stations	286	A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
957 Standard Broadcast Stations	443	Australia Bans Broadcasts	305
Standard Station Applications Listed	238	Basis for Use of Surplus Equipment by Schools	316
Statement of Policy Interpreted	218	Bowman Back at KOIN	475
Stations' Annual Reports	188	Beer Advertising, Survey of	358
Stations' News Policy Watched	173	BMI Progress	439
Statistics Available	190	Boston Council Elects	316
Summary of FM Rules	379	Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive	96
Supervisors to Meet	168	Broadcasters ETO Tour Ends	387
Television Hearing Postponed	441	Broadcasters Performance Recognized	154
Television Hearing Set	416	Broadcasters Tour Navy Yard	159
Television Rules, Sets Hearing on	430	Broadcasters to ETO	355
THAW	352	CAB Now Has Engineer	191
Time Change, FCC Acts on	441	Cancer Control Fund Drive	148
Transfer Policy	401	Carr Joins Brush-Moore	261
Transcription Rule Changed	270	CBS Soft-Pedals Discussion of Home Affairs	304
Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed FM		Colonel Coe Returns to KSD	44
Rules	292	Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Trans-	
Wills Confirmation Hearing Announced	271	scriptions	40
Wills Confirmed to FCC	295	Component Parts May Be Bottleneck	212
Wills Nominated to FCC	234	Cooper, Kent, Sees Radio Threatened	485
WPEN Religious Policy Upheld	164	Council on Radio Journalism Meets September	
FM		18th	381
Activities Coordinated within NAB	483	Crandall, George—"I Object"	86
Allocations	18, 70	Creutz Named Radio and Radar Assistant Di-	
Applications by Service Men	405	rector	358
Area 1 Changes Urged	472	Daylight Time Repeal Bill Passed by Senate	414
Australia, FM in	24	Eatough to KMBC	382
Correction of FM Rules	415	Education Week	97
Durr Aims Radio Views	262	Egolf, Willard D., Member of AFA Committee	
FCC Processing Policy	388	on Standards of Practice	148
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258	Egolf, Willard D., Presents AFA Charter to	
FCC Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulations	282	Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271	Ethridge to Balkans	474
FCC Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed		Farm Battery Troubles Are Over	196
FM Rules	292	Fat Salvage Needs More Radio Help	314
FMBI, TBA Request Immediate Allocations	227	FCC Upholds WPEN Religious Policy	164
Frequency and Power Assignments	403	Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261
Hearing Bulletin	358	Fire Moves WOPI Into Temporary Quarters	96
Hearing Postponed	292	Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Influence of FM Educational Stations	227	Florida Broadcasters Meet	136
Jett of FCC Speaks on FM	374	FMBI Consolidation	439
NAB Brief on Proposed FM Rules	301	Food Conference Covered by NAB	472
NAB Bulletin on FM Grants Mailed	484	Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250
Newspaper Publishers Warned on FM	295	Forum on Marketing Discussed with President	
Ohio Students Study FM	304	Truman	406
Opposes FM Ban	443	72 "Fuel Saving" Spots May Be Sponsored	284
Policy Outline by FCC for FM-Tele	429	Fourth Estate Speaks Out Over WGY	227
Protests to be Heard	441	Gillin Retains WOW	390
Summary of FM Rules	379	Good Reports on Kiwanis Week Deluge NAB	219
Television Channels for FM Urged	484	Hams May Resume	371
Transition Operation Authorized	283	Help for Veterans	107
Transmitters Scarce	472	House Recommends Daylight Time Repeal	405
FREE RADIO		Important Revision of Employers' Revenue Re-	
Byron Price, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches		ports	487
for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletin	381	Improvement for Postwar Receivers	211
Canadian Editor Asks for Free Radio	355	In Memoriam—Judge Sykes	243
Canadian Radio	459	Inter-American Broadcasting Congress To Be	
		Formed	428

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Inter-American Broadcasts Increase	124
International Frequencies to Other Services	485
International Radio Noise Standards	211
Jaycee Radio Week, August 26-September 1	301
Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free Speech Forum	315
Junior League Commended	190
Kirby, E. M., Col., "War Mission of Radio"	95
Kiwanis Citation Reproduced in Special Bulletin	285
Kiwanis Publishes Highlights of Kiwanis Radio Week	285
Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Kiwanis Radio Week Plans Completed	165
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
KPRO Staff Changes	261
KTUC Free Bike-Check for Kids	359
Lane Names Official Song	294
Leyte on the Air	126
Lt. Levy New Chief	261
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Marks Numbers Still under BMI License	315
Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
"Mileposts"	208
Miller Stresses Need for Free Radio in Europe	456
Miller, Lt. Joe, Gets New Assignment	474
23 Minutes Too Late	373
More Tubes for Home Radio Sets	227
Muzak Abandons Subscription Radio	415
NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51
NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
NARBA Meeting Set for Washington in Dec.	418
National and Inter-American Music Week	159
National Boys and Girls Week	118
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Expands	117
NBC Awards Scholarships	391
Nebraska Broadcasters Meet	237
New England Stations Launch "Song of the Week"	190
New Red Cross ET Series	273
New Set Production at Standstill	387
Newspaper Lauds Radio War Role	419
Newspaper to Coast by Facsimile	177
Newspapers to Use Radio, Urged	419
No Free Speech	429
No Newsmen Allowed	286
Okay on "Man in Street"	197
Owen to American	359
OWI Bouquet to Broadcasters	417
Panel 4 Votes on Proposals to Extend Standard Broadcast Fund	316
Pardon the Error	260
Peabody Selections Announced	116
Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings Proposed	147
Platters to Yank Prisoners	96
Pope Addresses American Broadcasters	495
Porter on "Post-War Radio Horizons"	391
Porter Speaks—Associated Net Launched	417
Press Reaction to Truman's Radio Attitude	302
Price, Byron, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletins	381
Pricing in Bottleneck for Sets	372
Procedure for Locating Stations within National Forests	166
Program Men to Hold War Activities Conference	94
Radar Report Available	371
Radio and the Press	285
Radio at War	69
"Radio Commercials Mean America", Says Eisenhower	241
Radio Correspondents' Dinner Advanced	2
Radio Councils Active	390
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24
Radio Fights Texas Hurricane	389
Radio for High School Students at WJHP	304
Radio Journalism Book to Stations	457
Radio Man Decorated	286

	Page
Radio Man Keynotes Tourist Meeting	261
"Radio Must Grow Up" says Paul Porter in Oct. American Magazine	389
Radio News Editors Beware	174
Radio Newsmen to Attend San Francisco Parley	137
Radio Preferred to Telephones	218
Radio Regulatory Agencies in American Republics	125
Radio Unaffected by Curfew	175
Recognition from Others	414
Records Wanted by Army Hospital	294
Red Cross Appeals for Coordination	407
Red Cross Cites Industry	249
Reinsch, J. Leonard Returns to Cox Stations	163
Reinsch, J. Leonard to White House	153
Reinsch to Frisco With President Truman	219
Roosevelt "Greatest Radio Personality"	153
RTPB Elects Officers	316
Russian Radio	237
Ryan Heads War Fund Radio Committee	442
Ryan, Harold J., Writes Time Magazine	401
Salute to Radio	434
Script Course at Penn U.	434
Set Production at Standstill	427
Sheep Join Staff	219
Simplify It	304
Sound Comment	373
Standards for Radio Journalism	167
Stations Weather Hurricane	418
Survey of Beer Advertising	358
Texas U Radio Degree	359
Time Changes Discussed	439
Traffic Safety Program	416, 428
Truman, Radio and Press Honor Price	407
Tucker, Professor Is Studying at WGAR	382
Tyler, Dr. I. Keith Reelected to Head AER	176
Veterans' Problems Discussed	439
Voluntary Censorship Justified	442
WBAP Is Cooperating	359
WFIL Sold to Inquirer	443
WHIO Executive Dies	249
WIP Scripts in for OK	261
WIP's Radio Summer Workshop	418
WOKO Case Rests with Court of Appeals	485
WPEN Religious Broadcasting Policy Upheld	488
WPTF Commentator Back from Pacific	391
WRVA Correspondent to the Pacific	286
WRVA's Jack Stone to Pacific Theatre	273
West Virginia Net Honors Press	443
World Community Day Nov. 2	428

GOVERNMENT

Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Censorship Relaxed	186, 218
Censorship Release—Enemy Still Listens	146
Censorship Terminated—Price Salutes Broadcasters	369
Clearance of Government Material	439
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369
Court Bans Union-Management Combinations	246
Court Blasts Attempted Censorship	226
Davis, Elmer, Resigns—Dalton to Liquidate OWI	416
Delegation to Rio Conference Named	370
Destroy All Old Treasury ET's	473
Federal Aid for Public Airports	245
Forest Service Pays Respects	458
Forty-eight Hour Week	235
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Government Programs Explored, Co-ordination of	415
House Recommends Daylight Time Repeal	405
Hurdles Face Civilian Radio Start	187
Industry and Government to Review Rio Agenda	197
Inter-American Broadcasting Congress To Be Formed	428
NAB Program Managers Confer with Treasury on 8th War Loan	442

(Continued on next page)

	Page
NARBA Meeting Set for Washington in December 1945	416
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Censorship Code	207
New Senate House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee	52
Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59
Only Nine BWC Orders Remain	369
OPA Acts on Parts Prices	415
Other Amendments	226
OWI Allocations and Clearances End Sept. 15	387
OWI Bouquet to Broadcasters	417
OWI Forced to Curtail	305
Pan-American Broadcasters Association	439
Price, Byron, to Germany	379
Price Honored by Truman, Radio and Press	407
Pricing Is Bottleneck for Sets	372
"Q" Cox on Loan to Treasury	369
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Passes Daylight Time Repeal Bill	414
Senate Ups OWI Budget	260
State Dept. Prepares for Rio de Janeiro Conference	210
State Dept. Unit Takes over OWI Foreign Activities	417
Treasury Department and Office of War Information Praise Program Managers	116
Truman, Byrnes Support Free Radio, Press	370
UNRRA Issues Clip Sheet	237
WPB Radio Advisory Committee Retained	485
LABOR	
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Court Hears NABET Case	245
Employer's Revenue Reports Revised	487
Employment of Veterans	272
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Kibler, Milton J., New NAB Labor Dir. Asst.	123
NABET Strike Ends	415
NABET Strikes	401
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Charter for Labor and Management	126
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Peace Time Jobs	419
Radio Aids N. Y. Newspaper during Strike	271
Regional WLB Decides Chicago AFRA Case	145
Report to Board	84
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405
"Right to Work" Law Upheld	246
Schedule 13 Being Mailed	457
St. Louis Newspaper Strike Ends	408
Strike-Bound Station Assisted	443
Texas Radio Aids Papers	388
Union Certification: When Lost	235
Union Commends Radio Station	416
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24
WLB Approves Rate Hike to Maintain Take-Home under Reduced Workweek	314
WLB Order Affects Radio Station	303
WOWO Pinch-hits for Papers	388
LEGISLATION	
Airport Bill Passes	471
Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Airport Bill Reported Favorably	271
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Capehart, Senator Homer E., Introduces Resolution to Investigate Foreign Radio Patents	159
Capper-Johnson Bills Would Prohibit Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages	86
Celler Explains Bill	475
Celler Proposes Drastic Controls	455
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41
Communications Merger	123
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369

	Page
Daylight Time Repeal Bill Passed the Senate	414
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Hearings on Dondero Bill H. R. 1648	60
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Miller, Rep. Arthur Lewis, Introduces Bills Affecting Unions	136
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Other Amendments to WPB Orders	226
Pepper, Sen. Claude, Proposes Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings	147
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41
Supreme Court Decides WOW Case	247
Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill	284
LISTENER ACTIVITIES	
AWD at Stephens College	374
AWD New England Chairman	42
AWD Sponsored Meeting Successful	66
Food Conference Covered by NAB	472
Hollywood Bowl Stages Radio Celebration	414
WFA Compliments Women Broadcasters	118
Women's Radio Committee Urges More Discussion on San Francisco Conference	124
NAB	
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Advertising Council to Continue	416
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37
Avery to Address City College of N. Y. Conference	198
Avery, Lewis, Resigns	379
Awards Considered	439
BMI Progress	439
Board Meeting Definitely Set	484
Board Meets	351, 439
Board of Directors Meeting	83
Board Personnel Changes	242
Board to Meet	471
Board to Meet Miller to Assume Presidency	387
Book on Children's Programs Available	371
Clearance of Government Material	439
Clearing House for Nat'l Radio Week	414
Cobb Reports to 5th District	473
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68, 117
Code Committee Meets June 20-21	228, 245
Code Discussed at Board Meeting	84
Committee to Name NAB Operating Head	203
Committees Appointed	302
Convention 1946	440
Convention Advocated by Editor and Publisher	86
Cooperation in OWI Overseas Operation Praised	228
Director-at-Large Election Under Way	163
Directors-at-Large Election	205
District 1 Meeting	93
District 2 Meeting	101
District 3 Meeting	68
District 4 Meeting	101, 113, 122
District 5 Meeting	163
District 6 Meeting	20
District 7 Meeting	121
District 8 Meeting	135
District 9 Meeting	135
District 10 Meeting	57
District 11 Meeting	57
District 13 Meeting	31
District 14 Meeting	51, 58
District 15 Meeting	39
District 17 Meeting	50
District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
District Meetings Projected	471
District Meetings Schedule	22
Employee-Employer Relations	439

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
FCC and NAB to Close Saturdays	380	Farm Safety Program Awards	219
Flash—Election Results	234	Florida Broadcasters Meet	472
FM Activities Coordinated within NAB	483	High Honor Paid KMBC Service Farms	359
FMBI Consolidation	439	KELA Assists Merchants with OPA Data	159
Inaugural Dinner	440	KFRO Observes Birthday	117
Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314	KMBC Program Fights Juvenile Delinquency	87
Kibler, Milton J., Joins Staff	123	KOIN Radio School Outstanding Success	387
Kitchell, Alma, New AWD Prexy	260	KPRO, to Cover Local News For:	443
Launch Teacher-Radio-News Internships	272	KTSW Annual College Award Goes to Girl	219
"Management in the Public Interest" Mailed This Week	199	KYW Gets Sixth Award for Aiding War Effort	374
Meetings Ahead	50	Loan Promotion Book Sent Stations	472
Miller, Justin, Impresses British	370	Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedule	60
Miller, Justin, Inauguration Plans Completed	427	Officials Acclaim Station Help	316
Miller, Justin, Leaves Bench	414	Ohio State Station Observes Birthday	116
NAB Board to Meet	292	Ohio State Makes Educational Program Awards	198
NAB Code Provisions Jeopardized	255	Peace Time Jobs	419
NAB Opposes Disclosure at Oral Argument	205	RMA National Radio Week Promotional Material Mailed	476
NAB Pleads for OWI Radio Bureau	243	Radio Again Praised	272
News Bureau Letter Gets Results	114	Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351
News Committee Makes Recommendations	51	Red Cross Tells of Radio Help in Drive	379
News Committee Meets	33	Ryan Responds to Coast Guard	381
Nominating Committee Enlarged	84	Script Course at Penn. U.	434
Office Forms and Practices Committee Meets	158	Southern California Broadcasters Meet	488
Pan-American Broadcasters Association	439	Station Combats Delinquency	474
Pellegrin Rejoins NAB	414	Texas Radio Aids Papers	388
President Justin Miller Inaugurated	440	Traffic Safety Programs	416, 428
Program Chairmen Appointed War Loan Field Committee	115	Urges Newspapers to Use Radio	419
Program Committee Meets	107	Waste Paper Program Material	69
Program Managers Confer with Treasury on 8th War Loan	442	WAY's Third Anniversary	125
Program Managers, Treasury Meet	471	WBIG Donates Ad Space to Treasury	391
Public Relations Executive Committee Meets in New York	228	WBT Covers Farm Conference	488
Quebec Meeting of CAB	59	WGAR Booklet on Pacific Mission	456
Radio News Committee Meets	418	WBTM Church Policy Succeeds	118
Radio News Committee Recommendations	95	WIP's Radio Summer Workshop	418
Radio News Committee to Meet in Chicago	381	WLS Accounts for Christmas Funds	118
Radio News Recommendations	439, 443	WMAQ Steps Up Local News Coverage	457
Red Cross Cites Industry	249	WOW Observes Anniversary	124
Religious Broadcasting Booklet Issued	208	WOWO Pinch-hits for Papers	388
Research Committee Meeting	428	WRJN Show Like Handshake	294
Research Committee Meets	12	WROK Helps in Polio Epidemic	372
Revised Standards of Practice	356	W. Va. Net Honors Press	443
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405		
Rumple, NAB Research Director	292	PUBLIC RELATIONS	
Ryan Commends Price	381	KFI on Public Service	238
Ryan, Harold, Closes NAB Career with Petition to President Truman	427	NAB Public Relations Committee Completes National Radio Week Plans	477
Ryan, Harold, to Address Omaha Kiwanis Club	156	Public Relations Committee Meets	245
Ryan, Harold, Thanks Nation's Papers	219	Radio Councils Active	390
Ryan, Harold, Writes Time Magazine	401	Report to Board	84
Small Market Stations Committee Meets	164, 484	Safety Program Idea	474
Standards of Practice Revised	356	Station Combats Delinquency	474
Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52	Teachers Radio Institute	237
State AWD Chairmen, District No. 4	458	Traffic Safety Program Outlined	490
Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers' Committee	59	Traffic Safety Programs	416, 428
SWAP Bulletin Discontinued	371	Veteran Entertainment Continued	474
Television Brief	459	WBT Covers Farm Conference	488
Time Changes Discussed	439	Willard to Speak	456
Truman Photo Damaged, Was Yours?	442		
Truman Picture Sent	418	RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	
V-Day, Ryan Issues Statement	363	AWD Issues Bulletin with National Radio Week Ideas	476
		Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11
PROMOTIONS		Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3
Angel of Bataan on WHIO	96	AWD Celebrates Radio's 25th Anniversary	414
AWD Celebrates Radio's 25th Anniversary	414	Arnoux, Campbell, Addresses Richmond Jaycee	389
Anti-inflation Drive Continues	405	Begin Promotion Now	427
Begin Promotion Now—Nat'l Radio Week	427	Hollywood Bowl Stages Radio Celebration	414
Bowman Back at KOIN	475	Hollywood Reporter Salutes Radio in Special Edition	157
Boy Scouts Commend Radio	294	KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
Certificate of Merit for KFEL	60	Magazines Boost Radio's 25th Anniversary	442
Coast Guard Thanks Radio	370	Miller, Justin, Speaks Nov. 10 for Citizens Radio Anniversary Comm.	476
Comment on Broadcasts	285	Motorola Radio Observes Radio's Anniversary	109
Crippled Children Made Happy by WHIO Comics	138	Musical Signature	41
Easter Program Material	60	NAB Clearing House	414
Educators & Stations Cooperate	461		

(Continued on next page)

	Page
NAB Public Relations Committee Completes National Radio Week Plans	477
NAB Program Managers Urge Station Activity Nov. 4-10	476
National Association of Music Merchants Make Anniversary Tie-In	165
National Radio Week November 4-10	413
National Radio Week Posters Enroute	457
National Radio Week Special Bulletin Enroute	441
National Radio Week Success Promised	486, 487
Network Committee Meets in New York	58
Order Your Radio Week Labels	475
Program Ideas	20
Programming for National Radio Week	456
RMA National Radio Week Promotional Mate- rial Mailed	476
Recognition from Others	414
Richmond Jaycee Addressed by Arnoux	389
Ryan's Petition to Truman re: postage stamp	427
Special Bulletin on Policy of National Radio Week	427
Station-Network Cooperation Urged	414
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4
Station Reports on Jaycee Radio Week Coming in	389
The Victory Loan & National Radio Week	476
"Victory Through Air Power"—Bulletin No. 6	96
Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material	3
What Will 50th Anniversary Bring?	301
XXV Angle Added to Westinghouse Film	272
SELECTIVE SERVICE	
Changes	2
Deferments	59
Manpower	196
Occupational Deferment Certification	121
Procedure Modified	196
Selective Service Procedure Revised	380
War Manpower Commission Continues Broad- casting on Essential List	20
WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101

TAXATION

Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Rule 1.301 Financial Report	188

TELEVISION

Allocations	17, 70
Apartment Houses Are Television Reception Problem	373
Assignments Corrected	444
British to Develop Color in Television	44
FCC Sets Hearing on Television Rules	430
FCC Sets Television Hearing	416
Hearing Postponed	441
"International Language"	86
NAB Television Brief	459
Petrillo After Television	85

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. OF M.	Vol. 13, #1-#4
ALLOCATIONS	#14-#18
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1-#4
BROADCAST ADVERTISING	Vol. 13, #1
BROADCAST ENGINEERING	#4-#5
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU	#1-#19
EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS	#1-#6
FCC RULES INFORMATION	Vol. 13, #1-#6
FOOD & AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE	#1-#21
INFORMATION	#18-#20
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN	#5
RADIO'S 25th ANNIVERSARY	#2-#22
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE	#1-#79
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#32
SWAP BULLETINS	#57-#59
VICTORY LOAN	Vol. 13, #1
WAR BULLETIN	Vol. 13, #1-#2

120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

Henry J. Handelsmand, et al.—Misrepresentation in connection with the sale of so-called "candid cameras" is alleged in a complaint issued against Henry J. Handelsman, Jr., Birdye Handelsmand and William Handelsman, trading as Camera Man, and Henry J. Handelsman, Jr., Inc., all of 139 Clark Street, Chicago. Henry J. Handelsman, Jr., Inc., is an advertising agency that prepares and places advertisements for the cameras sold by the individual respondents. (5386)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Burton Brothers & Company, Inc., 267 Fifth Avenue, New York, engaged in the sale of textile fabrics including one known as "Burton's Irish Poplin," has been ordered to cease and desist from representing in any manner that a domestic product is of foreign origin or manufacture. (5053)

A. Davis & Sons, Inc., and Milton E. Davis and Charles S. Davis, officers of the corporation, 225 West 37th Street, New York,

manufacturing and distributing women's coats, suits, and other articles of wearing apparel, have been ordered to cease and desist from violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act in connection with the sale of their products. (5322)

Anti-Co-Rode Laboratories, 5858 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations of a product designated "Anti-Co-Rode," advertised and sold by him as an effective treatment or conditioner for automotive storage batteries. (5286)

Frigid Chemical Corp., 420 Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., and Howard Y. Hodge, producing and selling an anti-freeze solution for use in automobile radiators designated "Kant Freez," "Frigid" or "Frigid Anti-Freez," have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations concerning their product. (5248)

H. H. Hayssen Company, 103 LeBron Avenue, Montgomery, Ala., selling and distributing certain medicinal preparations designated "Dr. Hayssen's Eureka Goitre Balsam" and "Dr. Hayssen's Eureka Goitre Ointment," has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations of these preparations. (4402)

John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, has been ordered to cease and desist from violation of the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act in connection with the sale of men's hats. (5172)

FTC CASE CLOSED

The Federal Trade Commission has closed without prejudice the case growing out of the complaint issued against The Richter and Phillips Co., Cincinnati, which was charged with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of jewelry, silverware, luggage and giftware.

The order of dismissal states that the respondent company has expressed its intention, in writing, to be bound by the Trade Practice Conference Rules promulgated for the Catalog Jewelry and Giftware Industry on December 23, 1943, and has furnished satisfactory evidence of such intention.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has received a complaint from the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) against the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA). The complaint alleges that the AAMA has engaged in unfair trade practices by restricting competition in the automobile market. The NAM claims that the AAMA has entered into exclusive dealing arrangements with certain manufacturers, thereby preventing other manufacturers from competing for the same market. The NAM also alleges that the AAMA has engaged in price fixing and has used its influence to secure favorable treatment from government agencies.

SITUATIONS

During the past year the Commission has received information from the following sources:

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Commission has issued the following cease and desist order to the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA):

1. The AAMA is prohibited from engaging in any unfair trade practices, including but not limited to, exclusive dealing, price fixing, and the use of its influence to secure favorable treatment from government agencies.

2. The AAMA is prohibited from entering into any exclusive dealing arrangements with manufacturers that would prevent other manufacturers from competing for the same market.

3. The AAMA is prohibited from engaging in any price fixing arrangements with manufacturers.

4. The AAMA is prohibited from using its influence to secure favorable treatment from government agencies.

THE CASE FILES

The Federal Trade Commission has received a complaint from the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) against the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA). The complaint alleges that the AAMA has engaged in unfair trade practices by restricting competition in the automobile market. The NAM claims that the AAMA has entered into exclusive dealing arrangements with certain manufacturers, thereby preventing other manufacturers from competing for the same market. The NAM also alleges that the AAMA has engaged in price fixing and has used its influence to secure favorable treatment from government agencies.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 21

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN Oct. 12, 1945

PROGRAMMING for NATIONAL RADIO WEEK NOVEMBER 4-10

This Bulletin contains portions of scripts which have been produced by stations during Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary Year. One entire commercial script is included, to illustrate sponsor participation.

These scripts were selected at random and not as a result of special competition. They are not hand-picked productions but merely represent the thinking and hard work of program departments around the country who created local shows with the Silver Anniversary theme woven in according to their concept of it. Having produced the shows, they kindly forwarded the scripts to NAB.

NAB is indebted to these stations, who have made possible this Bulletin as a source of information, inspiration, and program format for the industry on the eve of National Radio Week. We hope that all stations will be encouraged to begin work at once on similar productions.

A Word to Program Managers

Suggested starting point for your thoughts on programs for National Radio Week: Prior to 1920 radio was looked upon chiefly as a means of sending messages in point-to-point communication. Its future was black, indeed, because that type of communication required privacy and radio's messages could be heard by everyone.

Heard by everyone! This once dismal thought suddenly blossomed into real significance and gave to the pioneers of 1920 the vision of broadcasting as we know it today! For it was in 1920 that radio programming was born, the idea of presenting programs instead of messages—music, information, entertainment—heard by everyone and rendering a public instead of a private service!

Thus, in 1920, the American system of broadcasting was born. When radio advertising arrived, a short time later, its success and freedom were assured, because the medium became self-supporting.

On this foundation, a variety of National Radio Week programs may be built. You are urged to review all 21 Special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletins which have been issued this year. Many program and promotion ideas are contained in them. What was done for radio so graciously by Kiwanis International and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce may now be done by radio in its own right on the occasion of the celebration of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary during National Radio Week.

Study the following scripts for angles which you can use in your own community on your own station.

Portions of
"Horizons Unlimited"
 KMBC, June 11, 1945

* * * * *

OSBORNE: (*Off Mike*) Eddie! Edddddie, dinner's ready!

CREE: (*Boy*) In a moment, Mom. . . .

OSBORNE: Don't give me any of that "in a moment" talk! You get down here now!

CREE: Ohhhh, Mom . . . I've just about got the rheostat fixed.

OSBORNE: Rheostats . . . aerials . . . wires . . . what's this house coming to?

CREE: It's radio, Mom! Don't you want to hear a radio!

NARR: Page through the Sunday section of a 1921 newspaper . . . or the hobby corner of a family magazine and you'll probably find diagrams for home-made radio sets.

OSBORNE: (*Off Mike*) You can fix that rheostat or what-ever-it-is after dinner. You come downstairs and eat with the rest of the family!

CREE: Geeee, Mom . . . don't you ever want to hear a radio?

NARR: It's hard to believe now, but in those days of broadcasting's infancy, it was a small handful of radio hobbyists who were hearing the first programs . . . with millions yet to hear even the first word of a transmitted message.

MOLEN: Dempsey whips up a terrific left!

EFFECT: (*Flash in Crowd Cheers—Full and One-quarter Behind Following*).

NARR: It's July second, 1921. Broadcasting is yet to burn its first birthday candle . . . and Major J. Andrew White has installed a special transmitter at the ring-side of Boyle's Thirty Acres in Jersey City.

EFFECT: (*Crowd Cheers—In Full and Half Behind*).

MOLEN: Carpentier comes back and whallops Dempsey with a hard right . . . a left . . . another left . . . and now, it's Dempsey swinging back . . . catching Carpentier on the cheek with a glancing blow!

EFFECT: (*Crowd Cheers—In Full and Sneak Out Behind*).

NARR: Perhaps Eddie had the rheostat fixed in time to hear those historic words share the static of his radio headset. Add another first to the roster of events to be broadcast by radio. First:—election news; second, a sporting event! The Manassa Mauler, Jack Dempsey, and the sensational Frenchman, Georges Carpentier. Dempsey followers and sports fans with radios that sweltering July night were convinced that radio was here, they hoped, to stay! And when they heard World Series scores and bulletins a few months later . . . they were convinced. Here was something new . . . a sensation . . . no more waiting. Here was sports news NOW and that's what they wanted . . . that's WHY they wanted broadcasting . . . a flying wedge headed straight for any and all delays!

MUSIC: (*Set #7—Tymp Roll and Beat—Music Pick Up Mood on Last Beat and Background for Following*).

NARR: November the Eleventh of broadcasting's second year . . . our twenty-ninth president was our first president to ever speak over radio: President Warren G. Harding, speaking during ceremonies for the burial of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

MUSIC: (*Organ Swell Full and Increase Tempo—Half Behind Following*).

NARR: Quickly . . . broadcasting grows . . . tries a few steps . . . falls a few times . . . picks itself up and tries again.

On September seventh, 1922 . . . a representative of the Queensborough Corporation, a real-estate organization, approaches the manager of radio station WEAJ in New York City.

MUSIC: (*Sneak Out*).

CIROTTA: You the manager?

ELLISON: Yes sir. Can I help you?

CIROTTA: I've got an idea I'd like to talk to you about.

ELLISON: You're a musician or entertainer?

CIROTTA: No . . . I'm a real-estate agent.

ELLISON: A real-estate agent?

CIROTTA: That's right. I've been thinking . . . why can't we make some kind of a deal so I can sell my real-estate over your radio station?

ELLISON: Sell?

CIROTTA: That's right . . . sell real-estate!

NARR: And it didn't take long for the deal to be completed . . . radio's first commercial program . . . August twenty-eighth, 1922 . . . 5:15 to 5:25 p.m.

CIROTTA: Land for sale . . . call the Queensborough Corporation!

NARR: A hundred dollars for ten minutes of radio time and broadcasting enters a new era. Up to this time, broadcasting had been suffering acute growing pains . . . groping like a mole in the sunlight . . . feeling its way . . . costing money with no money returning to pay the bills. But now, with the advent of this initial program . . . commercial radio came into being and still another horizon was reached . . . broadcasting was here to stay!

MUSIC: (*Set #8—Tymp Roll and Beat—Organ Pick Up Mood Half Behind on Last Beat*:)

NARR: This baby whose breath was sweeping the stratosphere . . . whose electronic lungs were filling the kilocycles with new sounds . . . this infant of the "Twenties" was ready to step out of the crib . . . to walk alone in a vast new world . . . a world unknown to anyone who had journeyed this far along civilization's road. And how this infant grew. . . .

MUSIC: (*Sneak Out*)

MOLEN: Sports: On the fifth of November, 1921 . . . radio broadcasts its first football game. A pigskin classic on a gridiron wired for sound. A broadcast that carried the thrills of the game into homes more than fifty miles from the stadium.

SMITH: Politics: In 1923, speaking from St. Louis, President Harding was heard on three different radio stations in three widely separated cities for radio's first network broadcast. On November eleventh, former President Woodrow Wilson makes his only public address after

his retirement from the White House . . . an address heard via radio.

But this is only the beginning . . . less than a month later the opening session of Congress is broadcast for the first time. On February sixth, 1924 . . . radio broadcasts the funeral services for Woodrow Wilson from the National Cathedral in Washington. The same year . . . radio history is again recorded as microphones appear on the speakers' rostrums at the National Republican and Democratic Conventions . . . broadcast coast-to-coast . . . Americans hearing for the first time how their president-elects are chosen!

President Calvin Coolidge's inaugural is broadcast on a transcontinental network of twenty-four stations in 1925.

NARR: It was in 1925, also . . . that American broadcasting took on an international flavor as this sound greeted the lucky super-heterodyne listeners:

EFFECT: (*Big Ben Chimes—In Full and Sneak Out Slowly Behind:*)

NARR: Big Ben . . . tolling the hour in its London Tower . . . a broadcast transmitted from England to WJZ and WRC for broadcast to American listeners. Another horizon is passed!

MUSIC: (*Set #9—Tympan Roll and Beat—Organ Pick Up Mood on Last Beat and Sneak Out Behind:*)

NARR: But these are the highlights . . . the memorable beacons that stand out in broadcasting's dark age. Recordings . . . news reports (read from newspapers for there were no news services for radio stations) these and free, amateur talent serve as the general bill-of-fare for broadcast in those unpunctilious days of broadcasting's childhood. Ask any old-timer in radio . . . and watch him break out in smiles as he remembers: . . .

ELLISON: (*Chuckles*) Sure . . . I remember it. I was station manager, announcer . . . even the engineer. And I remember how much trouble we had getting something to put on the air. (*Calling—Off Mike*) Hey, Pete . . . somebody told me that that new bell-boy over at the hotel can play the piano. Why don't you run over and see if he wants to come over and put on a program?

PAINTON: (*Off Mike*) Okay . . . are you going to stay on?

ELLISON: No . . . we'll cut off until you get back. I've filled with everything we've got.

PAINTON: Okay . . . I'll hurry.

EFFECT: (*Door closes*)

ELLISON: Well, listeners . . . we're going to sign off for a few minutes. However, stay tuned to this place on your dial . . . we'll be back in just a few minutes with a real treat. Standby.

EFFECT: (*Snap Switch*)

NARR: You really did that? Sign off and wait for talent?

ELLISON: A lot of us did. It's all we could do.

NARR: Who was paying your bills?

ELLISON: Well . . . at first it was pretty much of a hobby. Kind of like stamp collecting . . . all give and no take, if you get me.

NARR: What if you couldn't find any talent . . . like the piano playing bell-boy?

ELLISON: (*Chuckles*) That happened, too.

EFFECT: (*Door opens*)

ELLISON: (*Off Mike*) Did you have any luck with the bell-boy?

PAINTON: Yeah . . . but he wants a dollar to come

over here. Says he'll loose that much in tips. Want to pay him?

ELLISON: To play the piano on the radio . . . is he crazy? Forget it!

NARR: A twenty-six word insert here: Jose Iturbi receives from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per half hour broadcast. Alec Templeton receives that much or more . . . they both play the piano!

ELLISON: And this is 1945.

NARR: And your bell-boy, now?

ELLISON: That was 1924 and he's probably still wrestling with leather.

NARR: "Horizons Unlimited" . . . for wise bell-boys and piano players.

ELLISON: You know . . . the top liners . . . the big singers and musicians wouldn't have anything to do with radio.

CIROTTA: (*Italian*) And ruin my career by singing over this . . . this thing called radio. Not on your life. Not Signor Cominachi . . . not on the radio!

ELLISON: That's the way it was . . . that is, until 1926 . . . New Year's Day 1926 when John McCormack and Lucrezia Bori made their radio debuts and inspired other artists of distinction to go on the radio to broadcast.

CIROTTA: (*Italian*) I've come to talk to you about a radio program. They tell me John McCormack sings on the radio . . . why not Signor Cominachi? Si?

NARR: A New Horizon indeed. A Horizon to new heights in entertainment. Meantime, American school children hear history in the making . . . broadcasts from the space just over the horizon . . . Richard Byrd speaking from the North Pole. But it took another great sporting event to give radio an injection of renewed vigor. It was September twenty-third in 1926 . . . and at Franklin Field, Philadelphia . . . thousands of spectators pay more than a million dollars to pass through turnstiles beneath streamers that proclaim the greatest prizefight in world's history: The Dempsey-Tunney Fight!

And as it was in thousands of homes throughout the nation that night, so it was at 525 West Twenty-first Street in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

CREE: What's that for, Dad?

SWIFT: Shsssss . . . be quiet, Robert.

CREE: (*Calling*) Mother . . . what's Daddy doing?

OSBORNE: Come in here, Robert . . . leave your father alone.

EFFECT: (*Knock on door*)

SWIFT: They're here now. Take Robert upstairs and keep him quiet!

EFFECT: (*Door opens*)

CIROTTA: Hello, Ray.

PAINTON: Well, are we on time?

DEANE: Hasn't started yet, has it?

SWIFT: No . . . not yet. Come on in. Take chairs.

CIROTTA: Hey . . . what's this contraption, Ray?

SWIFT: I've put the head-sets in the bottom of this gallon can. We'll all be able to hear fine.

PAINTON: Mmmmmmm . . . that's some idea.

DEANE: Does your set work all right?

SWIFT: Hope so. I got the batteries charged up. Well, it's about time . . . now . . . if this darned thing'll work.

EFFECT: (*Sneak in static and bring in crowd noises*)

MOLEN (EI): We're speaking to you from the

ringside of Soldier's Field in Chicago. We're going to broadcast the Dempsey-Tunney fight . . . and here come the fighters into the ring now!

EFFECTS: (*Sound sneak out behind:*)

NARR: That broadcast gave radio a tremendous boost . . . a push that tumbled it right into the heart of American sports fans who, the following month, were sitting around crook-necked loud speakers, ear-phones in gallon cans . . . with super-heterodyne sets and crystal sets . . . one tubers and eight tubers . . . listening to the play-by-play broadcast of the World Series . . . a New Horizon!

MUSIC: (*Set #10—Tymp roll and beat—music in on last beat and mood half behind:*)

NARR: Events came fast from then on. On January first of 1927 . . . four thousand miles of telephone wire are used to tie the nation together for the first network broadcast of the Rose Bowl Game. Music lovers sighed and beckoned to radio like a long lost friend when, twenty-one days later in that same year, the Opera "Faust" was spiralled into the ether on a nation wide basis.

Charles A. Lindberg's return to the United States following his non-stop flight to Paris inspires American broadcasters to tie together the greatest network of radio stations yet assembled.

In 1929 . . . American listeners hear Admiral Byrd's broadcasts from Little America, far beyond the Southern Horizon; and on the first Christmas Day of the depression . . . radio undertakes its first inter-nation exchange program bringing American listeners holiday messages from England, Germany and Holland . . . a new first for radio. King George the Fifth is heard by American listeners on January First of broadcasting's tenth year . . . 1930 . . . as he addresses delegates of the London Naval Conference.

A few months after King George's first world-wide broadcast, America's First Lady of radio faces her first microphone to sing about a moon that is still, fifteen years later, on its way over the mountain.

Despite 1930's depressive financial conditions, plans are announced for a quarter-of-a-billion dollar Radio City in New York and American scratches its collective heads:

CIROTTA: Two-hundred and fifty million dollars? Boy; . . . that's a lot of money. Radio must be here to stay!

MUSIC: (*Swell full with ominous mood—half behind:*)

NARR: January First . . . always an important day in radio's history . . . was memorable in the year 1931. American listeners hear a strange voice from far off Rome discussing political ideology new to this era. The voice? It was Il Duce Mussolini . . . fourteen years and few weeks before that voice was to be silenced by a mob of select irrates who probably were in the crowd that cheered him that New Year's Day . . . 1931.

MUSIC: (*Fast peak and half behind:*)

NARR: Pope Pius, The Eleventh, and Mahatma Ghandi, India's Man of Destiny, were among the world's great who were to be heard by listeners to the "industry with a destiny" . . . broadcasting, an industry still busy pushing world horizons.

MUSIC: (*Swell full with ominous mood and half behind:*)

NARR: Two great elections were held in 1932 and radio is first to bring news about them to Americans. One

election was in Germany . . . a presidential election: Paul Von Hindenburg versus a newcomer to the world scene, Adolph Hitler. The other election: The Governor of New York, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, heading a Democratic Party ticket that defeated incumbent President Herbert Hoover.

MUSIC: (*Swell full and sneak out behind:*)

NARR: March twelfth, 1933 . . . the clutches of financial despair engulf a depressed nation and the new president comes before broadcasting's microphones with a "Fireside Chat." "My Friends" he begins . . . and the nation listens . . . some fifty-six million to his first broadcast. As President of the United States, Franklin Roosevelt took full advantage of radio as an instrument to reach and inform the people . . . to unite the one hundred thirty-six million peoples the length and breadth of the land. And as the voice of President Roosevelt poured oil on the troubled waters of this nation . . . two other voices were streaking back and forth across the stratospheric ether . . .

MUSIC: (*Set 11—Tymp beat and musical peak*)

NARR: Adolph Hitler!

MUSIC: (*Set #11 Cont'd—Tymp Beat and Musical Peak*)

NARR: Benito Mussolini!

MUSIC: (*Set #11 Cont'd—Tymp Roll to Clean Finis*)

NARR: The sheath was removed and the bare sword honed to razor-edged sharpness . . . and Mars smiled knowingly.

Biased, controlled broadcasting in Germany and Italy serves as civilization's first warning that here, in this instrument that defies horizons, is a perfect vehicle for political ideology.

Berlin and Rome prove that radio can be a winged vulture to carry electrified tirades of hate . . . distrust . . . the artillery for a war on nerves!

MUSIC: (*Set #12—Ominous Mood With Slow Tymp Beat—Half Behind:*)

NARR: The high, hysterical voice from Berlin . . . the pompous, dictatorial utterances cast out from a Rome balcony . . . signs on a threatening horizon. Radio speakers on mainstreets in a thousand American towns and villages serve as listening posts to the great drama across the seas.

A Sunday night radio program portraying the mythical Orson and H. G. Wells story of an attack by the "Men From Mars" sweeps American listeners off their feet . . . brings a few family muskets down off the walls or out of the attics to repel the imaginative demons from beyond the horizon of this world. Munich comes and passes . . . so does Warsaw but we can't forget that . . . and radio, corny comedians and soap opera emoters alike . . . roll up sleeves, open collars and sit down to calculate, cogitate . . . consummate a few basic ideas about the operation of this most potent of all public media . . . this growing child on the world scene that can bring rifles down off the wall . . . or money out of the pocket.

MUSIC: (*Tymp Out and Organ Peak and Out*)

NARR: The result?

ELLISON: American broadcasting must be free. Free of political domination . . . free of quack doctors . . . penny-ante schemers . . . day dreamers and dollar-a-lesson mind readers. Radio has grown up . . . let's

put it in long trousers and clean its face. We've got a sore throat, let's gargle with a little common sense.

DEANE: Radio must serve as a public institution. Education . . . no other force can do a more effective job of reaching a vast majority of our people to inspire them to higher cultural tastes . . . better understanding of problems of mutual interests. No town hall meeting can be greater than radio's with its seats for all and no charge for admission . . . with equal time for controversial subjects . . . both sides . . . all sides . . . keep the balance balanced and the right right and keep the wrong out of the people's ether.

NARR: The impact of radio has grown from the yen of sports fans who want to hear a World Series Game or a prize-fight . . . to music lovers who want the New York Philharmonic or Frank Sinatra . . . to listeners intent on getting news while it is news . . . or political students interested in broadcast debates or forum discussions of vital topics.

With a turn of the switch . . . a twist of the dial, the American listener can focus his attention of events beyond the horizon . . . casting aside barriers of space, time . . . yes, and money.

PAINTON: The richest man can not buy for himself what the poorest man gets free by radio.

NARR: Hear that? "The richest man can not buy for himself what the poorest man gets free by radio." And no man . . . rich or poor . . . gets it faster than does the little man with the dial set on his favorite radio station!

DEANE: Pearl Harbor . . . he heard it when it happened . . . and because he did, this nation was instantaneously united for the struggles that faced us that Sunday three and a half years ago.

NARR: Radio correspondents, with microphones in hands and transmitters at their sides have traveled to every nook and corner of the world to report direct to you in your own car or your own home . . . the news while it is still news. They're dispatches aimed at your antenna!

ELLISON: Remember the broadcasts from the European Invasion beaches? By what other media could you so graphically picture . . . understand . . . yes, and feel, what was going on. In no other war, have Americans understood so well . . . so completely what our men are going through to raise a battle flag in victory. And likewise, in no other war has the public, the public down to the last man, woman and child been mobilized into such a great, compact, unbeatable machine intent on buying War Bonds, giving blood . . . saving and salvaging . . . being reminded . . . yes, being prompted by radio of the job ahead.

NARR: More than one hundred million dollars a year is given . . . not sold . . . but gladly given by America's free broadcasters to support vital American war projects. For this horizon is clouded with smoke that curls, pitch black and bilious yellow . . . smoke that spirals from a score of world battlefields.

* * * * *

Portions of "The Silver Year"

KROY, June 1, 1945

* * * * *

FIRST VOICE: But let's go back to the Sacramento of another day, another century, to the year 1846.

SECOND VOICE: Thriving Sutter's Fort is the most strategic point in all inland California. Easy going Indians toil in the wheat fields that are later to become metropolitan Sacramento. The population of the fort is an unsteady 100. Furs, wheat, hides and tallow are not only the principal products but the medium of exchange as well.

THEME: *Slowly fade OUT.*

FIRST: An occasional rowboat makes the trip to San Francisco, and sometimes takes as long as 19 days to make the return voyage. John Sutter realizes the need for communication in this stressful period of decision for California. He calls in one of his faithful white employees and makes him an offer. Twenty dollars for each round trip to Sonoma, at that time the capitol of upper California.

SOUND: *FADE IN hoofbeats and singer.*

FIRST: Thus, Adolph Bruheim, the singing mailman, becomes the first dependable link with the outside world.

SOUND: *UP ten seconds full, then FADE OUT.*

SECOND: The tranquility of Sutter's valley empire carries on undisturbed until the fateful year, 1848.

FIRST: John Marshall rushes into Sutter's office with the portentous gold nuggets that were to change peaceful

Sutter's Fort, change men's lives, the very history of the world!

SECOND: 1849 sees Sutter's Fort overrun with gold seekers from all over the globe. They came by horseback, by ship, by covered wagon, some even walk. Sacramento becomes the capitol of a mad, gold crazy world.

FIRST: With the swelling population comes the demand for swifter communications. The natural answer to this problem lay in the river at Sacramento's doorstep. And almost overnight, California's neophyte ship building industry stocks the stream with fleet, luxurious floating palaces. The Antelope, The Aurora, The Explorer.

SOUND: *FADE IN paddle wheels and boat whistle.*

FIRST: The Dauntless, (fading) The Bullion, The Chrysopolys.

SOUND: *UP FULL and FADE FOR*

THIRD: How long's it take this here steamer of yours to get to San Francisco, Cap'n?

SECOND: Five and a half hours, Sir.

THIRD: Oh, well, reckon I'll take a chance on being blown boiler high on the old tub. How much's a passage?

SECOND: Thirty dollars, podner.

SOUND: *UP.*

THIRD: (fading) Thirty dollars! Why—(out).

SOUND-OUT.

SECOND: Five and one half hours to San Francisco was the record in the heyday of the river steamers, a record that still stands. But the cry is for more speed

and better transport and communication with the East. Now the mountains had to be conquered. The formidable Sierra that had offered so many 49'ers a snowy grave. Sacramentans once more find a solution, this time the Pony Express!

SOUND: Galloping hoofbeats in distance FADE IN.

THIRD: Looks like Bill acoming now.

SECOND: Yep, and right on time.

SOUND: Hoofbeats draw nearer.

THIRD: Say, what's he waving his arms around for?

FIRST: (off mike) Abe Lincoln's been elected!

SOUND: Hoofbeats start FADING.

SECOND: Cheers, yippee, hooray, etc.

THIRD: Abe's on our side now, and Californee's going to stay a free state.

SOUND: Hoofbeats FADE OUT.

FIRST: The Pony Express served its purpose for awhile. In its isolation, the new state of California was held in the faltering Union primarily by this meagre semi-weekly service from the East. But the Pony operators soon found red ink on their books—and red blood. Indians had taken many lives on the perilous 8-mile-an-hour trail from St. Jo. So the colorful Pony Express rides into history.

SECOND: But in 1869, ingenious Californians again had an answer.

FIRST: Sacramento becomes the natural terminus for the transcontinental railroad surveyed, envisioned and financed by Sacramentans. The first passenger train arrives from east of the Mississippi.

SOUND: FADE IN crowd background.

THIRD: What did you bring me down here fer, Charlie. I tell ya this is just a stock-selling scheme. There ain't going to be no overland train.

SOUND: Train approaches, bells, rising cheers.

FIRST: Oh, no? Well, whatdya call this, Lee Stanford's mule?

THIRD: Well, I'll be . . . Say, Charlie, do you know how I can get some of this here Union Pacific stock?

SOUND: Crowd, bells, ad lib cheers, UP and OUT.

FIRST: The railroad is here to stay. The same roadbeds constructed in those remote days are in use today over the valley, the Donner Summit, the Great Salt Lake. But Sacramentan's desire for better communications with the great nation of which they were a part were unsatisfied until a January day in the 60's when—

SECOND: A curious crowd gathers around the small store at 3rd and Jay streets.

SOUND: FADE IN telegraph ticker. FULL and OUT.

FIRST: What they hear doesn't make sense. Not in words, that is. But everyone there on that cold January morning realizes the importance of the scene they witness. The same Irish and Chinese laborers that had made the dream of a cross-country railroad a reality had now spanned the continent with wire. The telegraph had come to Sacramento.

SECOND: But progress wasn't resting on past miracles (fading) For in 1884—

THRU FILTER

OPERATOR: Go ahead please.

WITHOUT FILTER

THIRD: Er, how do you do.

FILTER

FIRST: Yes.

WITHOUT FILTER

THIRD: I'm George Christian in Sacramento.

FILTER

FIRST: This is John McGee in New York City.

WITHOUT FILTER

THIRD: Heh-heh. He says he's in—New York!!—I don't believe it!

SECOND: Yes, a young man named Alexander Graham Bell in Boston had put the telephone to practical use, and Sacramento's link with the world becomes more secure. With the turn of a brave new century, other wonders came to California's capital.

SOUND: FADE IN running automobile

FIRST: The automobile!

SOUND: UP and OUT

SOUND: FADE IN airplane

SECOND: The airplane!

SOUND: UP and OUT

SECOND: These are important milestones in growing Sacramento's progress. But perhaps the most significant of all took place in—

FIRST: 1922!

Female VOICE: Oh, Jim, are you going to fool with that crystal set all night again?

FIRST: Shh-hhhh! Last night I picked up another station in San Francisco. Wait! Say, here darling, take one of these earphones and listen to this. It's wonderful reception!

SOUND: Static over MUSIC, last 3 bars "Birmingham Breakdown"

SECOND: This is station KVQ, the Kimball-Upson station located in Sacramento, the heart of California.

SOUND: Static OUT.

FIRST: And now, radio broadcasting has come to Sacramento! The final and most far-reaching link in the story of communication has arrived almost unheralded. Perhaps the early broadcasts didn't always make good listening, but certainly the stories of them do, and we're fortunate to have with us tonight two KROY commentators who were behind the scenes when radio got its struggling start in our city. The story of early radio can best be told in their own words. Miss Evangeline Baker and Mr. Gene Desmane.

TRANSCRIBED two minute interview-reminiscing

FIRST: Thank you, Miss Evangeline Baker and Mr. Gene Desmane, for your colorful footnotes on early radio.

In the years following, radio registered the greatest growth of any invention in such a short space of time. Sacramento kept pace with the long strides of radio throughout the nation in making and broadcasting history. The story of radio is the chronicle of American life in the past quarter century.

SECOND: 1925.

SOUND: Chimes slow from a distance. Hold UNDER for

FIRST: The introduction of alternating current tubes makes possible the all-electric receiver for the home. And from London, the chimes of Big Ben are rebroadcast for the first time by stations WJZ, New York, and WRC, Washington.

SOUND: UP briefly and OUT.

FIRST: 1927.

SECOND: The first regularly established coast to coast hookup broadcasts from the Pasadena Rose Bowl.

And the Columbia Broadcasting System takes to the air with a basic network of sixteen stations.

SECOND: 1930.

MUSIC: *FADE IN Valencia and HOLD in background*

FIRST: In less than a second, the first round-the-world broadcast is transmitted from New York to Holland, relayed to Java, then Australia and back to the United States.

MUSIC: *UP and OUT.*

FIRST: 1932.

SECOND: The Lindbergh baby kidnapping shocks the nation, and radio responds with news bulletins and appeals to the kidnappers. This is the year, also, that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt thanks the electorate in his first nationwide address as president-elect.

SECOND: 1937.

FIRST: Floods on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and radio, professional and amateur, bring rescue and relief to suffering millions. In Sacramento, eager listeners hear for the first time the now familiar—

THIRD: This is KROY, Columbia's Station for California's capital.

FIRST: 1939.

SECOND: The first declaration of war heard on radio is broadcast from London as half the world prepares for conflict.

FIRST: 1941.

SECOND: Radio brings the first news of the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor and leads the nation in war-conscious thinking.

SECOND: 1943.

FIRST: General Eisenhower announces the fall of Italy by radio. Broadcasting stations contribute 90 million dollars time and talent to war effort programs in one year.

SECOND: 1944.

FIRST: D-Day and General MacArthur's return to the Philippines finds radio on the spot with up-to-the-minute reporting.

MUSIC

SECOND: Then came 1945!

FIRST: A nation at war for three years finds itself

depending on radio for its information of the bloody victories brought by our Allied forces. Suddenly, shockingly, a radio program is interrupted—

THIRD: President Roosevelt has died.

MUSIC: *Up for five seconds. Hold UNDER for*

FIRST: The man who had given historic evidence of the effectiveness of radio as a medium in the solution of national and international problems had left us in an hour of crisis. In this hour, radio, the reluctant messenger of death, responds with overtones of immortality. But following the words of the late great leader, "Let us look forward."

MUSIC

SECOND: And soon, radio brings us the most welcome news of our time—the long-awaited victory over Germany!

FIRST: Instinctively, the nation turns to radio for leadership in keying V-E day observances to proper pitch in realization that there's another war to be won in another part of the world.

SECOND: This is radio's silver anniversary. 1945. The year that has given radio the opportunity to fulfill its mission as a cultural, informative and educational medium. Since 1920, radio has become an integral part of the American way. And since 1922, radio in Sacramento has grown to maturity, and its vital place in leading the pulse beat of the city.

MUSIC: *UP 5 seconds, then FADE for*

FIRST: From the Sacramento served by Adolph Bruheim, the singing mailman, to the metropolis of today dependent on its four major network radio stations, let us glance from this, the Silver Year, to the years ahead—the golden years of radio. (Pause) In the bright future we can see

THIRD: Frequency modulation, the static free reception.

FIRST: Television.

SECOND: Education and school by radio.

FIRST: And other as yet unnamed wonders. Yes, Sacramento can proudly join its radio stations in observance of

SECOND: The Silver Year!

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Portions of

"KXOK's Salute to the Junior Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis"

Jaycee Radio Week, Aug. 26-Sept. 1

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ANNCR: Freedom of speech in America is founded upon the first amendment to the Constitution. . . .

MUSIC: FIFTH SYMPHONY: UP AND HOLD UNDER ANNOUNCER.

ANNCR: This amendment says, in part, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. . . ." Freedom of speech is further guaranteed by the constitutions of each of the forty-eight states. These guarantees, federal and state, represent the attainments of a struggle dating back to the first page in the recorded history of man. In early Colonial days the binding and inhibitory shackles were struck from both the individual and the press. The freedom thus gained was further guaranteed by constitutional

amendment. On the importance of freedom of press, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "No Government ought to be without censors; and where the press is free, none ever will. When the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe." Radio, now twenty-five years young, has added new significance to the term, "Freedom of speech." Behind radio there lie hundreds of years of struggle by mankind to free himself of cruelly hampering influences in his quest for enlightenment and better living. Today, American radio is free of government control over programs and policies and therefore free to reflect in its programs the opinions and desires of the nation's people. Before radio, the press ably championed the cause of free speech. The press, long-time defender of free speech, now has a powerful ally. Jefferson said, "When

the press is free, and every man able to read. . . ." To-day, we may say "With radio free and every man able to hear . . ." to the eyes of the literate have been added the ears of every man in every walk of life.

The United States is today the home of the only completely private and competitive broadcasting system. It sells plenty of cereal and soap, but it distributes more constructive controversy, more impartial news, more enlightening discussion, more well-played music, and more talented entertainment per square wave-length than anywhere in the world. With American radio the listener is supreme. With the American listener news is supreme. On a national basis, radio's statisticians say something like 75 per cent of all listeners like news programs best. . . .

MUSIC: OUT.

ANNCR: The American listener gets the news, not funneled out by the government but available from every news agency and the broadcasting companies' own competent news men, every hour—morning, noon and night—free of charge for the turn of the dial. Such as these news broadcasters and commentators heard regularly over KXOK.

BIZ: RAYMOND SWING ET.

ANNCR: And now Mister Swing from Washington. . . .

R. G. SWING: Good evening. There has been a run of good news over the weekend. Several points of tension notably in China and Bulgaria against holding the election in Bulgaria. Yesterday the State Department and the British Foreign Office made energetic protest. Equally energetic has been the first Russian response. We had objected because the election would be undemocratic. *Isvestia* had reported that it would be most democratic. (ET OUT)

BIZ: JOHN KENNEDY ET.

ANNCR: And now, here's John B. Kennedy!

J. B. KENNEDY: The weather is in the news again. The United States weather bureau in New Orleans says the tropical hurricane that has already wrecked millions of dollars of property is weakening. This morning it centered northeast of Worton, Texas, en route to Houston where winds of 85 miles an hour are blowing, reminding you of the Texan who compared notes with the Kansas farmer and both vowed their cyclones and hurricanes were the worst on record.

"I wouldn't believe it until I see it," said the Kansan.

"Well," said the Texan, "you're seeing it. What else do you think could blow a guy out this far but a Texas hurricane?"

BIZ: WINCHELL ET.

ANNCR: He's an American institution! Who? Listen!

WINCHELL: Attention, Mr. and Mrs. United States!

ANNCR: Walter Winchell, of course! America listens when this dynamic reporter delivers his crackling quarter-hour of exclusive news, pointed opinion and fearless comment!

BIZ: ET OUT.

ANNCR: The freedom of radio, though licensed by the government (since limited wave lengths permit only a limited number of broadcasting stations) is as guaranteed by the American constitution, as is the freedom of the press. Its free use is part of Democracy's foundation and part of its security.

Under dictatorship radio is a one-way channel from one source disseminating one side of the news for one purpose. Under Democracy a free radio, like a free press, represents the intrinsic right of the people of access to the news and views of all sides. . . .

BIZ: TOWN HALL ET.

SOUND: CROWD NOISE UP AND FADE BG.

SOUND: BELL UP AND FADE BG.

VOICE ONE: Town Meeting tonight! Town Meeting tonight!

VOICE TWO: Well, what's the topic tonight, Crier?

VOICE ONE: Why strikes in war time?

VOICE TWO: Who are the speakers, Crier?

VOICE ONE: James F. Lincoln, President of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland; George Romney, Director of Automotive Council for War Production; Richard T. Frankenstein, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., and Senator Wayne More (Rep.) of Oregon.

They will give both sides of Town Meeting tonight! Town Meeting tonight!

SOUND: APPLAUSE. FADE OUT

ANNCR: Franklin D. Roosevelt in his message to the 77th Congress said—"To the future days which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. And in his speech to the 78th Congress he said:

BIZ: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ET.

ROOSEVELT: "Two years ago I spoke in my annual message of *four freedoms*. The blessings of two of them, Freedom of Speech, and Freedom of Religion are an essential part of the very life of this nation, and we hope that these blessings will be granted to all men everywhere."

ANNCR: Also cognizant of the right to freedom, the former prime minister of Great Britain, in a speech delivered December 26, 1941, before a joint session of the U. S. Congress, said:

BIZ: WINSTON CHURCHILL ET.

CHURCHILL: "I will turn for one moment more from the turmoil and convulsion of the present to the broader stations of the future. Here we are together facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin. Here we are together defending all that to freedom is dear."

ANNCR: Our American radio is built upon the American system of free competitive enterprise. Appreciation of its success and its job for the future is clearly stated in this letter of January 3, 1945, from President Truman to Mr. Sol Taishoff, Editor and Publisher of *Broadcasting Magazine*. And we quote: "Dear Mr. Taishoff: In my opinion the free voice of radio never has faced a more important challenge in its 25 year history than that which lies before it now as Allied weapons are turned upon the last enemy of liberty. Broadcasters must direct their energies in the future, as they have so nobly in the past, toward the liquidation of all resistance to the principles upon which their own free charter is founded. Our lawmakers demonstrated admirable foresight by decreeing that America, as the birthplace of radio, should have a free, competitive system, unfettered by artificial barriers and regulated only as to the laws of nature and the limitation of facilities. That this system has worked is demonstrated by radio's remarkable strides as a public service medium. The wisdom of

that original policy, moreover, is reflected in radio's quick transition to full-fledged war service—a task yet unfinished. Since Pearl Harbor, American radio has written its own Magna Charta. But beyond the day of final victory there lie myriad problems. Radio, with the press, must give inspired leadership and lend its facilities to making more intimate and workable the relationship between the people and the Government. For radio itself there are challenging days ahead. New services are in the offing—services such as television and FM broadcasting, which will open new vistas of opportunity for public service. American radio *is* in *good* hands. With many hundreds of new stations possible by virtue of the opening of these new frontiers by our scientists and engineers, the free competition of the present will become even freer. The American system *has* worked and

must *keep working*. Regulation by natural forces of competition, even with obvious concomitant shortcomings, is to be preferred over rigid governmental regulations of a medium that by its very nature must be maintained as free as the press. I salute America's broadcasters who have been, in their fashion, warriors for our common purpose and solicit their continued zeal in the cause of freedom and decency." The letter is signed, "Very truly yours, Harry Truman." (Pause) Need we say more? American radio is free. It must remain free in order to guarantee to you, your children and your children's children a bountiful life with the highest standards and the right to say what they think, when they think it.

MUSIC: AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL.

* * * * *

Portions of

"Jaycee Radio Week Program"

WPTF, Aug. 28, 1945

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NARR: So you say the right of free speech doesn't cost anything?

JOHN: Yeah. That's why they call it free.

NARR: Umm. I can see you're a little muddled in your thinking. We'd better go back a little.

JOHN: It's always been free—as long as I can remember.

NARR: But you can't remember very far back, John. You haven't lived very long, you know.

JOHN: You mean we're going a long way back—back in—history!

NARR: Yes, a long way. Some 25 centuries, to be exact. Back to ancient Athens, in the golden age of Greece.

JOHN: (*Awestruck*) Gee!

MUSIC: DREAMY, FANTASTIC. SNEAK IN

NARR: We look in on a courtroom, on the trial of a white-haired man, standing erect in the center of the room. This is not a courtroom such as you and I are used to. There is no judge—and there are over 500 jurymen—

SOUND: CROWD. SNEAK IN

JOHN: Say, who is that white-haired fellow in the center, there—all alone.

NARR: That is the prisoner. He's on trial for his life. His name is Socrates.

SOUND: CROWD. FADE UP

VOICE: (*Off*)—what have you to say in reply to these accusations, Socrates? Can you defend yourself?

SOCRATES: Athenians! I stand before you—accused of the unforgiveable crime of—teaching you to think. I went before your oracle, that holy man who has all the wisdom of the gods at his command. I examined him—and made an amazing discovery. I found that although a great many persons—and most of all, he himself, thought that this oracle was wise—yet, he was not wise. When I would tell him this, that he was in truth unwise, I made him, and many of those who believe in his wisdom—I made them my enemies.

VOICE: You deny the wisdom of the gods, then?

SOC: I do not deny true wisdom, but I find these men not even knowing their own ignorance.

VOICE: And what of these people that follow you and hang upon your very words?

SOC: They follow because they would hear what I say and improve themselves.

VOICE: And what is it you tell them?

SOC: What I tell them, Athenians, is the truth! I neither conceal, nor do I suppress anything, great or small. And it is this that makes my enemies—the truth.

VOICE: Are you not ashamed, Socrates, of following pursuits which are very likely now to cause your death?

SOC: My friend. If you think that I will reckon the chances of life against an action that I believe to be true and right, you are grievously mistaken.

VOICE: Then you would continue to attack our good and wise sages, our oracles, our gods?

SOC: So long as I am able to speak, so long as I have breath and strength, I will declare those things that are true to everyone I meet.

VOICE: We need hear no more. Cease this pollution of our ears with your talk of truth. Jurors, cast your ballots!

SOUND: CROWD. UP AND SEGUE INTO

MUSIC: TRAGIC, DECISIVE. UP AND OUT

JOHN: (*Excited*) Well, what happened to him?

NARR: Who? Socrates?

JOHN: Yeah. How did they vote?

NARR: (*Bored*) Oh, they sentenced him to death, naturally. It wouldn't do to have anyone around who told the truth. Most embarrassing to the government.

JOHN: Yeah. I suppose so. But that was a long time ago, mister. Maybe they didn't know about free speech then.

NARR: Maybe they didn't. Well, let's move up about 4 centuries from Socrates. There was a carpenter who lived in Galilee.

MUSIC: DREAMY, FANTASTIC. SNEAK IN

NARR: The people gathered around him, and he told them of a new kingdom—a kingdom that was not ruled by Caesar, or any mortal sovereign. This man said that

he was the son of God, and when they doubted him, he performed miracles to prove his claim. He challenged the old doctrines of the ruling sect. They were afraid of his growing power, and they decided to—ah—well, dispose of him.

JOHN: Too much free speech for them, eh?

NARR: That's right. But they didn't try him for talking. Oh, no. They got him on the charges of inciting rebellion—and blasphemy.

MUSIC: LOW AND OMINOUS, BUILDING TO CLIMAX.

VOICE: He stirreth up the people, teaching through all Judea.

VOICE: He hath spoken blasphemy.

VOICE: What further need have we of witness?

VOICE: Behold, he is guilty of death.

VOICE: Let him be crucified.

MUSIC: HIT CLIMAX AND OUT.

NARR: Yes, John. The struggle for free speech has been going on for a long, long time.

JOHN: Yeah, I begin to see what you mean. But America really fixed all that, didn't it? I mean—free speech—that's one of the things people came over here for, wasn't it?

NARR: Well, yes it was—for some of them. When the Pilgrims came over, they had something of the sort in mind.

MUSIC: DREAMY. SEGUE INTO SOUND.

SOUND: WAVES, SURF. UP AND UNDER.

STANDISH: The Captain says that faint haze on the horizon will prove to be Cape Cod in another few hours.

CARVER: And then our new life begins, eh, Miles Standish? A new life in a new world.

STAND: It can't begin too soon for me, John Carver. Ah, to feel the free land under my feet, to breathe the air of freedom.

CARVER: I wonder.

STAND: You wonder! With our journey over. All our dangers behind us. How can you wonder?

CARVER: There are people already on this ship boasting that when they get on shore, they will use their liberty as they wish.

STAND: I see. We have brought our God along, but we have forgotten to bring a government.

CARVER: Yes, Miles. A government—to keep the land free. Oppressors rise up so easily. You might become an oppressor—Miles, and so might I.

STAND: How can we prevent it?

CARVER: Call all the Pilgrims together in the great cabin. We'll make an agreement—an agreement that all are to have a voice in our colony's affairs. Every man shall speak, and every man shall be heard.

MUSIC: DECISIVE. UP AND OUT.

NARR: That was one of the first protections for free speech in America. The Mayflower Compact—providing that in the Plymouth colony, each man could speak freely and without fear. But the terms of the compact didn't last very long. The British government took a personal interest in the colony, and at once the struggle between authority and free speech began all over again in this new land.

JOHN: Yeah. That's what we fought the Revolution for, isn't it?

NARR: Yes. The colonists thought that the time had come for them to break loose forever from the bonds of oppression, and to win for themselves freedom of thought, word, and action. They were really serious about it, too. Sam Adams spoke the thoughts of most of them.

ADAMS: (*Distant*) There should be only one rule of justice for all men, rich and poor, for the favorite at court, and the countryman at the plow. When men enter into society, it is by voluntary consent. In the case of intolerable oppression, they have the right to leave that society, and enter into another.

NARR: And that's just what those fellows did—leave one society and enter another. They made their intentions known in a statement they called the "Declaration of Independence".

VOICE: (*Off*) When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another . . . and to assume among the powers of the earth a separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them . . . (*Fade*).

NARR: A great document. It added words to the American vocabulary, too. People found themselves saying "Liberty," "Independence," "Freedom"—and they kind of liked the feel of these words on their lips.

JOHN: Seems funny—having to get used to words like that.

NARR: Yes, the Americans got their independence. And then they didn't exactly know what to do with it. They had all sorts of ideas about what their new government should be. They found it was one thing to get rid of an old, established government. But, it was quite another to set up a new one, one that would satisfy 13 jealous and ambitious colonies. Our friend, Sam Adams, had something to say about this, too.

ADAMS: (*Off*) I will support the proposed Constitution of the United States—but only if it contains a guarantee of individual liberties—among them the right of free speech.

JOHN: Oh-oh. We're back to free speech again.

NARR: Sam Adams finally did support the Constitution—with the understanding that an amendment regarding freedom of speech would be adopted at the first opportunity. Accordingly, among the first ten amendments, known as our "Bill of Rights"—

VOICE: (*Off*) Amendment One to the Constitution of the United States.

VOICE: (*Off*) Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech.

MUSIC: TAG AND OUT.

JOHN: Well, that about took care of everything, didn't it?

NARR: It should have—but it didn't. The real test of a free speech is when an unpopular cause comes up. Along about 1850, one New Englander began to talk about a cause that was decidedly unpopular—a question that had been avoided by even the Constitution members themselves. The man was a newspaper publisher named William Lloyd Garrison. The thing he fought against was—slavery!

MUSIC: HIT AND SEGUE INTO SOUND.

SOUND: NEWSPAPER PRESSES. UP AND UNDER.

GARRISON: (*Off, coming on*) Here's that edito-

rial on slavery and the Constitution. Set it in bold face type.

MAN: Just as you say, Mr. Garrison. It's your newspaper—and your life that you're risking. (*Fade.*)

MAYOR: (*Off*) Mr. Garrison. May I see you a moment?

GARR: Why certainly, Mayor. What can I do for you?

MAYOR: The first thing you can do is to stop delivering anti-slavery lectures on Boston common.

GARR: Oh. So you, too, Mr. Mayor, have joined the ranks of my opponents.

MAYOR: Not I, Mr. Garrison. But I have been urged by the governor of a southern state to have you and your paper suppressed if you continue to express such abolitionist sentiments.

GARR: If slavery is to be abolished, it will only be by public sentiment. I must do all that I can to arouse the people against it.

MAYOR: But, my friend, what do you have against slavery. The Constitution itself says nothing opposing it.

GAAR: Indeed it doesn't. (*Passionately*) And that is why I say that until our Constitution is amended, it is a covenant with death, and an agreement with the devil.

MAYOR: (*Angrily*) You insult the Constitution, Garrison, and then hide behind its guarantee of free speech.

GARR: Free speech is an older right than the Constitution. Men have died for it for thousands of years.

MAYOR: I can see my errand is fruitless. I admire your spirit, Garrison—but I rather despair of your long life.

MUSIC: TAG AND OUT.

NARR: And that was in America, John. A supposedly free America, where any man could say what he pleased.

JOHN: But that was over a hundred years ago. Now it's the twentieth century. People everywhere have free speech.

NARR: Oh, do they? Let's look back in time again. Not very far this time. Just seven years. We go to a little church in a suburb of Berlin. It's a warm, sultry summer evening. A slim, wiry man speaks from the pulpit. His name is Martin Niemoeller.

NIEMOELLER: (*Fade in*) My good people. To-day the Reichs bishop summoned me. He said that I had been removed from my post, that I could no longer preach to you. They do this for one reason—because I preach to you the truth. Because I tell you that the devil hides behind men. Because I call a lie, a lie; and evil, evil. They try to stop me because I challenge the Nazi system—their condemnation of the innocent, their perversion of the truth and right. I told the Reichs

bishop that I refused obedience to his order. I have a mandate from God to preach. I will continue to preach.

NARR: And preach Pastor Niemoeller did—Sunday after Sunday—until one evening, after the service—

MAN: (*Tough*) Martin Niemoeller?

NIEM: Ya?

MAN: Come with us.

NIEM: Who—who are you?

MAN: No questions. We are the Gestapo.

MUSIC: HIT AND OUT FAST.

NARR: The Gestapo rather effectively silenced Pastor Niemoeller. That's free speech for you. In the twentieth century, too.

JOHN: But that was in Germany. That's all over now. We have free speech here—now—in America, don't we?

NARR: The struggle still continues, John. There is always a struggle for the right to express freely the hopes and aspirations for a better world. There is always something new to be said on the subject of free speech.

ANNCR: Here in our studio this evening is Mr. Harrison Ogburn, president of the Raleigh Junior Chamber of Commerce. He will tell us how the American radio industry is meeting the contemporary challenge of free speech. Mr. Ogburn:

OGBURN: Freedom of speech is a historic subject with all Americans. Its importance as a Constitutional guaranty has been brought into great prominence by the second world war. Radio's position as a guardian of free speech is becoming more and more vital in the life of our nation. The American listener get news, not dictated by the government, but freely available from every broadcasting station. He is given both sides of every controversial question. Under democracy, a free radio, like a free press, represents the intrinsic right of the people to have free access to the news and views of all sides. It is a possession of a free people. Its impairment is a blow, its improvement a gain for democracy. The Raleigh Junior Chamber of Commerce recognizes the achievement of the American radio industry in maintaining freedom of action and speech. In the words of President Truman, "We salute America's broadcasters, who have been . . . warriors for our common purpose, and solicit their continued zeal in the cause of freedom . . ."

MUSIC: SOLEMN, DIGNIFIED. UP AND UNDER.

NARR: Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty. If these principles are not perfected in our day, let us each strive on, that generations to come may know the glorious fulfillment of that noblest cry of man, "Let Freedom Ring."

MUSIC: AMERICA. UP FULL ONE VERSE AND OUT.

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Entire Script "Louisville on Parade"

(Commercial)

WAVE, Sept. 2, 1945

MUSIC: 1087-4 FANFARE AND THEME #1.
HOLD 6 S. FADE FOR:

GILBERT: (*Over Music*) Leading the nation's Victory parade is the spirit of American Free Enterprise.

Today the Murphy Elevator Company of Louisville joins with the Junior Board of Trade to salute one of the guardians of free enterprise . . . the American system of broadcasting.

THEME: UP FOR A COUPLE OF SECONDS.
FADE OUT BEHIND:

GILBERT: This year marks the observance of the twenty-fifth year of The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, and also the twenty-fifth year of the American system of broadcasting . . . two young and vital forces which have played a very real part in the prosecution of the war, and in service to the community. In honor of this dual anniversary we hear the military band's recording of "American Spirit".

MUSIC: V 21843-A. AMERICAN SPIRIT. 2:31.
UP FULL TO END.

GILBERT: On the eve of his departure for the Big Three Conference in Germany, President Harry S. Truman wrote a letter in commemoration of radio's twenty-fifth anniversary. Here, in part, are the views of the Chief Executive. "Our lawmakers demonstrated admirable foresight by decreeing that America, as the birthplace of radio, should have a free, competitive system, unfettered by artificial barriers and regulated only as to the laws of nature and the limitation of facilities. That this system has worked is demonstrated by radio's remarkable strides as a public service medium." The President says further, "American radio is in good hands. With many hundreds of new stations possible by virtue of the opening of these new frontiers by our scientists and engineers, the free competition of the present will become even freer.

The American system has worked and must keep on working. Regulation by natural forces of competition . . . is to be preferred over rigid governmental regulation of a medium that by its very nature must be maintained free as the press.

I salute America's broadcasters who have been, in their fashion, warriors for our common purpose and solicit their continued zeal in the cause of freedom and decency." Signed: Harry Truman.

MUSIC: C 19704-1. BELPHEGOR 2:34. UP
FULL TO END.

GILBERT: The band sets a stirring pace for Louisville On Parade playing "Semper Fidelis."

MUSIC: C 48-7. SEMPER FIDELIS. 2:55. UP
FULL TO END.

GILBERT: It says in the Bill of Rights that there shall be, in this country, Freedom of Speech. It says, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech."

For all of time there have been men who wished to enjoy that freedom . . . men who wanted not only to think freely, but to speak those thoughts freely, whether in praise or in blame. Four hundred years B.C. a Greek named Euripides said, "This is true liberty, when free-born men, having to advise the public, may speak free." Euripides had a part in America's Bill of Rights. In 1644, when thoughts of liberty stirred men to move westward to the New World, to go out after freedom, a poet named John Milton, who was a politician too, said before the English Parliament, "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties." Men coming to America brought Milton's thought with them.

You remember a Frenchman named Voltaire once said, "Although I may utterly disagree with everything you say, I will defend with my life your right to say it."

That's the kind of thinking which in 1789 became part

of our Constitution. Those are principles which every state guarantees its citizens.

MUSIC: LANG. 1051-1. WASHINGTON SCENE.
555 HOLD 16 S. FADE TO BG. HOLD BEHIND
GILBERT UNTIL POINT INDICATED BELOW.

GILBERT: (*Over Music*) For many centuries men have dreamed of and fought for the right of free speech, safeguarded in this country today by the American free press, and the American free radio. In twenty-five years the American system of broadcasting has become a fortress preserving freedom of speech . . . for through the radio men may know, and by the radio men may speak, free of governmental control. Men may speak so that millions may hear . . . leaving each to judge for himself the merit of what he hears. (MUSIC OUT HERE)

Let's compare American methods with European methods. Government control in Europe admits no controversy, it makes public opinion conform to a single view. Totalitarian states could never have grown without control of radio, through which every energy and every thought of the people was directed to the interests of the state. Commercial radio in America broadcasts what the people want . . . commercial radio must admit many views to please and to hold its vast audience. In America alone is radio free of government control over programs and policies. Today, in America alone is radio free to reflect in its programs the opinions and desires of the nation's people.

You might think about that when you listen to "The Great Gildersleeve" . . . think of it when you laugh at Bob Hope . . . remember it as the symphony plays . . . remember it when you hear an American voice, broadcasting direct from Tokyo. In America alone is radio free. Here we have fulfilled the principles penned by a Greek named Euripides, four hundred years before Christ . . . "This is true liberty when freeborn men . . . may speak free."

Granted that it's amazing to push a button and listen to London . . . push another and hear a hot trumpet . . . push a third and turn it off, radio isn't a miracle or a flash of inventive genius. Radio is a business and it's grown by American business methods, expanding and improving under the system of free enterprise. Manufacturers with goods to sell buy radio's commodity—advertising time on the air—enabling radio to improve its technical facilities and to render better public service. The American people have shown that they expect more than entertainment from radio. They want news, immediate and accurate reporting, for only if they know and understand what is happening all over the world can the people determine the nation's policies. They want to hear matters of municipal interest freely argued from all sides. They want to know their candidates for public office by hearing them speak on the air. During the war, the people depended on radio to keep them up-to-date on the complicated business of rationing, to publicize scrap drives and tin collections. They depended on radio to bring them news of the battles their sons were fighting, as they were fought.

The radio industry did what the people asked of it.

MUSIC: LANG 941-2. ALL FOR FREEDOM.
1:00. FADE ON SIGNAL FOR:

GILBERT: (*Over Music*) In the future, the now

near future of FM broadcasting and television, radio will continue to bring to the people what the people want.

Radio in America is a free enterprise, and as such, is a guardian of free speech. "Of the people, by the people and for the people" . . . radio is the most democratic commercial institution which our nation possesses.

The Murphy Elevator Company of Louisville, itself a product of the American system of free enterprise, joins with the Junior Board of Trade and the Junior Chambers of Commerce all over the nation to salute the American system of broadcasting on its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Radio's free dissemination of information and free discussion of the vital issues of national and local policy will help preserve democracy in America.

MUSIC: ALL FOR FREEDOM. (UP TO END)

GILBERT: Strike up the band, as Louisville marches on parade!

MUSIC: V P 68-8. SECOND CONNECTICUT REGIMENT. 2:37.

GILBERT: The Job of supply was a job well done, thanks to the men of the Merchant Marine. The Waring Glee Club sings in tribute "The Song For The Unsung".

MUSIC: D 18486-B. SONG FOR THE UNSUNG. 3:14. PAUSE.

MUSIC: C 19703-1. COLONEL BOGEY. 3:00.

GILBERT: (Cold) As American industry grew during the 1900's, its building began to reach for the sky. And the elevator became an integral part of building structure. As his plant enlarged, the businessman found that one of his best workers was the freight elevator.

Efficient movement and storage of his product depended on a reliable elevator.

Seeing that the freight elevator does its job well has been the business of the Murphy Elevator Company of Louisville. The Murphy freight elevator is built to become the heart of plant efficiency. They will design an elevator which will meet your particular needs and at the same time meet the highest standards of vertical transportation.

If your plans include use of the freight elevator, let the Murphy Elevator Company of Louisville help you from blue print to installation.

MUSIC: V P 5-1. EL CAPITAN. 2:10. UP FULL TO END.

GILBERT: The American system of free enterprise has characterized the growth of industry in Louisville. . .

MUSIC: 1097-4. FANFARE AND THEME #1. (START IT AT :58:25. It will then end at about :59:30. DO NOT FADE IN BEHIND GILBERT UNTIL SLOW PART OF MELODY HAS STARTED).

GILBERT: (Cont. Over Music) Today the Murphy Elevator Company of Louisville joined with the Junior Board of Trade in a nation-wide celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of radio in America.

Listen next Sunday morning at 11:30 to "Louisville On Parade", with marches on record . . . a presentation of the Murphy Elevator Company.

MUSIC: THEME UP TO FINISH.

GILBERT: Livingston Gilbert speaking. This is Radio Center.

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Portions of

"Freedom of Speech"

KECA, Aug. 30, 1945

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MUSIC: UP AND FADE.

ANNOUNCER: Freedom of speech, freedom of press, and new freedom of broadcasting. They all go hand in hand in the American way of life, and they're all pretty important to us.

They're some of the things we take for granted like going to church, or having your friends over on a Sunday afternoon, or Labor Day vacations, or any of the thousands of other things that make up our living.

Freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of broadcasting.

But how did we earn them? How did we manage to keep them when so many other peoples all over the world lost them, and along with them lost their liberties and their lives?

Let's go back a bit . . .

MUSIC: UP AND OUT.

ANNOUNCER: Back to New York, August 4th, 1735, when John Peter Zenger, publisher, was tried and acquitted of libel on a charge of criticizing the government.

MUSIC: OUT.

ANNOUNCER: Here, many years before the Constitution of the United States was signed, it was realized that freedom of the press was one of the prime principles of liberty.

MUSIC: UP AND DOWN.

And now to Paris, 1780, where Voltaire, statesman, writer, advocate of freedom, said . . .

"I disagree wholeheartedly with the opinions of the gentlemen, but I will defend with my life his right to speak those opinions."

That was the freedom of speech in the France of those days. The France that had just thrown off the shackles of tyranny. The France of Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.

MUSIC: UP AND OUT.

But let's go on.

MUSIC: UP AND OUT.

On to Berlin, 1933, and Adolf Hitler, statesman, paper hanger, jailbird and writer (remember that Nazi best seller, Mein Kampf?). Its author was an advocate of freedom—of a special Aryan kind—the freedom to weep, the freedom to suffer, the freedom to die.

Here's what Hitler had to say about free speech and a free press.

"There shall be no freedom of the press . . . no freedom of speech, except as ordered by the state. And I am the state!"

MUSIC: TO FINISH.

No freedom of the Press? No freedom of speech? No freedom, period.

Well, let's come down the years a bit more. To Washington, D. C., 1945, to Harry Truman, the one time Missouri farm boy, the President of the United States who says in a letter to the National Association of Broadcasters . . .

"Radio must be maintained as free as the press!" That's freedom of speech.

MUSIC: UP AND FADE.

ANNOUNCER: You may ask, "What is Freedom of Speech?" Well, it's the right of the baseball fan to yell . . . "Moider de umpire, the big bum's blind!" It's the right of the corner drug store politician to declare . . . "now if I was President, I'd do it this way" . . . It's the right of the employee to say . . . "Boss, our working conditions and our pay aren't right" . . . It's the right of the man in uniform, the veteran, the housewife, the bobby sox brigade, the butchers, the bakers, the aircraft maker, the unemployed, the millionaire, the educator, the refugee, and the children. It's the right of all of them to think the way they want, and then to express their thoughts in words without lowering their voices, because secret police or informers might be listening, without having to look over their shoulders for a Gestapo agent. YES, IT'S THE RIGHT OF ALL OF US.

MUSIC: UP AND FADE.

But now you may say, "How do we know that the little Hitlers, the embryo Mussolini's, the rabble rousers and race baiters that we Americans laugh at or shrug off now, won't take advantage of the right of freedom of speech, and bring us to a place where our own liberty might go up in the flames of another Reichstag fire?"

The answer to that is democracy and more democracy with freedom of speech interpreted in terms of the greatest good for the greatest number.

MUSIC: TO FINISH.

In this democracy of ours, where free speech plays such an important part, we have thousands of business organizations which employ that principle of freedom and make it work.

With us tonight is a young man who represents one of the most aggressive young men's business groups in the nation, who speaks for 1700 other young men all of whom have a big stake in the world to come.

President Doug Daley of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce.

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ANNOUNCER: Now in closing, I'd like to ask each of you, your own personal definition of the Freedom of Speech . . . First, Mr. Herman Drayer, Chairman of the Civic Affairs Committee . . .

DRAYER: The Freedom of Speech to me means the revealing to the world at large, by the media of the press and radio, of the details of such meetings as the San Francisco Peace Conference and the Potsdam gatherings. All of us are affected by these gatherings, and all of us are informed by our governments, that to me is the perfect example of the Freedom of Speech.

ANNOUNCER: Director Tony Perrera of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce . . .

PERRERA: To me the Freedom of Speech means the added emphasis on forum discussions and "Town Meetings" type of program; many of which are broadcast, and which furnish the sounding board of the new ideas and philosophies that will shape our way of life in the future.

ANNOUNCER: President Doug Daley, head of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce . . .

DALEY: In my mind the Freedom of Speech is one of the cornerstones upon which our nation is built. Patrick Henry, Washington, Lincoln, the late Franklin Roosevelt, all believed in it and fought for its preservation, and speaking for my organization, I can assure you that we shall do everything in our power to maintain it.

ANNOUNCER: Thank you, gentlemen, and you may be sure that the radio industry will continue to cooperate with such groups as yourself, to further the cause of the Freedom of Speech to the four corners of the earth.

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Portions of

"The President Writes a Letter"

KTSM, Aug. 26, 1945

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FIRST ANNOUNCER: THE PRESIDENT WRITES A LETTER!

THEME: NBC 744-1 . . . FADE AFTER THIRTY SECONDS . . .

FIRST ANNOUNCER: The White House, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1945. Mr. Sol Taishoff, Editor and Publisher, *Broadcasting Magazine*, Washington. Dear Mr. Taishoff: In my opinion, the free voice of radio . . . *(Fade out on last few words)* . . .

THEME: UP FOR A FEW SECONDS AND COMPLETELY OUT . . .

* * * * *

SECOND ANNOUNCER: Yes, this is the free voice of radio—and yet it is not one voice but millions, for it is the voice of freedom, the voice that expresses the thoughts and the emotions, the joys and the sorrows, the likes and the dislikes of a hundred and forty million free Americans. It is of this voice the President was writing . . . *(Fade out on last few words)* . . .

FIRST ANNOUNCER: In my opinion, the free voice of radio never has faced a more important challenge in its 25 year history than that which lies before it now as Allied weapons are turned upon the last enemy of liberty.

(Begin to bring in battle sounds in background) . . .

Broadcasters must direct their energies in the future, as they have so nobly in the past, toward the liquidation of all resistance to the principles upon which their own free charter is founded!

(Begin to bring in radio signals, blended with battle sounds) . . .

(Fade sound effects into BG behind following speeches, but maintain sound throughout following scene) . . .

SECOND ANNOUNCER: Three million men must be re-deployed from the European Theatre to crush Japan! Stay off the railroads—they're needed for winning the war! Put your money into war bonds and enjoy a glorious vacation in a free country in the years to come!

(Bring up war sounds) . . .

THIRD ANNOUNCER: Thursday, July 26, 1945:
In a score of languages, a message to Japan was broadcast to the empire of the rising sun and to all the world, from United States radio stations today: The message was a demand that Japan surrender unconditionally or face **PROMPT and UTTER** destruction, by Allied forces ready to **STRIKE THE FINAL BLOWS!** The virtual ultimatum says the Japanese will be limited to their home islands and stripped of the power to make war, but will not be enslaved as a race nor destroyed as a nation. Soldiers will be permitted to return to their homes after laying down their arms. Certain parts of Japan will be occupied for indefinite periods. President Truman ordered the Office of War Information to get the message to the Japanese by every means possible.

(Bring up war sounds again) . . .

SECOND ANNOUNCER: Monday, August 6th:
President Truman said today that the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima is the **PROMPT AND UTTER DESTRUCTION** promised by the Potsdam Declaration of July 26th! He further reveals that even more powerful bombs are in production!

(Bring up war sounds again) . . .

THIRD ANNOUNCER: The atomic bomb must stand as the biggest and best-kept secret in all history. America's free press and radio deserves a share in the keeping of that secret. Acting under voluntary censorship, these institutions of Democracy kept from their pages and their air-waves hundreds of pieces of information, which, put together by the enemy might have led him to knowledge of the most powerful weapon man ever devised!

(Bring up war sounds briefly) . . .

SECOND ANNOUNCER: Friday, August 10th:
At 6:45 p. m., the State Department in Washington acknowledges receipt through the Swiss Government of a Japanese surrender offer which makes the proviso that Emperor Hirohito remain in power. This was about ten hours after the public was made aware through Japanese broadcasts picked up in the United States that Japan had transmitted such an offer to the Allies. . . .

(Bring war sounds up briefly) . . .

THIRD ANNOUNCER: Saturday, August 11th:
At ten-thirty this morning, President Truman's reply to the Japanese surrender offer was handed over to the Swiss Legation for transmission to Tokyo. But long before the message traverses the long diplomatic route, the Japs will know the President's answer. It is being beamed to them on every possible wave-length. The Japanese government officials have picked it up long before this, and only the Jap people, prohibited from listening to any but their own government broadcasts, are ignorant of the situation!

WAR SOUNDS UP . . . THEN FADE OUT COMPLETELY . . . *(Pause)* . . .

SECOND ANNOUNCER: Tuesday, August 14th:
At five o'clock today the President announced: "I have just received this afternoon, a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message of August 11th. . . . *(More)* . . .

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan!" At two minutes after five, NBC's Washington reporter, Morgan Beatty gave the news of victory to the world!

MUSIC: SONG OF VICTORY . . . FADE AFTER ABOUT 20 SECONDS.

THIRD ANNOUNCER: Tuesday, August 15th.
This is a great day for General Douglas MacArthur. He will lead the allied march back to Tokyo, as supreme allied commander. His first request to the Japanese government today was for the use of a radio station through which he might transact the business of surrender!

MUSIC: SONG OF VICTORY . . . UP AND OUT
SECOND ANNOUNCER: THE PRESIDENT WRITES A LETTER!

FIRST ANNOUNCER: Our lawmakers demonstrated admirable foresight by decreeing that America should have a free-competitive system, unfettered by artificial barriers and regulated only as to the laws of nature and the limitation of facilities. That this system has worked is demonstrated by radio's remarkable strides as a public-service medium, here in America—the birth-place of radio! **(FADE OUT ON LAST FEW WORDS)**

POP: Never saw so many gadgets in my life. What in thunderation you buildin', Joey?

JOE: Transmitter, pop.

POP: Transmitter! What's that? Oh—so *that's* what you wanted with all that copper wire! Thought maybe you'd fix the flivver up so we could drive to town tonight.

JOE: The old tin-Lizzie can wait, can't she pop? This is important—hand me that screw-driver, will you?

POP: Here ye are! Doggone—no wonder I can't ever find any tools. Everything's out here.

JOE: Thanks. Dja see where Babe Ruth hit his 45th homer yesterday?

POP: Yeah. Huggins was plenty smart to make him a *fielder* instead of a *pitcher*.

JOE: You know what, pop? Some day we'll be able to sit right in our house and listen to a man in New York tellin' us how the world's series is goin'? Now, let's see, this wire goes right around here.

POP: What are you talkin' about, Joe? First thing I know you'll be tellin' me we can sit right there in the *parlor* and *see* the world's series! Imagine that! Sit right there in your *chair* and watch Babe Ruth take a swing—oh—my back!

JOE: No, pop, I don't know anything about sending out light impulses—but we know how to handle sound, now. That's what I'm workin' on.

POP: Oh sure—wireless, a fellow named Marconi invented that 25 years ago.

JOE: Yes, but Marconi could only send electrical impulses. Now we can send voices. When I get through here, I can talk to cousin Eddie, over in Saint Jo.

POP: Well, you can call him up on the telephone, can't you? Sure wish you'd fix that flivver. We ought to go to town. This Franklin D. Roosevelt is gonna make another campaign speech. Morning paper says he's made nineteen of 'em in the past week. Vice presidency ain't worth all that trouble. He can't win anyhow.

JOE: Let's see, I have my power in-put here, and I—

POP: Nice lookin' young feller, ain't he?

JOE: Who, pop?

POP: Roosevelt. Can't imagine a Democrat with that name, but there it is, Franklin DeLAYNO Roosevelt.

JOE: Some day we won't have to go to town to hear things like that.

POP: You've sure got big ideas today.

JOE: No—that's a fact, pop. Is that the latest Literary Digest you've got in your hip pocket?

POP: Think so. Yep—August 22nd, 1920.

JOE: Let's see it a minute—doggone, they bury science and invention way back here in the back. It's lots more important than whether Italy gets Fiume.

POP: Watcha lookin' for?

JOE: I'll show you in a minute. Here it is—page 67. "Those who have not kept pace with radio communication would be surprised to learn that a receiving instrument has been developed, known as a portaphone, which could receive the transmitted signals and amplify them sufficiently loud to fill a small room. The possibilities are almost unlimited. For instance, at breakfast time, a central wireless station operator might read the news, and the whole family could hear it at once, whether paterfamilias—that's you, pop—whether paterfamilias had the morning paper or not. So far, the invention is purely experimental, but it has interesting possibilities. Experts say the signals might have a range of 15 miles or more."

POP: By golly, that sounds like the real stuff, don't it, son?

JOE: You bet it does, Pop. When men like this fellow Roosevelt talk to people just a few years from now—they won't just be talking to a little crowd at a station-platform between trains. They'll be talking to thousands of people—maybe millions, in their homes—

INTERLUDE MUSIC. . . .

ROOSEVELT TRANSCRIPTION. . . .

INTERLUDE MUSIC. . . .

FIRST ANNOUNCER: —in America, the birthplace of radio. The wisdom of that original policy is reflected in radio's quick transition to full-fledged war-service. Since Pearl Harbor, American radio has written its own Magna Charta. But beyond the day of final victory lie myriad problems.

Radio, with the press, must give inspired leadership and lend its facilities to making more intimate and workable the relationship between the people and the Government. For radio itself, there are challenging days ahead. New services are in the offing—services such as television and FM broadcasting, which will open new vistas of opportunity for public service.

American radio is in good hands. The American system has worked, and must keep working. Regulation by

natural forces of competition, even with obvious shortcomings, is to be preferred over rigid governmental regulation of a medium that by its very nature must be maintained as free as the press.

I salute America's broadcasters who have been, in their fashion, warriors for our common purpose and solicit their continued zeal in the cause of freedom and decency.

Very sincerely your, Harry S. Truman.

THEME: LANGWORTH. 744-1 . . . HAIL TO THE PRESIDENT . . . FADE OUT . . . (PAUSE).

MUSIC: HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU . . .

KATIE: Hello, everybody! This is Katie—Katie Essem! I'm sixteen years old today, and I'm having a wonderful birthday. You usually think of a sixteen-year old as being just a sweet-young-thing—but as radio-stations go, I'm quite a grown-up young lady. My oldest sister, KDKA, is only 25. She lives in Pittsburgh. We both had sort of humble beginnings, you might say. She was born in a garage. Me? I was born in the basement of a music store!

If you looked through your morning paper today, you probably saw the pictures of all the people whose job it is to take care of me! They're all friends of yours, and I think they're doing a pretty good job of keeping me—on the beam—as they put it!

But mainly, the reason I'm such a healthy sixteen-year-old is because of all of you nice listeners. You put up with some of my early squalling, and when I got to the point where I could really do some good for *you*, you were very nice about showing your appreciation. So, mostly, on my birthday, I want to say THANKS to YOU!

I'm going to have a new home before very long, but I'll tell you about that later. I've received a lot of nice birthday greetings—from a lot of you nice people, from the National Broadcasting Company, and many others. One of the greetings I prize most was sent to me and all of my brothers and sisters by the President, honoring the 25th birthday of our family.

It says "I salute America's broadcasters who have been, in their fashion, warriors for our common purpose, and solicit their continued zeal in the cause of freedom and decency."

Thanks, Mr. President—we'll carry on!

* * * * *

Prepare, Promote and Program for

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

NOVEMBER 4-10

NAB BOARD MEETS

With Justin Miller presiding for the first time in his capacity as President the Board of Directors held a two-day session in Washington on Monday and Tuesday (1-2). All members of the Board were present except George D. Coleman, 3rd District Director, who was prevented by illness from attending.

BMB Board Representation

J. O. Maland, WHO, and Robert T. Mason, WMRN, were re-elected as two of the six NAB representatives on the Broadcast Measurement Bureau Board of Directors. They will complete a one year term ending January 1 and their new term is for three years. The other members of the BMB Board from NAB are J. Harold Ryan, WSPD, and Roger W. Clipp, WFIL, two-year term; Frank M. Russell, NBC, and Frank Stanton, CBS, one-year term.

Awards Considered

The Board gave consideration to the matter of awards for meritorious service in the radio art. The Board expressed the view that careful investigation should be conducted by a special committee of Board members to be appointed by the President, to determine the degree of interest in, and the methods of handling a system of awards. The committee is to conduct its investigation and report at the next Board meeting to be held, probably, shortly after the first of the year.

FMBI Consolidation

A special committee of the Board appointed by President Miller consisting of Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Leslie Johnson, WHBF, and Frank Stanton, CBS, met with a similar committee appointed by President Walter Damm of the Frequency Modulation Broadcasters, Inc., consisting of Wayne Coy, Gordon Gray and Cecil Mastin. The NAB committee was supplemented by President Miller, retiring President J. Harold Ryan, and Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. Arney, Jr. The matter of bringing about a consolidation of the two organizations was discussed at length and a plan to be considered by the FMBI Board which is to meet in Chicago on October 20, was submitted. No final action was taken.

Veterans Problems Discussed

Ways and means by which broadcasters might assist in the rehabilitation and reconversion to civilian life of veterans was discussed at length. The President and Secretary-Treasurer were asked to assemble all useful information with reference to technical and other courses in radio to be made available to veterans upon request and to separation centers. The broadcasters were urged to cooperate with local agencies in developing and conducting campaigns to place veterans in employment.

Employee-Employer Relations

President Miller was asked to use his best efforts to complete the organization of the Employee-Employer Relations Department to consist of a competent, full time director and such personnel as may be necessary to provide the membership with the continuing and complete service of research, information and counsel in the broad field of employee-employer relations and Governmental laws and regulations relating thereto. This action was a reiteration of the policy expressed at previous Board meetings.

Clearance of Government Material

Ways and means to bring about an orderly handling of the material originating in the various Government Departments for use by radio stations was given consideration. The Board was informed that temporarily the network allocations plan has been taken over by the Advertising Council of which NAB is a subscribing member. NAB has held conferences with former OWI officials and heads of Press and Radio Sections of several of the Government Departments looking to the establishment of a feasible plan to handle the station allocations plans at the local level. No definite developments have occurred but the President and Secretary-Treasurer were instructed to continue these negotiations.

Pan-American Broadcasters Association

A proposed plan to organize a Pan-American Association of Commercial Broadcasters originated at the Rio de Janeiro conference was presented to the Board. The President was authorized to create a committee to carefully study the proposal.

Time Changes Discussed

The effect of time changes upon radio station operation was a topic of lengthy discussion. It was pointed out that the varying times in different sections of the country create a chaotic condition and some steps should be taken to bring about greater uniformity. It was the sense of the Board that it is essential that radio broadcasting be operated nationally on a uniform basis of time. The Board went on record to the effect that NAB bring the matter to the attention of legislative and other proper Governmental agencies with a view to seeking uniformity.

Radio News Recommendations

Recommendations submitted by the Radio News Committee were considered and approved by the Board. A story regarding these recommendations appears elsewhere in the REPORTS.

BMI Progress

Sydney Kaye, Vice President and Counsel, and Merritt Tompkins, Vice President and General Manager of Broadcast Music, Inc., reported to the Board the progress which

(Continued on next page)

Justin Miller, *President*
 A. D. Willard, *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Barry T. Rumble, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

BMI is making in helping to solve the music problem of broadcasters. They urged a more careful supervision by station management of the use of music. The Music Committee of NAB was asked to consider ways and means whereby broadcasters could be assisted in better utilizing the music available under their performance rights contracts.

1946 Convention

The Convention Committee of the Board was instructed, with the President and Secretary-Treasurer, to give immediate consideration to a time and place for the holding of the 1946 membership meeting. They are to confer with Government officials to ascertain what time would least interfere with Government transportation requirements.

Inaugural Dinner

At the conclusion of its two-day session, the Board attended the inaugural dinner held in honor of Justin Miller's induction as President of NAB. A story regarding this dinner appears elsewhere in the REPORTS.

PRESIDENT JUSTIN MILLER INAUGURATED

(The inaugural address of President Miller, and those delivered by Ryan and Porter accompany this issue of NAB REPORTS in Special Information Bulletin No. 20.)

Entering upon a new phase in a long and distinguished career of public service, Justin Miller became the fifteenth president of the National Association of Broadcasters at an inaugural dinner given in his honor by NAB, on October 2, at the Hotel Statler, Washington. More than 700 guests prominent in the affairs of the Nation listened to his inaugural address and addresses by Harold Ryan, retiring NAB President, and Chairman Paul A. Porter of the Federal Communications Commission. Miller later delivered parts of his inaugural address over CBS.

Don S. Elias, WWNC, served as toastmaster at the dinner.

Harold Ryan, in formally turning over the office of President to Miller, said: "The future of radio is bright for the American people. It offers new vistas in Frequency Modulation, Television and Facsimile. New frontiers are constantly opening in radio before our very eyes. We in the National Association of Broadcasters are fortunate in securing the services during this important expansion period of so eminent a public servant as Mr. Justice Miller. In him broadcasters have implicit confidence. I have served as President of the Association for eighteen months. With profound gratitude to the broadcasters of the country who have given me such magnificent support, it is now my happy privilege to turn the office of President of the

National Association of Broadcasters over to our Fifteenth President, the Honorable Justin Miller."

Among the many expressions of "best wishes" accorded NAB's new President, were those conveyed in a letter from President Harry S. Truman. The letter, dated September 29, follows in full:

"I regret that I am unable to attend the dinner at which you are to be inducted as the President of the National Association of Broadcasters. However, I do want to extend to you an expression of best wishes for success as you assume these new responsibilities.

"Science has vastly expanded the frontiers of communications, including broadcasting. The critical question is whether we are wise and skillful enough to utilize these increased opportunities for the maximum public benefit. Certainly these advances show that broadcasting is still a growing, dynamic industry. And its past achievements further demonstrate that those who have developed the service to its present state are not content with merely maintaining the status quo.

"We all look to communications to provide in abundant measure new opportunities for employment and economic activity. We further expect that it will make new and important contributions to our way of life. Government is prepared to discharge its full responsibilities in the achievement of common objectives and will take all appropriate measures to encourage and facilitate the new developments that give such great promise for the future.

"The problems which face your group call for the exercise of a high degree of industrial statesmanship to reach proper solutions. Your own record of public service gives excellent promise that this type of leadership will be available to meet the challenging times ahead."

A. D. ("Jess") Willard, Jr., assumed his new duties as Executive Vice President of NAB at the same time.

COMMISSION APPLAUDS MILLER SELECTION

The Federal Communications Commission in a special news release states that it believes that the National Association of Broadcasters has exercised great wisdom and discrimination in the choice of Justin Miller as president and looks forward to constructive and harmonious relationships on an even broader basis than heretofore, Chairman Paul A. Porter said in a speech at the inaugural dinner for Justice Miller at the Statler Hotel, Tuesday night, October 2.

Justice Miller's record, he declared, is clear proof that American broadcasters have no desire to rest upon past achievements but face tomorrow with hope and confidence in themselves and the people whom they serve. (For text of Chairman Porter's remarks at Miller inaugural dinner see Special Information Bulletin No. 20.)

CLEAR CHANNEL HEARING POSTPONED

The Federal Communications Commission on October 3 adopted an order, on its own motion, postponing until 10:30 o'clock A.M., Monday, January 14, 1946, the hearing now scheduled for 10:30 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, October 23, 1945, in the matter of Clear Channel Broadcasting in the Standard Broadcast Band (Docket No. 6741); and denied the petition of Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, and its 16 members, for an indefinite postponement of that hearing.

The Commission has presently pending before it hundreds of applications for FM, Standard and Television construction permits and licenses, which have been necessarily held in abeyance during the war period, or which have been filed since August 7, 1945, when public notice was given that the Commission would begin processing applications 60 days from that date. The processing of these applications, hearings incident thereto, and other

(Continued on next page)

problems arising out of reconversion, will require much time of the Commission and its staff in the immediate future.

Besides the huge task confronting it on applications, the Commission must begin at once the work in preparation for forthcoming international conferences in November and December.

In addition to all this, the work of the Engineering Committees engaged in preparing basic underlying data in connection with the Clear Channel Survey is not yet completed, and cannot be completed by October 23, 1945. The work of these Committees should be completed by January 1, 1946, so that the results may be submitted in evidence at the hearing January 14, 1946. However, the Commission intends to begin the hearing on that date regardless of whether or not the Committees have completed their work and will receive at that time whatever evidence is ready for presentation.

TELEVISION HEARING POSTPONED

The Federal Communications Commission has issued an order postponing from October 4 to October 11, the hearing in connection with television stations. In its order the Commission says:

WHEREAS, The Commission has ordered a hearing in the above-entitled matter for October 4, 1945; and

WHEREAS, The Commission has been advised by several persons interested in the promulgation of the rules and regulations for commercial television that it will be difficult for them to prepare adequately for the hearing by October 4, 1945; and

WHEREAS, The Commission's staff can be better prepared for the hearing on October 11 than October 4;

NOW, THEREFORE, It is ordered on the Commission's own motion this 28th day of September, 1945, that the hearing in the above-entitled matter is continued until October 11, 1945, at 10:30 a.m. Time for filing appearance and briefs is extended to October 8, 1945.

FM PROTESTS TO BE HEARD

The Federal Communications Commission has adopted an order scheduling a hearing for October 15, 1945, to hear the protests which have been filed by Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company and Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., concerning the assignment which the Commission made to the existing FM stations in New York metropolitan district.

The protests from Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, and Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., are the only ones which the Commission has received concerning the frequency assignment made by the Commission. Objection has been made by some licensees concerning the power authorized by the Commission. These protests concerning power will be considered at a future date. The scope of the hearing set for October 15 will be limited to the objections which have been filed concerning the assignment of frequencies.

Several requests have also been received for extensions of time within which to make the change-over to the new frequency. These requests will be acted on at a later date when the Commission has more complete information from each of the licensees concerning the progress he has made toward converting his operation to the higher band.

FCC WILL CONSIDER COMPETITIVE BIDS

As announced in the Federal Communication Commission's decision in the matter of the transfer of the license of Station WLW from Powel Crosley, Jr., to The Aviation Corporation (Docket No. 6767) (see NAB REPORTS, page 401), the Commission is presently engaged in the preparation of proposed rules effectuating the procedures govern-

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

November 4-10

*Radio's 25th
Anniversary*

ing the Commission's consideration of future transfer cases.

Pending the issuance of proposed rules, public hearing thereon and final adoption, consideration of applications for transfer to which the procedure would be applicable, as stated by the Commission in the Crosley decision, will be deferred. However, the Commission recognizes that some applicants may be desirous of following the general principles of the procedures in that decision without awaiting the adoption of the final rules. Accordingly in any cases where applicants desire to follow such general procedure pending the adoption of formal rules, they may file a statement to that effect supplementary to the application and include in such statement the details of a specific procedure, within the framework of the announced procedure in the Crosley decision, which the applicants propose to follow. The Commission will consider the proposed procedure suggested by such applicants and if it is found satisfactory, the applicant will be so advised or will be advised that the proposed procedure with certain modifications is acceptable. Such applicants may then proceed in the manner thus approved.

FCC ACTS ON TIME CHANGE

The FCC has re-established "mean astronomical time" as the time designated in licenses and construction permits specifying average sunrise and sunset times.

The order (No. 129) was necessitated by reason of the repeal of the Daylight Savings (War) Time statute. Order No. 90 was simultaneously repealed.

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK SPECIAL BULLETIN ENROUTE

Special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 20, on the press as this issue of REPORTS is mailed out, will follow in the mail immediately.

This Bulletin gives details of Radio Manufacturers Association plans for National Radio Week, cooperation under way from the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the American Retail Federation, old timers' programs planned by the Radio Executives Club of New York City and the Chicago Radio Management Club, with suggestions for local civic club programs on the same pattern, and announces the preparation of National Radio Week posters, 22 by 35 inches, for station use.

Please study and circulate this Bulletin to the proper station personnel.

October 5, 1945 — 441

VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP JUSTIFIED

An interesting aftermath of the voluntary censorship policy in effect during the war, was called to attention by station KFBK at Sacramento, California. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, such programs as the "Inquiring Microphone" and others of an ad lib nature were banned because it was thought they might be heard in Japan and someone might attempt to broadcast a coded signal.

Proof that such action was justified was confirmed when Seaman First Class Eugene Farber of Sacramento, who is now stationed in Japan, wrote to KFBK and said, "I wish to inform you that at 0230 a. m. PCT, I picked up some good American music amidst all of the Japanese chatter on the broadcast band. I was almost knocked from my seat when I heard the announcer say that it was KFBK, Sacramento. I sat up all night listening to my home town station. It was Sunday morning, September 16 * * *. For several hours you were really banging in, but after awhile you began to fade a little. You were, however, 'readable' all of the time. * * * It is now 1430 Monday 17th, PCT, and I can still hear your station. It has been 30 hours and there are no signs of complete fading. I am in Japan and listening to an American local station is an odd pleasure."

MAGAZINES BOOST RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Two selected publications, *Look* and *Tune-In*, will make a timely appearance on the newsstands of the Nation, and in the homes of radio listeners, prior to National Radio Week, with features devoted to Radio's 25th Anniversary. *Tune-In*, with the full November issue designated as *Radio's 25th Anniversary Number*, goes on sale Oct. 5, with 50 pages devoted mostly to pictures, but also containing many stories, editorials, and articles by persons who have played prominent parts in the history and development of radio.

Look, issue of Nov. 13, will appear on Oct. 31, with a four-page layout of 56 pictures, which is prominently plugged on the front cover.

As mentioned in a recent letter to station managers, the pictures were selected by editors of the two magazines almost exclusively from those mailed by broadcasters to the NAB News Bureau in response to a request which was sent to all stations several weeks ago. All of these were submitted to the editors, and their judgment prevailed entirely in making the selections as based upon the reader interest the pictures possessed.

A glossy print of the front cover of the issue of *Look* has been received by NAB, stating that prints of the entire section are on the way. As soon as these are received, offsets will be made and rushed to the stations.

These two magazines reach an estimated 15-million readers. Stations are urged to explore all possible publicity angles to bring these pictures, many of which possess great nostalgic interest, to the attention of their readers. This publicity should play an important role in inducing interest and directing public attention to the overall aims of National Radio Week, Nov. 4-10.

NAB PROGRAM MANAGERS CONFER WITH TREASURY ON EIGHTH WAR LOAN

The NAB Program Managers Executive Committee and Program Chairmen from NAB Districts throughout the United States are meeting in Washington October 11-12 to confer with Treasury Department officials on the conduct of the Victory Loan drive.

Under the Chairmanship of Henry W. Slavick, Director, WMC, the program men will hear the Treasury presentation and contribute suggestions for the most effective

promotion of the forthcoming Victory Loan, which must be conducted in the transition period from war to peace.

Luncheon at the Treasury Department with Secretary Vinson on October 12 is tentatively scheduled.

Program committee personnel this year is as follows:

Executive Committee

Henry W. Slavick, WMC; Eugene Carr, WHBC; Howard R. Chamberlain, WLW; Harold Fair, WHO; Ralph W. Hardy, KSL; Elliott Stewart, WIBX; Clarence L. Menser, NBC, and Douglas Coulter, CBS.

District Chairmen

District 1, W. Gordon Swan, WBZ; District 2, John H. McNeil, WJZ; District 4, Jack Weldon, WDBJ; District 5, Wilton E. Cobb, WMAZ; District 7, Robert Evans, WSPD; District 8, Dr. Willis F. Dunbar, WKZO; District 9, Maurice P. Owens, WROK; District 10, Eugene T. Flaherty, KSCJ; District 11, Richard Day, WDG; District 13, Pete Teddlie, WRR; District 14, Ralph Hardy, KSL; District 15, Glen Shaw, KLX; District 16, Don McNamara, KFI, and District 17, Ted Cooke, KOIN.

District Program Chairmen for Districts 3, 6 and 12 are expected to be appointed in time to attend the meeting.

J. Harold Ryan, until recently NAB President, now member of the Board of Directors, will meet with the Program Managers Committee as Liaison Member for the NAB Board.

RYAN HEADS WAR FUND RADIO COMMITTEE

The network and local stations committee of the National War Fund Radio Campaign consists of twenty-one members headed by J. Harold Ryan, executive vice president of the Fort Industry Company and former NAB President.

Those serving with Chairman Ryan are:

Arthur B. Church, KMBC, Kansas City; Gardner Cowles, KRNT, Des Moines; Mark Ethridge, WHAS, Louisville; Walter Evans, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Philadelphia; Leo J. Fitzpatrick, WJR, Detroit; Harold Hough, WBAP, Fort Worth; Leonard Kapner, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York; Paul W. Kesten, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; Frank King, WMBR, Jacksonville; Edgar Kobak, Mutual Broadcasting System, New York; Clair R. McCollough, WGAL, Lancaster; Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford; Arden X. Pangborn, KGW, Portland; Herbert L. Pettey, WHN, New York; J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, Atlanta; Ivor Sharp, KSL, Salt Lake City; Niles Trammell, National Broadcasting Company, New York; Lewis Allen Weiss, KHJ, Los Angeles; Colonel Harry C. Wilder, WSYR, Syracuse, and Mark Woods, American Broadcasting Company, New York.

In his letter to committee members Mr. Ryan said in part:

"Our industry has been officially identified through the radio campaigns of 1941, and 1942, and the succeeding National War Fund campaigns through which USO and other war related agencies were merged. All of these campaigns have exceeded their goals and radio has played a most important role in their successes. Our people have cooperated unstintingly."

WAS YOUR TRUMAN PHOTO DAMAGED IN MAILS?

Several letters have come in to NAB requesting duplicate mailings on the picture of President Truman with his statement: RADIO . . . "must be maintained as free as the press," which was sent out recently to all broadcasters with the compliments of NAB. It is reported in these letters that some of the pictures were damaged in the mails. If your copy suffered such damage, you are urged to communicate with NAB News Bureau, so

(Continued on next page)

that we may furnish you with an undamaged one for framing.

A new impression will be made for this purpose, and the new copies will be sent as soon as they are off the press.

OPPOSES FM BAN

Of interest to broadcasters is an article in the August issue of the *Advertiser*, under the heading: *Broadcasters Arguments Against FM Ban Are Valid*. The article follows:

"It seems to us that only the most socialistic minded could find fault with American broadcasters for presenting to the Federal Communications Commission arguments against any proposed rules to keep holders of AM licenses from entering the FM field.

"The AM broadcasters represent 25 years of radio experience and experimentation. They are the men and women who, oftentimes despite federal interference and obstruction, have brought the American kind of radio (the best in the world) to its present high estate. Many of them have made large investments in frequency modulation broadcasting.

"Granting that radio and the press are different in many respects, it still would be just as silly to say that one man or one company could not own both an AM and an FM station in the same service area as it would be to forbid a publisher to issue both a newspaper and a magazine in the same city or state."

STRIKEBOUND STATION ASSISTED

An item in the Oct. 1 issue of *Public Relations News*, says: "Splendid spirit of cooperation in the public interest was displayed during elevator operators' strike in New York when station WOR obtained studio facilities of some competing stations that were not affected by strike."

CONTINUANCE DENIED WGTR

The Federal Communications Commission released the following letter denying request of Station WGTR, Paxton, Mass., for 30-day extension of time within which to object to FM assignment:

"Dear Sir:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 25, 1945, requesting a 30-day postponement of the time to file objection to the FM assignment which the Commission has made for Station WGTR.

"Your letter does not set forth any reason why it was not possible for you to file objections by September 25. It appears from your letter that you desire a continuance because the Commission's action on the applications of Yankee Network, or its subsidiaries, for FM stations in Boston, Providence, Worcester and Hartford may make it desirable—as stated in your letter—for the Commission to consider additional facts that applicant can submit bearing upon the public interest in the modification that should be made in the assignment of WGTR."

"The Commission is of the opinion that if, as a result of action by the Commission with respect to particular Yankee Network FM applications, you desire to call additional facts to the Commission's attention concerning the assignment to WGTR, this may be done by the filing of an appropriate application at that time. Hence, no postponement is necessary and your request for postponement is accordingly denied.

By direction of the Commission,

T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary."

MORE "HOMETOWN MUSIC" SHOWS

Stations producing "Music from Your Hometown" recordings, for broadcast to overseas military personnel, are maintaining a nice flow of material to Armed Forces Radio Service. New shipments are as follows:

WWJ—Detroit

Don DeGroot, program manager, has shipped two more programs—Sherman Hayes and his orchestra from the Palm Beach Cafe. Don Pablo's orchestra is coming up.

KGO—San Francisco

Robert H. Wesson, program manager, forwarded, September 27, the station's first "Music from Your Hometown" recordings.

RADIO NEWS RECOMMENDATIONS ENCLOSED

Enclosed with this issue of NAB REPORTS is a four page brochure of recommendations made by the NAB Radio News Committee, September 17. They were approved by the NAB Board of Directors, October 1-2.

W. VA. NET HONORS PRESS

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 2: In cooperation with the newspapers of West Virginia and in appreciation of America's Free Press, the West Virginia Network, through its key station WCHS, broadcast a special 25-minute program, Sunday, September 30th.

The program, in observance of National Newspaper Week, consisted of short talks by State newspapermen broadcasting from WPAR, Parkersburg; WBLK, Clarksburg; WSAZ, Huntington; and WCHS, Charleston. The newspapermen included Garland P. Baker, promotion manager of the Charleston Daily Mail; Frank A. Knight, promotion manager of the Charleston Gazette; Raymond Brewster, editor of the Huntington Herald-Dispatch; Everett H. Gieske, editor of the Parkersburg Morning News; and H. G. Rhawn, editor of the Clarksburg News.

TO COVER LOCAL NEWS FOR KPRO

New local news reporter for KPRO, Riverside, Cal., is Margaret Sharpe. Formerly Miss Sharpe was feature writer on the Boston Tribune.

WFIL SOLD TO INQUIRER

WFIL, Philadelphia, has been purchased, subject to FCC approval, by Walter H. Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer. The purchase was made from WFIL Broadcasting Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lit Brothers, for \$1,900,000, and includes all equipment and broadcasting facilities of WFIL and WFIL-FM, but does not include the Widener building, purchased earlier by WFIL Broadcasting Company, nor other securities owned by the company. Studios and offices will remain in the building, and Roger W. Clipp, President of WFIL, will continue in charge.

957 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the months of July and August 1945, the FCC licensed three stations to operate and issued two new construction permits. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

	1944					1945				
	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1
Operating	912	914	916	919	919	921	923	924	925	928
Construction	16	15	15	18	24	24	22	21	23	24
	928	929	931	937	943	945	945	945	948	951
53 COMMERCIAL FM STATIONS					9 COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS					
	Sept. 1, 1945					Sept. 1, 1945				
	Operating	Construction	Operating	Construction		Operating	Construction	Operating	Construction	
	46	7	46	7		6	3	6	3	
	53		53			9		9		

TELEVISION ASSIGNMENTS CORRECTED

In connection with the hearing on the rules and regulations for commercial television scheduled for October 11, 1945, the tentative assignment of channels which was originally put out by the Commission has been found to contain some typographical errors. A corrected list has been issued and is attached. In addition, it has been possible in some instances to assign more channels than was done in the original table and these assignments have been incorporated in the following table. This will supersede that printed on page 422 of NAB REPORTS.

Table Showing Allocation of Television Channels to Metropolitan Districts in the United States

(NOTE: This table applies only to the 13 television channels available for commercial television. In addition, applications may be filed for experimental television stations between 480 and 920 megacycles.)

Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Com- mu- nity
Akron.....	35	349,705	5	1 1
Albany, Schenectady Troy.....	23	431,575	2, 4, 7, 9, 11	5 -
Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton.....	43	325,142		0 1
Altoona.....	111	114,094	9	1 1
Amarillo.....	136	53,463	2, 4, 5, 7	4 -
Asheville.....	132	76,324	5, 7	2 -
Atlanta.....	25	442,294	2, 5, 8, 11	4 -
Atlantic City.....	83	100,096		0 1
Augusta, Ga.....	135	87,809	6	1 1
Austin.....	106	106,193	8, 10	2 -
Baltimore.....	13	1,046,692	2, 4, 7	3 0
Beaumont, Port Arthur	90	138,608	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
Binghamton.....	75	145,156	2	1 1
Birmingham.....	42	407,851	4, 9	2 -
Boston.....	5	2,350,514	2, 4, 7	3 0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	53	216,621		0 1
Buffalo, Niagara.....	14	857,719	4, 7, 9	3 -
Canton, Ohio.....	63	200,352		0 1
Cedar Rapids.....	115	73,219	7, 11	2 -
Charleston, S. C.....	127	98,711	7, 10	2 -
Charleston, W. Va.....	88	136,332	2, 7, 11	3 -
Charlotte.....	99	112,986	3, 9, 11	3 -
Chattanooga.....	76	193,215	3, 6, 10	3 -
Chicago.....	2	4,499,126	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5 0
Cincinnati.....	16	789,309	2, 4, 7	3 -
Cleveland.....	9	1,214,943	4, 7, 9	3 -
Columbia.....	117	89,555	2, 4, 8	3 -
Columbus, Ga.....	133	92,478	3	1 1
Columbus, Ohio.....	29	365,796	3, 6, 8	3 -
Corpus Christi.....	121	70,677	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
Dallas.....	27	376,548	4, 8	2 -
Davenport, Rock Island, Moline.....	67	174,995	2, 4, 5, 9	4 -
Dayton.....	44	271,513	5, 11	2 -
Decatur.....	122	65,764	2	1 1
Denver.....	26	384,372	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5 -
Des Moines.....	59	183,973	2, 4, 5, 9	4 -
Detroit.....	6	2,295,867	3, , 8, 10	3 -
Duluth, Superior.....	72	157,098	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
Durham.....	139	69,683	4, 7	2 -
El Paso.....	105	115,801	2, 4, 5, 7	4 -
Erie.....	95	134,039	2	1 1
Evansville, Ind.....	93	141,614	2, 11	2 -
Fall River, New Bedford.....	55	272,648		0 1
Flint.....	64	188,554		0 1
Fort Wayne.....	81	134,385	2, 4, 7, 9	4 -
Fort Worth.....	51	207,677	2, 5, 10	3 -
Fresno.....	79	97,504	2, 4, 5, 7	4 -
Galveston.....	131	71,677	, 9, 11	2 -
Grand Rapids.....	57	209,873	5, 7	2 -
Greensboro.....	130	73,055	2, 10	2 -
Hamilton, Middletown	110	112,686		0 -
Harrisburg.....	70	173,367	5	1 0
Hartford, New Britain	20	502,193	8, 10	2 0
Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Com- mu- nity
Houston.....	21	510,397	2, 4, 5, 7	4 -
Huntington, W. Va., Ashland, Ky.....	92	170,979	9	1 1
Indianapolis.....	24	455,357	3, 8, 10	3 -
Jackson.....	128	88,003	2, 4, 5, 7	4 -
Jacksonville.....	66	195,619	2, 4, 6, 8	4 -
Johnstown, Pa.....	100	151,781		0 1
Kalamazoo.....	112	77,213	3	1 1
Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kans....	17	634,093	2, 4, 5, 9	4 -
Knoxville.....	87	151,829	2, 4, 8, 11	4 -
Lancaster.....	91	132,027		0 0*
Lansing.....	94	110,356	11	1 1
Lincoln.....	109	88,191	10	1 -
Little Rock.....	98	126,724	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
Los Angeles.....	3	2,904,596	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11	6 -
Louisville.....	33	434,408	5, 9	2 -
Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill.....	45	334,969		0 1
Macon.....	137	74,830	4, 7, 10	3 -
Madison.....	101	78,349	6	1 1
Manchester.....	118	81,932		0 1
Memphis.....	37	332,477	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5 -
Miami.....	38	250,537	2, 4, 5, 7	4 -
Milwaukee.....	15	790,336	3, 8, 10	3 -
Minneapolis, St. Paul..	11	911,077	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5 -
Mobile.....	119	144,906	3, 5, 9, 11	4 -
Montgomery.....	126	93,697	6, 10	2 -
Nashville.....	56	241,769	4, 5, 7, 9	4 -
New Haven.....	39	308,228	5	1 0
New Orleans.....	31	540,030	2, 4, 6, 7, 10	5 -
New York, Northeast- ern New Jersey.....	1	11,690,520	2, 4, 7, 9	4 0
Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News.....	47	330,396	4, 7, 11	3 -
Oklahoma City.....	52	221,229	2, 4, 5, 9	4 -
Omaha, Council Bluffs	40	287,269	3, 6, 7	3 -
Peoria.....	69	162,566	3, 6	2 -
Philadelphia.....	4	2,898,644	3, 8, 10	3 0
Phoenix.....	84	121,828	2, 4, 5, 7	4 -
Pittsburgh.....	8	1,994,060	3, 6, 8	3 -
Portland, Maine.....	89	106,566	3, 6, 8	3 -
Portland, Oreg.....	22	406,406	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
Providence, R. I.....	18	711,500	9	1 1
Pueblo.....	140	62,039	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
Racine, Kenosha.....	97	135,075		0 1
Reading.....	73	175,355		0 1
Richmond.....	48	245,674	3, , 8, 10	3 -
Roanoke.....	104	110,593	5, 9	2 -
Rochester.....	28	411,970	2, 6, 11	3 -
Rockford.....	102	105,259	11	1 1
Sacramento.....	54	158,999	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
Saginaw, Bay City.....	77	153,388	2, 9	2 -
St. Joseph.....	129	86,991	11	1 1
St. Louis.....	10	1,367,977	4, 5, 7, 9	4 -
Salt Lake City.....	58	204,488	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5 -
San Antonio.....	50	319,010	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5 -
San Diego.....	49	256,268	3, 6, 8, 10	4 -
San Francisco, Oakland	7	1,428,525	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11	6 -
San Jose.....	78	129,367		0 1
Savannah.....	114	117,970	3, 5, 9, 11	4 -
Scranton, Wilkes- Barre.....	30	629,581	11	1 1
Seattle.....	19	452,639	2, 5, 7, 11	4 -
Shreveport.....	96	112,225	2, 4, 6, 8	4 -
Sioux City.....	107	87,791	4, 9, 11	3 -
South Bend.....	80	147,022	8	1 1
Spokane.....	71	141,370	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5 -
Springfield, Ill.....	103	89,484	8, 10	2 -
Springfield, Mass., Holyoke.....	32	394,623	1	1 0

* One community station may also be available in this city if a showing is made that such assignment would not make impossible the assignment of a station to another city which has a reasonable probability of a station being located there.

* Assigning a station to Lancaster would require deletion of a station from either Reading, York, Easton, Pa., or Wilmington, Del. Moreover, such a station in Lancaster would be severely limited by interference.

(Continued on next page)

Table Showing Allocation of Television Channels to Metropolitan Districts in the United States—Continued

Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Metro-Com- munity
Springfield, Mo.....	134	70,514	2, 4, 5, 9	4 —
Springfield, Ohio.....	125	77,406		0 1
Stockton.....	108	79,337		0 1
Syracuse.....	46	258,352	8, 10	2 —
Tacoma.....	74	156,018	4, 9	2 —
Tampa, St. Petersburg. 61		209,693	2, 4, 5, 7	4 —
Terre Haute.....	116	83,370	6	1 1
Toledo.....	34	341,663	6	1 1
Topeka.....	123	77,749	7	1 1
Trenton.....	60	200,128	6	1 0
Tulsa.....	65	188,562	3, 6, 8, 10	4 —
Utica, Rome.....	68	197,128	6	1 1
Waco.....	138	71,114	3, 6, 9, 11	4 —
Washington.....	12	907,816	6, 9, 11	3 —
Waterbury.....	85	144,822		0 1
Waterloo.....	120	67,050	3, 6	2 —
Wheeling.....	82	196,340		0 1
Wichita.....	86	127,308	2, 4, 5, 9	4 —
Wilmington.....	62	188,974		0 1
Winston-Salem.....	124	109,833	6, 8	2 —
Worcester.....	41	306,194	6	1 0
York.....	113	92,627		0 1
Youngstown.....	36	372,428	11	1 1

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, October 8. They are subject to change.

Tuesday, October 9

WSRR—Stephen R. Rintoul (Assignor), The Western Connecticut Broadcasting Company ((Assignee), Stamford, Conn.—Voluntary assignment of license of radio station WSRR; 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, October 11

To Be Held Before the Commission En Banc at the Auditorium of the National Museum, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

In The Matter of Promulgation of Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice for Commercial Television Broadcast Stations.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KFOX—Nichols & Wariner, Inc., Long Beach, Cal.—Granted construction permit to install a new transmitter.

KSLM—Oregon Radio, Inc., Salem, Oregon.—Granted construction permit to install a new transmitter.

—One community station may also be available in this city if a showing is made that such assignment would not make impossible the assignment of a station to another city which has a reasonable probability of a station being located there.

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York City.—Granted modification of construction permit (B1-P-3026) which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter, and changes in directional antenna for day and night use, for change in type of transmitter and extension of completion date from 11-3-45 to 60 days after grant. The permit is granted subject to such condition as the Chief Engineer shall deem necessary to determine that the directional antenna pattern is obtained and maintained, and subject further to the express condition that the permittee herein shall satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within the 250 mv/m contour, including external cross modulation.

WPIK—Potomac Broadcasting Co., Alexandria, Va.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new station, for changes in transmitting equipment, approval of antenna, and approval of transmitter site at Telegraph Road, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of center of Alexandria, Va. The permittee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sec. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that, upon commencement of operation, frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission daily until satisfactory operation is indicated, and weekly thereafter until a frequency monitor is installed which meets the approval of the Commission's Chief Engineer; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available.

WMFR—Radio Station WMFR, High Point, N. C.—Granted construction permit to move transmitter and studios to 164 So. Main St., High Point, N. C.

WMIS—Natchez Broadcasting Co., Natchez, Miss.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency to 1240 kc.; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind.—Granted motion for extension of time within which to file exceptions to Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of the Commission, and extended the time to file such exceptions to November 1, 1945.

W4XAG—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new developmental broadcast station; frequency to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; 1 KW power; to operate in accordance with Secs. 4.51 to 4.157 incl., and to conduct such other related experimental operation as the Commission may require through its engineering department particularly with respect to determination of receiver characteristics related to the proposed operation and the coordination of experimentation with other stations and experimental operations in the field. The license is granted upon an experimental basis only; conditions.

W2XEM—Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc., area of New York, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new experimental television station, upon an experimental basis only; conditions. Frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; power 1 KW aural; 1 KW (peak) visual.

WKIX—Inter-City Advertising Co., Columbia, S. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit, which authorized a new station, and change studio location from 1732 Main St. Columbia, to Jerome Hotel, Main at Lady, Columbia, S. C. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) That frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) That approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available.

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized increase in power, installation of DA for night use, and move of transmitter. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KWRD—City of Dallas, Texas, area of Dallas, Texas.—Granted license to cover construction permit covering new relay

(Continued on next page)

station to be used with station WRR, Dallas; frequencies of 33.38, 35.02, 37.62, 39.82 mc., 2 watts.

Utah Broadcasting and Television Co., area of Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station KUTA; frequencies of 1622, 2058, 2180, 2790 kc., 250 watts.

W3XL—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Eqpt. Co., Washington, D. C.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date to 12-15-45.

W3XLA—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Eqpt. Co., area of Washington, D. C.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing a new satellite developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date to 3-15-46.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WCBI—Birney Imes, Jr., Columbus, Miss.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

WTAL—Capital City Broadcasting Corp., Tallahassee, Fla.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WSM—The National Life and Accident Ins. Co. (Assignor), WSM, Inc. (Assignee), Nashville, Tenn.—Designated for hearing application for consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WSM and associated relay stations, and WSM-FM from the National Life and Accident Insurance Co. to WSM, Inc. (B3-AL-476, etc.)

MISCELLANEOUS

KSAL—R. J. Laubengayer (Transferor), The Hutchinson Publishing Co. (Transferee), KSAL, Inc. (Licensee), Salina, Kans.—Granted consent to relinquishment of control by R. J. Laubengayer of KSAL, Inc., licensee of station KSAL, through the acquisition of 150 shares (37.5%) of stock by Hutchinson Publishing Co., for a consideration of \$130,000. (B4-TC-456)

WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp. (Assignor), Aurelia S. Becker & Charles Z. Heskett, d/b as Cumberland Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Cumberland, Md.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license and construction permit of station WTBO from Associated Broadcasting Corp. to Aurelia S. Becker and Chas. Z. Heskett, d/b as Cumberland Broadcasting Co. No actual monetary consideration involved. (B1-APL-20)

WJLD—George Johnston (Assignor), Johnston Broadcasting Co. (Geo. Johnston & Geo. Johnston, Jr., Partners). (Assignee). Bessemer, Ala.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WJLD from George Johnston to Johnston Broadcasting Co. (George Johnston and George Johnston, Jr., Partners). Geo. Johnston, Jr., proposes to pay George Johnston, assignor and licensee, \$63,600 for his 60% interest in assignee partnership, which is 60% of the cost (\$106,000) of the station to assignor when he acquired it in 1944. (B3-AL-495)

Blanfox Radio Company, Inc., Norton, Va.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts power, unlimited time; conditions. (B2-P-3884)

Kenneth Edward Rennekamp, Oil City, Pa.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting construction permit for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, except hours assigned to WSAJ; conditions. (B2-P-3723)

WTNT—WWSW, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted request to change call letters of FM Broadcast station from WTNT to WMOT.

North Jersey Broadcasting Co., Inc., Clifton, N. J.—Granted construction permit for new experimental television broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer; power: 1 KW peak visual, 1 KW peak aural; A3, A5, special, special for frequency modulation.

KTKC—Tulare-Kings Counties Radio Associates, Visalia, Cal.—Advised applicant with respect to form of identifying announcements to be used in connection with the *Country Commentator* program being broadcast over Station KTKC, that the following form represents a sufficient compliance with the requirements of Sec. 3.409 of the Commission's

rules and Sec. 317 of the Communications Act: "Robert Franklin and Associates Public Relations Service and certain firms and individuals whose identities are available for public inspection at the offices of this station, now present the *Country Commentator*."

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

550 Kilocycles

NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Montana Broadcasting and Television Co., Anaconda, Mont. (P.O. 29 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 550 kc., power of 1 KW, using directional antenna at night, and unlimited hours of operation.

570 Kilocycles

NEW—G. W. Covington, Jr., Gadsden, Alabama (P.O. 102 Montgomery Street, Montgomery, Ala.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 570 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

750 Kilocycles

WHEB—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H.—Special service authorization to operate with power of 500 watts from local sunset to 6:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, during the months of October, November and December, 1945 and January and February, 1946, in order to continue present operating schedule.

780 Kilocycles

WJAG—The Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Nebr.—Construction permit to install a new transmitter, vertical antenna and ground system and change transmitter location.

790 Kilocycles

KFQD—Wm. J. Wagner tr/as Alaska Broadcasting Co., Anchorage, Alaska—Voluntary assignment of license to Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co.

820 Kilocycles

WAIT—Gene T. Dyer, Evelyn M. Dyer, Gene T. Dyer, Jr., Adele Moulds, Louis E. Moulds, and Grace V. McNeill d/b as Radio Station WAIT, Chicago, Illinois.—Special service authorization to commence operation not later than 7 a.m., Central Standard Time, during those months in which local sunrise occurs later than 7 a.m., Central Standard Time, and to cease operation not later than 6 p.m., Central Standard Time, during those months in which sunset at Dallas, Texas, is earlier than 6 p.m., Central Standard Time, for a period not to exceed 6 months.

970 Kilocycles

NEW—Greater Muskegon Broadcasters, Inc., Muskegon, Mich. (P.O. 215 Lyman Bldg.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 980 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

990 Kilocycles

NEW—Darrold Alexander Cannan, tr/as Wichtex Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Tex. (P.O. 2017 Clarinda Street).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 990 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1010 Kilocycles

NEW—Warren, Davis, Yeager & Ford, Inc., Bloomington, Ind. (P.O. L. C. J. Yeager, 820 Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1010 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1020 Kilocycles

NEW—KAW Broadcasting Inc., Topeka, Kans. (P. O. 125 Kansas Ave.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1020 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

(Continued on next page)

1030 Kilocycles

NEW—Fred Jones and Mary Eddy Jones, d/b as Fred Jones Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla. (P.O. 1201 S. Boston St.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1030 kc., power of 50 KW, using directional antenna at night, and unlimited hours of operation.

1150 Kilocycles

WCOP—Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Massachusetts.—Construction permit to increase power from 500 watts night and 1 KW day to 5 KW day and night, make changes in transmitting equipment, install new directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location from Boston, Massachusetts to Lexington, Massachusetts.

1200 Kilocycles

WEMP—Glenn D. Roberts, Melva F. Roberts, Wellwood Nesbit, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Evalyn H. Dolph, Hope D. Pettet, Rachel Young LaFollette, Genevieve S. Nesbit, John Ernest Roe and W. Wade Boardman, co-partners, d/b as Milwaukee Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1340 kc. to 1200 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 10 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to New Berlin, Wisconsin.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Central Washington Broadcasters, Inc., Ellensburg, Washington (P.O. Washington National Bank Building).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Star Broadcasting Co., Inc., Geneva, New York (P.O. Box 228).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1260 Kilocycles

WOL—Cowles Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location from near Chillum, Maryland to Wheaton, Maryland.

1320 Kilocycles

KGKY—L. L. Hilliard, Ruth K. Hilliard and R. M. Stewart, d/b as Hilliard Co., Scottsbluff, Neb.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1490 kc. to 1320 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, make changes in transmitting equipment, install directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location from out of city limits, Scottsbluff, Nebraska, to 1½ miles west of city limits, Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Frank D. Peterson, Theodore Hardwick, Robert M. Odear, Ira Porter, Wood Hannah and Thomas Graham, d/b as Peterson & Company, Lexington, Kentucky (P.O. 504 Security Trust Co. Bldg.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—G. W. Covington, Jr., Selma, Alabama (P.O. 102 Montgomery Street, Montgomery, Ala.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1380 Kilocycles

KRE—Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley, Calif.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1400 kc. to 1380 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW and install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use.

WATL—J. W. Woodruff, tr/as Atlanta Broadcasting Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1400 kc. to 1380 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install

new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—E. Thomas O'Brien, Mildred O'Brien Chalberg, John Chalberg, Mabel O'Brien Smith and William Graham, d/b as Brainerd Broadcasting Co., Brainerd, Minn. (P.O. 307 South 8th St.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1410 Kilocycles

KQV—Alleghany Broadcasting Corp., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Ross Township, Pennsylvania.

1420 Kilocycles

WRBL—J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ga.—Construction permit for change in frequency from 1230 kc. to 1420 kc., increase in power from 250 watts to 5 KW, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

1440 Kilocycles

KEYS—Earl C. Dunn, Charles W. Rossi, H. B. Lockhart and E. C. Hughes, d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1490 kc. to 1440 kc., increase power from 250 watts day and night to 1 KW night, 5 KW day, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location.

1450 Kilocycles

WWDC—Capital Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit to increase power of synchronous amplifier from 100 watts to 250 watts, make changes in transmitting equipment.

NEW—Bay State Beacon, Inc., Brockton, Mass. (P.O. c/o Robert M. Fletcher, 106 Main Street).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Chester E. Daly, Cleveland, Ohio (P.O. 136 Carmel Road, Buffalo 14, New York).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1600 Kilocycles

NEW—WOOP, Inc., Dayton, Ohio (P.O. Kentucky Home Life Bldg., 5th and Jefferson Sts., Louisville, Ky.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1600 kc., power of 5 KW and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATION

NEW—Telegraph Herald, Dubuque, Iowa.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46.5 mc., with coverage of 8,060 square miles. Amended: to change frequency from 46.5 mc. to 99.5 mc., coverage from 8,060 square miles to 24,316 square miles, transmitter location from east Dubuque, Illinois, to Dubuque, Iowa, population from 300,250 to 811,484, type of transmitter from G.E. GF-103D to G.E. GF-150-B and make changes in antenna system.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

NEW—Lancaster Television Corp., Lancaster, Penna. (P.O. 45 N. Duke St.).—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (54-60 mc.) and ESR of 1400.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Portable-Mobile to be used within continental United States.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.5, 107.5, 107.9, 505-525, 540-560, 900-920, 1975-2025 mc., power of 5 KW and A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, special and special for FM emission.
- NEW—B2-PEX-83; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Portable-Mobile to be used within continental United States.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.5, 107.5, 107.9, 505-525, 540-560, 900-920, 1975-2025 mc., power of 5 KW and A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, special and special for FM emission.
- NEW—B2-PEX-84; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Portable-Mobile to be used within continental United States.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.5, 107.5, 107.9, 505-525, 540-560, 900-920, 1975-2025 mc., power of 5 KW and A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, special and special for FM emission.
- NEW—B2-PEX-85; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Portable-Mobile to be used within continental United States.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.5, 107.5, 107.9, 505-525, 540-560, 900-920, 1975-2025 mc., power of 5 KW and A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, special and special for FM emission.
- NEW—B2-PEX-86; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Portable-Mobile to be used within continental United States.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.5, 107.5, 107.9, 505-525, 540-560, 900-920, 1975-2025 mc., power of 5 KW and A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, special and special for FM emission.
- W8XAL—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Extension of special temporary experimental authorization to operate a 1 KW transmitter on 6080 kc., A0 and A1 emission for identification purposes only, to be used with all international broadcast stations licensed to The Crosley Corp. for the period ending 11-1-46.
- KYUM—Yuma Broadcasting Company, Yuma, Arizona.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by KTAR Broadcasting Company through purchase of 12,350 shares common stock (49.4% outstanding) from John J. Louis.
- WEQR—Eastern Carolina Broadcasting, Inc., area of Goldsboro, N. C.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PRE-448) which authorized a new relay broadcast station.
- W5XIC—A. H. Belo Corporation, area of Dallas, Texas.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PEX-68) which authorized a new developmental broadcast station.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, selling and distributing books, including encyclopedia sets called "Britannica Junior", is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5384)

Lakeland Highlands Canning Company, Inc., and Carroll E. Lindsey and Gordon T. Rou, president and secretary, respectively, of the corporation, Highland City, Florida, buying and selling and distributing fruit juices and fruit products, are charged in a complaint with violating the provisions of the brokerage section of the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. (5383)

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago, is charged in a complaint issued with misrepresenting the number of tubes contained in radio receiving sets it sells and the capacity of the sets for television. (5385)

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulation:

Holland-American Gelatine Co.—A stipulation to discontinue certain representations in connection with the sale of gelatine has been entered into by James F. Drew, trading as Holland-American Gelatine Co., 353 Jay Street, Brooklyn. (4105)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Frackman Diamond Corporation, and Morton Frackman, Joseph Frackman and Gilbert E. Horton, trading as Horton Fifth Avenue Jewelers, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, conducting a retail and mail-order business in jewelry, have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations concerning their merchandise. (4518)

Professor Valentine Greenewald, R. R. No. 1, Box 36, Covington, Ky., selling and distributing a medicinal preparation designated "Herbaline," formerly called "Nature Nervine," has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that the preparation constitutes a competent or effective treatment for, or has any significant therapeutic value in the treatment of, nervousness, neurasthenia, nervous debility, and certain other ailments, or that it forms blood, strengthens the nerves, builds the brain, invigorates the body or promotes health generally. (5114)

Lankenau Company, 1450 Broadway, New York, selling and distributing wool and rayon fabrics, have been ordered to cease and desist from using the word "manufacturers" or any other word or words of similar import to describe or refer to the business operated by them; or otherwise representing that they manufacture the product sold and distributed by them. (5328)

Market Drug, 5900 Market Street, Philadelphia, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing in connection with the sale or distribution of medicinal preparations consisting of Brown and White Tablets, now designated as "Pep-o-tabs," that use of the preparations by men will prevent them from feeling old, or restore ambition, or in any manner produce or assist in producing pep, vitality or a new feeling of manly vigor. (5236)

Table of Contents January—September

	Page
ALLOCATIONS	
Arguments Under Way	86
Confidential Material Released	405
Developments	39
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Files	69
OWI Allocations and Clearances End Sept. 15	387
Panel 4 Memo—Brief on Allocations	235
Panel 4, RTPB, Heard in Oral Argument	246
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4
A. F. OF M.	
Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Court Restricts AFM	352
Decision and Order of NLRB	133
KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
John L. Lewis Following in Petrillo's Footsteps	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
NLRB Rebukes Petrillo	133	Resume Campaign for Global Shows	292
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74	Rochester Produces 3rd Global Show	227
Petrillo After Television	85	San Bernardino Boy Hears Show in Foxhole	197
Petrillo and Congress	85	Seventh War Loan	158
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84	Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New	
Petrillo Bans Interlochen	49	High	95
Petrillo To Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65	Soldier Takes Over KTSM for Day	219
Petrillo vs. Congress	49	Southeastern Stations Praised	167
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9	Task Force Commanders	58, 86
Senate Acts for Interlochen	50	"Telling the World" Report No. 1	205
		"Telling the World" Report No. 2	217
BROADCAST ADVERTISING		"Telling the World" Report No. 3	225
Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning—By		"Telling the World" Report No. 4	233
Paul Hollister	85	"Telling the World" Report No. 5	241
Broadcast Advertising Bulletin Planned	380	"Telling the World" Report No. 6	257
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11	"Telling the World" Final Report	293
Sales Managers Resolutions	84	"This Is Berlin" Again on Air	286
See Public Service Era Coming	237	Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24
		V-Day, Ryan Issues Statement	363
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT		Vast Need for "Hometown" Programs	372
District Meetings Report	83	Veterans Over 40 Eligible for Discharge	219
New Peak Reached in District 1	93	Victory Loan Announced	367
		Wallis Ships Global Show	286
DEFENSE		War Department Asks Your Help	260
Anniversary War Bond Auction	237	War Effort Report	122
Baking Industry Backs 7th War Loan	166	Wounded Want Commercials	198
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for		WPTF Commentator Back from Pacific	391
Psychological Warfare Overseas	4		
Broadcastings War Record	187	ENGINEERING	
Censorship Relaxed	186	ABSIE Engineering Group Formed	262
Complete Flint "Let's Go to Town" Show	316	Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Discussion of G.I. Bill of Rights Gets Results	374	DeWolf Addresses IRE	42
Dollar Value 7th War Loan Support by Stations,		Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123
Networks, Advertisers	293	FCC Announces Engineering Hearing	294
Enemy Still Listens	146	FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271
"Even 'Damned Yankees' Applauded WOAI		New Engineering Handbook	176
Global Show"	273	OPA Acts on Parts Prices	415
Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261	Owen to American	359
Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250	Radar Report Available	371
Fun in Fairmont Sells Bonds	305	Set Production at Standstill	387, 427
Global Show Cheers Fighters on Okinawa	197	Third Year of Student-Teacher Training Course	
Global Shows, Begin 2nd Year	428	in Radio Now Under Way at KYW	262
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40	Wire Recorder Development Continues	406
Industry Takes on Second Job for Overseas		WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123
Military Personnel	313	WPB Removes Component Restrictions	315
International Broadcast for "Canada Day in			
Rochester"	260	FCC	
KOIL Lists Bond Buyers	286	Aids Promoted	419
KROW, KLX, KWBR Shows Heard	294	Allocation Procedure Announced	43
"Let's Go to Town" Global Shows Produced		Announces Engineering Hearing	294
42, 52, 58, 86, 95,		Announces Proposed Allocation Below 25 MC	208
108, 115, 125		Annual Report Filed with Congress	9
"Let's Go to Town" Invitation to do a Job	406	Appropriations	51
"Let's Go To Town" Programs Thrill Our		Approves WLW Transfer	313
Fighters	146, 175	Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66
"Let's Go to Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	96	Case Opens Law Office	271
"Let's Go to Town" Shows Draw Praise	137, 158	Clear Channel Hearing October 23	356
	165	Clear Channel Hearings	65
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24	Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
"Let's Go To Town" Shows on the Up	382	Commends Case	260
Mason Hears from Global Show	358	Commissioner Ill	419
Miami Global Show Heard in Germany	237	Commissioners to Inspect Railroad Radio	212
**More "Hometown Music" Shipped AFRS	381	Committee Hears Wills	284
"Music From Your Hometown" Includes West		Confidential Material Released	405
ern Music	406	Correction of FM Rules	415
"Music from Your Hometown"	372	Defers FM Allocation Decision	195
"Music from Your Hometown", Reports on	429	Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission	102, 121
"Music From Your Home Town" Shipped AFRS	381		
"Music from Your Hometown" Shipped	389	En Banc Hearing Day Changed	429
Musical Talent Is Donated	407	Facsimile Committee	359
NAB Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314	FCC and NAB to Close Saturdays	380
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40	Federal Communications Commission	305
Newspaper Lauds Radio War Role	419	FM Applications by Service Men	405
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107	FM Frequency and Power Assignments	403
Quincy Global Show Heard in Far East	216	FM Hearing Postponed	292
Radio Averts False Armistice Recurrence	177	FM Processing Policy Announced	388
Radio on V-E Day	185	FM Rules Correction	415
Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351		
Red Cross Appeals for Coordination	407		

(Continued on next page)

	Page
FM-Tele Policy Outlined by FCC	429
FM-Television Allocations Announced	258
FM Propagation Tests	211
Full Power Resumed October 1	294
Industry-FCC Committee Organized	294
Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51
Jett of FCC Speaks on FM	374
KTUL Makes General Answer to FCC on Com- mercials and Sustainers	301
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Manpower Survey	5
McDowell Leaves FCC for KPRO	235
Members on Tour	40
Memorializes Hanley	295
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
NBC Contract Revision O.K'd	249
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5
New Construction Restricted	22
Number of Stations—January	88
Number of Stations—February	127
Number of Stations—March	160
Number of Stations—April	199
Number of Stations—May	238
Number of Stations—June	286
Operators License Period Extended	380
OWI Forces to Curtail	305
Porter, Paul A., Again Nominated	2
Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102
Porter, Paul A., Inviting Public Pressure on FCC	406
Porter, Paul A., on "Post-War Radio Horizons"	391
Porter, Paul A., Promises Speed	270
Porter, Paul A., Says "Roosevelt Greatest Radio Personality"	153
Porter, Paul A., Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32
Proposed Rule Change	173
"Radio Must Grow Up", says Paul Porter in October American Magazine	389
Radio Operator Survey	358
Raytheon Experimental Radio Relays Approved	227
Revenue Figures Released	40
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405
Rule 2.41 Amended	157
Satellite Transmitters for AM	210
Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves FCC National Defense Fund	106
Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulation	282
Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271
951 Standard Broadcast Stations	238
955 Standard Broadcast Stations	286
Standard Station Applications Listed	238
Statement of Policy Interpreted	218
Stations' Annual Reports	188
Stations' News Policy Watched	173
Statistics Available	190
Summary of FM Rules	379
Supervisors to Meet	168
Television Hearing Set	416
Television Rules, Sets Hearing on	430
THAW	352
Transfer Policy	401
Transcription Rule Changed	270
Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed FM Rules	292
Wills Confirmation Hearing Announced	271
Wills Confirmed to FCC	295
Wills Nominated to FCC	234
WPEN Religious Policy Upheld	164

FM

Allocations	18, 70
Applications by Service Men	405
Australia, FM in	24
Correction of FM Rules	415
Durr Airs Radio Views	262
FCC Processing Policy	388
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258
FCC Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulations	282
FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271

	Page
FCC Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed FM Rules	292
FMBI, TBA Request Immediate Allocations	227
Frequency and Power Assignments	403
Hearing Bulletin	358
Hearing Postponed	292
Influence of FM Educational Stations	227
Jett of FCC Speaks on FM	374
NAB Brief on Proposed FM Rules	301
Newspaper Publishers Warned on FM	295
Ohio Students Study FM	304
Policy Outline by FCC for FM-Tele	429
Summary of FM Rules	379
Transition Operation Authorized	283

FREE RADIO

Byron Price, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletin	381
Canadian Editor Asks for Free Radio	355
Free Radio and Press Helped Make Atom Bomb	355
Free Radio Reference Material in this Week's Bulletin on Jaycee Radio Week	356
Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free Speech Forum	315
No Free Speech	429
Truman, Byrnes, Support Free Radio, Press	370
Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill	284

GENERAL

AASDJ Thanks Radio	177
Abeloff Given Award for Distinguished Service to Richmond	42
ABSIE Dies	286
Advertising Council To Continue	416
Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Anti-inflation Drive Continues	405
Associated Net Launched—Porter Speaks	417
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Australia Bans Broadcasts	305
Basis for Use of Surplus Equipment by Schools	316
Beer Advertising, Survey of	358
Boston Council Elects	316
Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive	96
Broadcasters ETO Tour Ends	387
Broadcasters Performance Recognized	154
Broadcasters Tour Navy Yard	159
Broadcasters to ETO	355
CAB Now Has Engineer	191
Cancer Control Fund Drive	148
Carr Joins Brush-Moore	261
CBS Soft-Pedals Discussion of Home Affairs	304
Colonel Coe Returns to KSD	44
Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Trans- scriptions	40
Component Parts May Be Bottleneck	212
Council on Radio Journalism Meets September 18th	381
Crandall, George—"I Object"	86
Creutz Named Radio and Radar Assistant Di- rector	358
Daylight Time Repeal Bill Passed by Senate	414
Eatough to KMBC	382
Education Week	97
Egolf, Willard D., Member of AFA Committee on Standards of Practice	148
Egolf, Willard D., Presents AFA Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
Farm Battery Troubles Are Over	196
Fat Salvage Needs More Radio Help	314
FCC Upholds WPEN Religious Policy	164
Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261
Fire Moves WOPI Into Temporary Quarters	96
Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Florida Broadcasters Meet	136
Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250
Forum on Marketing Discussed with President Truman	406
72 "Fuel Saving" Spots May Be Sponsored	284
Fourth Estate Speaks Out Over WGY	227

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Gillin Retains WOW	390
Good Reports on Kiwanis Week Deluge NAB	219
Hams May Resume	371
Help for Veterans	107
House Recommends Daylight Time Repeal	405
Improvement for Postwar Receivers	211
In Memoriam—Judge Sykes	243
Inter-American Broadcasting Congress To Be Formed	428
Inter-American Broadcasts Increase	124
International Radio Noise Standards	211
Jaycee Radio Week, August 26-September 1	301
Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free Speech Forum	315
Junior League Commended	190
Kirby, E. M., Col., "War Mission of Radio"	95
Kiwanis Citation Reproduced in Special Bulletin	285
Kiwanis Publishes Highlights of Kiwanis Radio Week	285
Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Kiwanis Radio Week Plans Completed	165
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
KPRO Staff Changes	261
KTUC Free Bike-Check for Kids	359
Lane Names Official Song	294
Leyte on the Air	126
Lt. Levy New Chief	261
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Marks Numbers Still under BMI License	315
Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
"Mileposts"	208
23 Minutes Too Late	373
More Tubes for Home Radio Sets	227
Muzak Abandons Subscription Radio	415
NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51
NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
NARBA Meeting Set for Washington in Dec.	418
National and Inter-American Music Week	159
National Boys and Girls Week	118
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Expands	117
NBC Awards Scholarships	391
Nebraska Broadcasters Meet	237
New England Stations Launch "Song of the Week"	190
New Red Cross ET Series	273
New Set Production at Standstill	387
Newspaper Lauds Radio War Role	419
Newspaper to Coast by Facsimile	177
Newspapers to Use Radio, Urged	419
No Free Speech	429
No Newsmen Allowed	286
Okay on "Man in Street"	197
Owen to American	359
OWI Bouquet to Broadcasters	417
Panel 4 Votes on Proposals to Extend Standard Broadcast Fund	316
Pardon the Error	260
Peabody Selections Announced	116
Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings Proposed	147
Platters to Yank Prisoners	96
Pope Addresses American Broadcasters	495
Porter on "Post-War Radio Horizons"	391
Porter Speaks—Associated Net Launched	417
Press Reaction to Truman's Radio Attitude	302
Price, Byron, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletins	381
Pricing in Bottleneck for Sets	372
Procedure for Locating Stations within National Forests	166
Program Men to Hold War Activities Conference	94
Radar Report Available	371
Radio and the Press	285
Radio at War	69
"Radio Commercials Mean America", Says Eisenhower	241
Radio Correspondents' Dinner Advanced	2

	Page
Radio Councils Active	390
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24
Radio Fights Texas Hurricane	389
Radio for High School Students at WJHP	304
Radio Man Decorated	286
Radio Man Keynotes Tourist Meeting	261
"Radio Must Grow Up" says Paul Porter in Oct. American Magazine	389
Radio News Editors Beware	174
Radio Newsmen to Attend San Francisco Parley	137
Radio Preferred to Telephones	218
Radio Regulatory Agencies in American Republics	125
Radio Unaffected by Curfew	175
Recognition from Others	414
Records Wanted by Army Hospital	294
Red Cross Appeals for Coordination	407
Red Cross Cites Industry	249
Reinsch, J. Leonard Returns to Cox Stations	163
Reinsch, J. Leonard to White House	153
Reinsch to Frisco With President Truman	219
Roosevelt "Greatest Radio Personality"	153
RTPB Elects Officers	316
Russian Radio	237
Ryan, Harold J., Writes Time Magazine	401
Salute to Radio	434
Script Course at Penn U.	434
Set Production at Standstill	427
Sheep Join Staff	219
Simplify It	304
Sound Comment	373
Standards for Radio Journalism	167
Stations Weather Hurricane	418
Survey of Beer Advertising	358
Texas U Radio Degree	359
Traffic Safety Program	416, 428
Truman, Radio and Press Honor Price	407
Tucker, Professor Is Studying at WGAR	382
Tyler, Dr. I. Keith Reelected to Head AER	176
WBAP Is Cooperating	359
WHIO Executive Dies	249
WIP Scripts in for OK	261
WIP's Radio Summer Workshop	418
World Community Day Nov. 2	428
WPTF Commentator Back from Pacific	391
WRVA Correspondent to the Pacific	286
WRVA's Jack Stone to Pacific Theatre	273

GOVERNMENT

Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Censorship Relaxed	186, 218
Censorship Release—Enemy Still Listens	146
Censorship Terminated—Price Salutes Broadcasters	369
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369
Court Bans Union-Management Combinations	246
Court Blasts Attempted Censorship	226
Davis, Elmer, Resigns—Dalton to Liquidate OWI	416
Delegation to Rio Conference Named	370
Federal Aid for Public Airports	245
Forty-eight Hour Week	235
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Government Programs Explored, Co-ordination of	415
House Recommends Daylight Time Repeal	405
Hurdles Face Civilian Radio Start	187
Industry and Government to Review Rio Agenda	197
Inter-American Broadcasting Congress To Be Formed	428
NARBA Meeting Set for Washington in December 1945	416
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Censorship Code	207
New Senate House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee	52
Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Only Nine BWC Orders Remain	369
OPA Acts on Parts Prices	415
Other Amendments	226
OWI Allocations and Clearances End Sept. 15	387
OWI Bouquet to Broadcasters	417
OWI Forced to Curtail	305
Price, Byron, to Germany	379
Price Honored by Truman, Radio and Press	407
Pricing Is Bottleneck for Sets	372
"Q." Cox on Loan to Treasury	369
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Passes Daylight Time Repeal Bill	414
Senate Ups OWI Budget	260
State Dept. Prepares for Rio de Janeiro Conference	210
State Dept. Unit Takes over OWI Foreign Activities	417
Treasury Department and Office of War Information Praise Program Managers	116
Truman, Byrnes Support Free Radio, Press	370
UNRRA Issues Clip Sheet	237

LABOR

Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Court Hears NABET Case	245
Employment of Veterans	272
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Kibler, Milton J., New NAB Labor Dir. Asst.	123
NABET Strike Ends	415
NABET Strikes	401
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Charter for Labor and Management	126
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Peace Time Jobs	419
Radio Aids N. Y. Newspaper during Strike	271
Regional WLB Decides Chicago AFRA Case	145
Report to Board	84
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405
"Right to Work" Law Upheld	246
St. Louis Newspaper Strike Ends	408
Texas Radio Aids Papers	388
Union Certification: When Lost	235
Union Commends Radio Station	416
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24
WLB Approves Rate Hike to Maintain Take-Home under Reduced Workweek	314
WLB Order Affects Radio Station	303
WOWO Pinch-hits for Papers	388

LEGISLATION

Airport Bill Passes Senate	405
Airport Bill Reported Favorably	271
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Capehart, Senator Homer E., Introduces Resolution to Investigate Foreign Radio Patents	159
Capper-Johnson Bills Would Prohibit Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages	86
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41
Communications Merger	123
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369
Daylight Time Repeal Bill Passed the Senate	414
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Hearings on Dondero Bill H. R. 1648	60
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Miller, Rep. Arthur Lewis, Introduces Bills Affecting Unions	136
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Other Amendments to WPB Orders	226
Pepper, Sen. Claude, Proposes Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings	147
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19

Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41
Supreme Court Decides WOW Case	247
Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill	284

LISTENER ACTIVITIES

AWD at Stephens College	374
AWD New England Chairman	42
AWD Sponsored Meeting Successful	66
Hollywood Bowl Stages Radio Celebration	414
WFA Compliments Women Broadcasters	118
Women's Radio Committee Urges More Discussion on San Francisco Conference	124

NAB

A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Advertising Council to Continue	416
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37
Avery to Address City College of N. Y. Conference	198
Avery, Lewis, Resigns	379
Board Meets	351
Board of Directors Meeting	83
Board Personnel Changes	242
Board to Meet Miller to Assume Presidency	387
Book on Children's Programs Available	371
Clearing House for Nat'l Radio Week	414
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68, 117
Code Committee Meets June 20-21	228, 245
Code Discussed at Board Meeting	84
Committee to Name NAB Operating Head	203
Committees Appointed	302
Convention Advocated by Editor and Publisher	86
Cooperation in OWI Overseas Operation Praised	228
Director-at-Large Election Under Way	163
Directors-at-Large Election	205
District 1 Meeting	93
District 2 Meeting	101
District 3 Meeting	68
District 4 Meeting	101, 113, 122
District 5 Meeting	163
District 6 Meeting	20
District 7 Meeting	121
District 8 Meeting	135
District 9 Meeting	135
District 10 Meeting	57
District 11 Meeting	57
District 13 Meeting	31
District 14 Meeting	51, 58
District 15 Meeting	39
District 17 Meeting	50
District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
District Meetings Schedule	22
FCC and NAB to Close Saturdays	380
Flash—Election Results	234
Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314
Kibler, Milton J., Joins Staff	123
Kitchell, Alma, New AWD Prexy	260
Launch Teacher-Radio-News Internships	272
"Management in the Public Interest" Mailed This Week	199
Meetings Ahead	50
Miller, Justin, Impresses British	370
Miller, Justin, Inauguration Plans Completed	427
Miller, Justin, Leaves Bench	414
NAB Board to Meet	292
NAB Code Provisions Jeopardized	255
NAB Opposes Disclosure at Oral Argument	205
NAB Pleads for OWI Radio Bureau	243
News Bureau Letter Gets Results	114
News Committee Makes Recommendations	51
News Committee Meets	33
Nominating Committee Enlarged	84
Office Forms and Practices Committee Meets	158
Pellegrin Rejoins NAB	414
Program Chairmen Appointed War Loan Field Committee	115

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Program Committee Meets	107
Public Relations Executive Committee Meets in New York	228
Quebec Meeting of CAB	59
Radio News Committee Meets	418
Radio News Committee Recommendations	95
Radio News Committee to Meet in Chicago	381
Red Cross Cites Industry	249
Religious Broadcasting Booklet Issued	208
Research Committee Meeting	428
Research Committee Meets	12
Revised Standards of Practice	356
Revision of Schedule 13 Form 324	405
Rumple, NAB Research Director	292
Ryan Commends Price	381
Ryan, Harold, Closes NAB Career with Petition to President Truman	427
Ryan, Harold, to Address Omaha Kiwanis Club	156
Ryan, Harold, Thanks Nation's Papers	219
Ryan, Harold, Writes Time Magazine	401
Small Market Stations Committee Meets	164
Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52
Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers' Committee	59
SWAP Bulletin Discontinued	371
Truman Picture Sent	418
V-Day, Ryan Issues Statement	363

PROMOTIONS

Angel of Bataan on WHIO	96
AWD Celebrates Radio's 25th Anniversary	414
Anti-inflation Drive Continues	405
Begin Promotion Now—Nat'l Radio Week	427
Boy Scouts Commend Radio	294
Certificate of Merit for KFEL	60
Coast Guard Thanks Radio	370
Comment on Broadcasts	285
Crippled Children Made Happy by WHIO Comics	138
Easter Program Material	60
Farm Safety Program Awards	219
High Honor Paid KMBC Service Farms	359
KELA Assists Merchants with OPA Data	159
KFRO Observes Birthday	117
KMBC Program Fights Juvenile Delinquency	87
KOIN Radio School Outstanding Success	387
KTSW Annual College Award Goes to Girl	219
KYW Gets Sixth Award for Aiding War Effort	374
Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedule	60
Officials Acclaim Station Help	316
Ohio State Station Observes Birthday	116
Ohio State Makes Educational Program Awards	198
Peace Time Jobs	419
Radio Again Praised	272
Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351
Red Cross Tells of Radio Help in Drive	379
Ryan Responds to Coast Guard	381
Script Course at Penn. U.	434
Texas Radio Aids Papers	388
Traffic Safety Programs	416, 428
Urges Newspapers to Use Radio	419
Waste Paper Program Material	69
WAY's Third Anniversary	125
WBIG Donates Ad Space to Treasury	391
WBTM Church Policy Succeeds	118
WIP's Radio Summer Workshop	418
WLS Accounts for Christmas Funds	118
World Community Day, November 2	428
WOW Observes Anniversary	124
WOWO Pinch-hits for Papers	388
WRJN Show Like Handshake	294
WROK Helps in Polio Epidemic	372

PUBLIC RELATIONS

KFI on Public Service	238
Public Relations Committee Meets	245
Report to Board	84

Teachers Radio Institute	237
Traffic Safety Programs	416, 428

RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY

Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11
Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3
AWD Celebrates Radio's 25th Anniversary	414
Arnoux, Campbell, Addresses Richmond Jaycee	389
Begin Promotion Now	427
Hollywood Bowl Stages Radio Celebration	414
Hollywood Reporter Salutes Radio in Special Edition	157
KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
Motorola Radio Observes Radio's Anniversary	109
Musical Signature	41
NAB Clearing House	414
National Association of Music Merchants Make Anniversary Tie-In	165
National Radio Week November 4-10	413
Network Committee Meets in New York	58
Program Ideas	20
Recognition from Others	414
Richmond Jaycee Addressed by Arnoux	389
Ryan's Petition to Truman re: postage stamp	427
Special Bulletin on Policy of National Radio Week	427
Station-Network Cooperation Urged	414
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4
Station Reports on Jaycee Radio Week Coming in	389
"Victory Through Air Power"—Bulletin No. 6	96
Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material	3
What Will 50th Anniversary Bring?	301
XXV Angle Added to Westinghouse Film	272

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Changes	2
Deferments	59
Manpower	196
Occupational Deferment Certification	121
Procedure Modified	196
Selective Service Procedure Revised	380
War Manpower Commission Continues Broadcasting on Essential List	20
WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101

TAXATION

Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Rule 1.301 Financial Report	188

TELEVISION

Allocations	17, 70
Apartment Houses Are Television Reception Problem	373
British to Develop Color in Television	44
FCC Sets Hearing on Television Rules	430
FCC Sets Television Hearing	416
"International Language"	86
Petrillo After Television	85

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. OF M.	Vol. 13, #1-#4
ALLOCATIONS	#14-#18
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU	#1-#19
EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS	#1-#5
FCC RULES INFORMATION	Vol. 13, #4
INFORMATION	#19
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN	#5
RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY	#2-#18
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE	#1-#79
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#29
SWAP BULLETINS	#57-#58
WAR BULLETIN	Vol. 13, #1-#2

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 20

SPECIAL INFORMATION BULLETIN

October 5, 1945

MILLER, RYAN, PORTER ADDRESSES

This bulletin contains President Justin Miller's inaugural address, and those delivered by Harold Ryan, retiring president of NAB, and FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter at the inaugural dinner honoring President Miller, held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, on October 2, 1945.

More than 700 persons prominent in the affairs of the Nation were guests of the National Association of Broadcasters at the dinner.

Public Interest, Self-discipline and Good Business

Address by Justin Miller

"When I accepted appointment as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, I made the following statement: 'I accept a challenge to render a public service. I see in broadcasting, with its promising developments for postwar expansion into frequency modulation, television and facsimile, a vital agency for carrying forward our traditional American policy of free speech and for protecting and strengthening our system of free enterprise. The opportunity is thus presented to demonstrate to the world the vitality and validity of these fundamental American concepts. To have a part in the development of the industry, to help in securing for it a sounder foundation in law and operating policy, in reconciling and integrating the various interests—public, governmental and industrial—is an assignment so challenging to me, as to make my decision a matter of course.' The convictions expressed in that statement have been fortified tenfold by my experience, during the past summer, in visiting western Europe and in studying at first hand the methods and philosophies of radio broadcasting prevailing in those countries.

"One of my friends, in commenting upon my new work, said he hoped I could persuade the radio people to stop calling broadcasting an 'industry'. I replied that so long as the Justices of the Supreme Court choose to call its highly professional and governmental activities the 'business' of the court, I see little possibility of inducing my present associates to abandon a similar terminology which seems to satisfy them.

"My friend's proposal suggests, however, the wide-spreading reach of interests and activities which are included in this lusty young agency of communication, entertainment and education. What word is broad enough in its meaning to include the work of scientists, artists, engineers, executives and members of the various other crafts, guilds and professions who combine their skills

and talents in radio broadcasting; and what is to be its ultimate sphere?

"Fortunately it is not necessary, for me or for anyone, to answer, immediately, such large questions as this. The troublesome, but reliable method of trial and error must continue to serve our purposes, here, as it has done in the older vocations and professions. There are some things, on the other hand, concerning radio broadcasting, so obvious that even the uninitiated may speak of them with confidence; and so important that they cannot be too much emphasized.

"When we thank God for the courage, the unity of purpose and the capacity for effective joint action which, recently, brought us and our civilization, triumphantly, through another crucible of war, we thank Him, also, for entrusting to our use the discoveries of our scientists which played so large a part in achieving that triumph. Not the least of these are the various forms of radio communication. When we ask guidance, for our country and for all countries, in the world of today and tomorrow, we realize, at the same time, our grave responsibility so to control the dynamic potentialities of these discoveries that they will serve to build up, rather than to destroy, the real values of civilization.

"Our people should know well the four-way contribution of radio to the winning of the war: First, in war operations themselves, providing intelligence of enemy movements, collecting and distributing information between our own operating units and in all the other vast coordination of operations which characterizes modern warfare; second, in conveying information to the "underground" in occupied and enemy countries and in securing information from such countries; third, in providing news and entertainment for our fighting-men, right up to the front-line foxholes; fourth, in furnishing news to the home front, in many instances actual, battlefield stories

from war correspondents and men in the armed services.

"It would be a valuable lesson, too, for all our people, if they could visit the scenes of recent warfare and see with their own eyes what can happen in countries in which great power and great agencies of power come under the control of untrained and undisciplined leaders; to know what havoc can be wrought; to see how low a people can fall.

"In Rome, the purple rug is still draped over the grill-work of the balcony from which the bald dictator belowered; but he has gone—unwept, unhonored and unsung. Rome is fortunate in one respect, however. Although it is frayed, decayed and run-down-at-heel, yet it escaped the penalty of precision bombing.

"In the once great German cities, by way of contrast, harbors are filled with tangled wreckage of ships, docks and warehouses. Mile on mile stretch the gutted ruins of proud buildings, the stumps of shade trees, sheared off by artillery fire, and the long lines of rusting railroad tracks, flanked by ravaged rolling-stock. Windrows of fetid, musty rubble have been shoved out of the way by bulldozers, or left to lie, on abandoned side-streets, littered as it fell; still sepulchering the bodies of uncounted thousands.

"The Reichschancellory, in Berlin, where a ranting paperhanger once held court, is now a shattered shell of stone and concrete. The floors are littered with papers, books, manuscripts, letters, pictures, broken furniture and the unescapable rubble. Bomb holes in the roof let in the light upon gaudy, twisted Christmas-tree chandeliers and upon walls from which the inlaid trappings have been torn. Water drips from leaking pipes; a dank atmosphere pervades the place, as in a mausoleum or catacomb. Everything of present value has been removed; the once secret files of a once powerful government have been swept to the walls, or tramped over by many feet, no longer valuable to anyone.

"In Japan, a similar holocaust of destruction was climaxed by two examples of devastation, so complete as to leave little doubt of the inevitable, even in the mind of an unconquered army; an achievement reminiscent of the subjugation of brute force, in olden times, by appeals to the supernatural.

"Even more devastating, perhaps, has been the effect upon the people in these countries. In Berlin, the grim-faced inhabitants push their little carts, ride their decrepit bicycles, dodge the trucks and jeeps of the occupation forces; worming their way in and out of basements, cellars, and crudely built lean-to shanties; looking forward to a winter of cold, hunger and disease. In Rome, the little square, in which Mussolini's close packed crew of frenzied zealots screamed, is now a scene of dejection; a place of tired, disillusioned people. New leaders, who have come out of hiding—or out of jail—are struggling to rebuild a sufficient government to negotiate for a permanent peace. In Rome, as in Paris, the people look to us for food, for material equipment, for tolerant, kindly understanding.

"Everywhere, in the countries occupied by Hitler are children with hollow eyes and stunted bodies, begging for candy and chewing gum, or just staring, listless and dispirited. There are men and women so lacking in self-respect that they hover about a group of G.I.'s, ready to pounce upon a discarded cigarette, with the avidity of

sea gulls pursuing a fishing boat. 'The shouting and the tumult dies; the captains and the Kings depart!' It will be a long generation before normal leadership can be found—in low places as well as high—to restore the efficiency, the dignity and the self-respect of the people who were their willing or unwilling tools.

"The atomic bomb provided a face-saving argument for the last of our enemies and brought the war to a sudden dramatic end. But it did far more. In the minds of many of our people there was consternation; in the minds of others, exultation, as they thought—on the one hand—of the great dangers—and on the other hand—of the tremendous possibilities of useful energy, latent in the newly-discovered source. They said, we have come now, perhaps, to a time when man can destroy his universe; or, in the alternative, he may achieve for himself and his posterity an era of unprecedented earthly comfort and happiness.

"As time goes on we will realize more clearly that this is just one more step—although a long step, indeed—in man's mastery of the powers which God has provided for his use. In its day, the discovery of gunpowder was probably regarded as of equal significance. And there were very mixed opinions among the people who lived a century or two ago, concerning the propriety of using steam power and electricity.

"The one inescapably obvious point which appears from all that has gone before, is that our future depends upon how we use these great powers which scientific discovery makes available to us. Specifically, we must understand that if we are to succeed in insulating and confining to useful channels the physical energy which can now be released by atom smashing, our success must come from effective teamwork among our own people, and between the peoples of the world. This, in turn, will require mutual understanding, mutual respect, and mutual confidence in each other. Such results can come only from unshackled opportunity to interpret and publish to the world the American way of life, of free, competitive enterprise operating under disciplined self-restraint; the American philosophy of government, by responsible leaders chosen by the people.

"Radio provides the mighty vehicle of communication which can carry us to this end. But it provides opportunity, also, for misuse and for the hastening of destruction. In this sense it is just as explosively dangerous as is the process of atom smashing.

"For this reason there are those who speak for government-owned radio. This reflects an old tendency, as applied both to the individual who wishes to speak and to the means which he would use. Tyrants of early days cut out men's tongues. That took care both of the individual and the means. Tyrants of later days suppressed newspapers and destroyed printing presses. Those in power, frequently, are tempted to destroy or suppress their critics.

"In some countries, prior to the war, as everyone knows, radio communication was grossly misused for spreading the propaganda of hate and to maintain in power, terrorists, gangsters and paranoid personalities. In those countries, and in others, persons who have come, more recently, into power insist also upon government control of radio. This may seem curious to us, in a country where everyone believes in freedom of speech; but

history is full of examples of oppressed people who, after throwing off their oppressors, have used the same terroristic and arbitrary methods to maintain themselves in power.

"We are committed so definitely in the United States to freedom of speech—whether by word of mouth, by the printed page, or by the various modern methods of amplification—that there is no vogue for government-owned radio here. Even provisions of the Federal Communications Act—giving war emergency power to the President to suspend the rules of the Commission or to take over broadcasting stations—have remained unused. Instead, the President—while the war was still going on—described radio as a medium which 'must be maintained as free as the press.' He commended Congress for its foresight in decreeing that America, 'should have a free, competitive system, unfettered by artificial barriers and regulated only as to the laws of nature and the limitation of facilities.'

"But this does not mean, of course, that radio should violate the law, any more than should an individual, in the material which is broadcast, or in the manner of its broadcasting. Some zealous people take their definition of free speech, too literally, from the statement attributed to Voltaire: 'I wholly disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.' On the other hand, as Justice Holmes—the great apostle of liberal thinkers—pungently commented: 'The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting "fire" in a theatre and causing a panic.'

"Moreover, within the limits of particular laws, there can be much room for the exercise of voluntarily imposed restraints. Abuse of discretion, by administrative officials and by judges, sometimes requires the setting aside of their acts and orders. Sometimes, as members of this assembly well know, the indiscreet and abusive conduct of overzealous officers has resulted in the cutting off of appropriations—and occasionally—even the abolition of agencies.

"So it is with freedom of speech and with the control of other practices in areas which affect the public interest. It becomes very much a matter of balancing good manners and good taste against a frankness necessary for maintaining honest government and effective business. It is easy to give examples of such restraints, imposed and respected by professional and trade groups, without the intervention of law—indeed, in areas in which the intervention of law might do more harm than good.

"It is not because of compulsion of law that a lawyer refrains from misquoting the law to a judge or that a judge refrains from making contributions for political purposes. The voluntarily adopted canons of professional and judicial ethics impose those standards. It is not because of compulsion of law that a journalist who respects his profession protects the source of confidentially given information.

"Again, in family and social life we are familiar with self-disciplines which do not require the sanction of law. It would be considered bad manners in most households—although not prohibited by law—for host or guest to tell a nauseating story at the dinner table. And many people would consider it in bad taste for a speaker to tell an off-color story in the midst of a memorial address. Some of us think it is equally poor taste to insert a nauseating

plug-ugly in the midst of a serious news commentary. If the result is to prevent that broadcast from being heard at many a family fireside, it would seem to be equally poor business. Those with axes to grind, as well as persons seriously concerned with the importance of properly balanced programs for public consumption, make embarrassing demands for time, for changed regulations, and for preferred treatment on the air. Far more than is generally realized, the radio executive stands between importunate, shortsighted advocates of this or that, on the one hand, and the general public, on the other.

"For these and similar reasons many attacks have been made upon radio broadcasting, and many demands for restrictive legislation and regulation. Wiser counsel has prevailed, however, and we are witnessing a steady coming-together of natural leaders—in government, in the industry, in civic and professional life—for the purpose of discovering a substantial basis for self-control and self-discipline along the line of greatest public interest.

"The leaders of radio have no doubt of their ability to assume their full responsibilities. Although the industry is scarcely a quarter-century old, it has already perfected an organization of broadcasters and established canons of conduct which compare favorably with those of professional groups with centuries of experience behind them. Like its older counterparts, it has discovered that reluctance and recalcitrancy cannot be overcome, completely, by codes and canons. Like them, it has discovered that eternal vigilance is the price of success; and that a process of education may be more effective in the long run than attempts at coercion.

"Some radio executives are inclined to chafe at the barbed attacks which are made upon them and at the standards which are sought to be imposed. They should be highly flattered, instead. These are compliments, perhaps unintentionally paid. The importance of radio was so generally recognized that in the first law passed concerning it, the public interest was declared. What industry or profession can match that in legislation? Again, the importance of radio is so generally accepted that it is expected to correct, immediately, evils which have prevailed for decades and centuries in other walks of life.

"For example, one of radio's best friends and most persistent critics recently called attention to the discrepancy between the salaries, in radio, of writers, actors, and artists, compared with those of salesmen and executives. Having spent several years in universities, I can testify that the same discrepancy still prevails in the hallowed halls of great institutions of learning. I am reminded in this connection of the treasurer of a well-known university who, when told of the threatened resignation of a professor to accept a higher salary at another university, replied: 'Oh well, professors is cheap.' He was reflecting the attitude of the world toward a group of unorganized workers, who have been, always, concerned more with their work than their income. Would anyone say that radio is more affected with the public interest than is the university? Or should we permit invidious comment upon the fact that the football coach's salary sometimes tops even that of the president, the treasurer and the other executives?

"The example of the universities could be multiplied many times, in many occupations. Government officials are notoriously underpaid, measured either in terms of

cost of living, or of comparative salaries in private industry. Perhaps radio can correct these discrepancies; perhaps not. But it is certainly a compliment to it that it is thought able to do so, in the highly competitive market-place in which it carries on.

"Indeed, Congress, in decreeing that America should have a free, competitive system, insured the competitive factor by making the broadcasting industry one of the most hazardous of all. If income is measured, properly, in terms of the risk taken, then the broadcaster's income should be high, indeed. No businessman in the country does business on a more uncertain tenure. It takes courage to be a licensee in this industry. The only protection for his investment is a license of not longer than three years' duration, subject to revocation and upon its termination, renewal is limited and governed by the same conditions and practices which affect the granting of original applications. The Supreme Court has further so limited the language of the Communications Act that no person has anything in the nature of a property right as a result of the granting of a license, and a person, in appealing from a decision of the Commission granting or refusing an application for a license, is limited to a showing in protection of the public interest. By way of comparison, imagine lawyers coming up every three years for re-examination and licensing, upon a basis of purely public interest, in competition with the brilliant youngsters of the profession. It is not hard to understand an aggressive reliance upon business methods, under such circumstances. Radio must meet the challenge both of the balanced program and the balance sheet.

"Perhaps the time may be ripe for all of us who are concerned, to sit down together and look for areas of agreement in an effort to clarify and reinterpret the law, not only in respects mentioned, but in others as well. Several years of experience have now rolled by since the Act was last enacted. Such a procedure will be more productive of results than a too-long-continued—no matter how friendly—pointing out of differences.

"It is a challenging era which lies ahead—for men and women of courage, imagination and resourcefulness. These were the characteristics which enabled us to win the war. May they serve us equally well in winning the world to a way of life which will provide for all its people, not only comfort and security, but opportunity to grow, to build, to achieve. May we not forget too quickly the price, in young lives and in material treasure, which we paid for this opportunity. Let us play so large a part in international affairs, henceforth, that the next war may be long in coming. Let us stand firm in our intention, and assure the listening world that the voice of America shall continue to carry, to its uttermost reaches, a message of good will, of hope, and insistence upon the eternal verities of free government, free speech, free competition, and free men."

Harold Ryan:

"Radio broadcasting, at once the newest, most instantaneous and most effective means of mass communication the world has ever known, is this year celebrating its Silver Anniversary. The week of November fourth has been selected as the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Week. Within these few years we have seen broadcasting develop from very small beginnings into a powerful factor in the

lives of every one of us, serving as a medium for information, public service, entertainment and advertising.

"The National Association of Broadcasters is the oldest organization connected with broadcasting. It was founded in 1922 by pioneer companies interested in radio and broadcasting and its first President was Commander Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., now President of Zenith Radio Corporation. In the twenty-three years since its founding the Association has grown from a group of a few members to one composed of 667 stations, 2 networks and 39 associate members, a total of 708 members.

"There are present here tonight almost 100 representatives of broadcasting stations and networks, representing every type and size of station and every geographical section of the country. We are rather proud of the way in which in our Association we have endeavored to preserve the democratic make-up of our Board of Directors. We have divided the country into 17 Districts and each District elects its own Director. Each member station has one vote, whether that station be of 250 watts power or 50,000 watts power. Then in order to make sure that every class of station is properly represented we elect annually two Directors from small stations, two Directors from medium stations and two Directors from large stations. These 23 Directors, with one Director each to represent the 2 networks which are members of the Association, constitute the Board of 25 members. In this make-up we have endeavored to have represented every shade of opinion and experience that makes up the complete picture of the country as a whole.

"The business of the National Association of Broadcasters falls naturally into two distinct divisions. In this we are in a position rather different from other trade associations. By reason of the lack of frequencies on which to broadcast, the Government licenses radio stations. The frequencies are the property of the people of the United States, every one of us. The use of these frequencies is granted to approved licensees who are pledged to operate in 'the public interest, convenience and necessity.' No one person has yet been able to define these words, although many have tried to do so. As you can very well imagine the significance of these three magic words varies from one part of the country to another. Therefore, the law quite properly imposes upon the management of each individual radio station the responsibility to operate in 'the public interest, convenience and necessity.'

"I am very sure that most of the station operators in this country have a very lively sense of their responsibility under this license and that a very sincere attempt is made in the selection of programs to offer a balanced schedule that will at some time during the broadcasting day afford something of interest to every type of listener within the service area of the station. It is the duty of station management to see that all sides of questions of public interest have access to the microphone. It is likewise up to broadcasters to devote their efforts to increase the average appreciation of good music and good drama and to secure for the benefit of its listeners the most accurate news and the best type of information. If you will consider the case of music I think you will agree with me that in spite of the liking of the American people for jazz, boogie woogie and other derivatives there has been a considerable increase in the appreciation of fine music over the years that broadcasting has been operating. When

the Metropolitan Opera Company found itself in financial difficulties and was even on the verge of having to give up its opera house, an appeal to the radio listeners of the country brought instantaneous response and the situation was saved. Each year the Metropolitan Opera has taken its full staff to Cleveland, Ohio, and has given a full week of opera in the Civic Auditorium, which seats 10,000 persons. These eight or nine performances are sold out to the last seat and people come from all parts of Ohio and Michigan to attend. Such a result would have been impossible before the advent of radio. Appreciation of symphonic music has likewise increased considerably during the time that radio has permitted people heretofore far removed from centers in which they could hear such music to listen to it over the air.

"Those who are engaged in the business of broadcasting have a peculiar condition to contend with that is faced in no other business. A manufacturer, for example, can continue to take orders as long as his factory has the capacity to produce the goods, provided the credit is sound. The broadcaster, however, cannot do this. In addition to the natural limitation imposed by reason of lack of time on the air, there is a considerable amount of business offered to him which the careful broadcaster will refuse because of its inappropriateness for air presentation. Messages which can be carried in printed media are oftentimes offensive when coming into the living room via radio, and the wise station operator must be careful in his selection. Then there is a further danger of over-commercialization which must be avoided. The prudent station manager will keep time for non-paying programs, in radio parlance known by the peculiarly inapt term of 'sustaining programs' and will resist a natural inclination to replace all of these through commercial sponsorship. I would make the point here, however, that there is of necessity no alignment between programs in the public interest and sustaining programs. Many stations and networks have found that to obtain a sponsor for a public interest program is the surest way to increase audience. This is particularly true of public service programs over the networks. Every program on the air should be good enough so that some sponsor would be disposed to buy it. If it will not stand that test perhaps it is not good enough for a sustaining feature.

"We hear a great deal at the present time about the overcommercialization of radio. Some of this is justified. Now that we are returning to ways of peace it will be the concern of every prudent station manager to see that his station does not offend his listeners in this particular. I cannot but wonder, however, if some of the complaints about commercialization may not unintentionally be aroused by the very patriotic action that broadcast stations have taken during the war in carrying messages from the Government, its departments and agencies. Up until the first of January, 1945 the contribution of radio stations, networks and advertisers toward campaigns in furtherance of the war effort has amounted to the rather stupendous sum of \$543,000,00. It is quite possible that when the final account is struck, radio interests will have increased this figure to a total of \$700,000,000. The greater part of this service has been in the nature of announcements and talks and it is just possible that this immense amount of traffic may have served to magnify

the impression of commercialism on the part of the listener.

"I have mentioned previously that there was a responsibility on the part of every radio station owner to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity. This is at the very basis of the American system of broadcasting. Recognizing this responsibility, and in an endeavor to guide its member stations when confronted with problems of selection of programs, the National Association of Broadcasters as early as 1939 brought out a Code, which has been amended as experience showed the need for change, and which during the present year has been transformed into a 'Standards of Practice.' This Code or Standards of Practice is perhaps different from codes adopted by other industries because it is purely advisory, for each station licensee, as I have pointed out before, is responsible for the selection of his program material. That responsibility is absolute and cannot be delegated to anyone. It is an especial feature of the American system of broadcasting that this responsibility of operation rests upon some 900 men scattered throughout the length and breadth of America and does not repose in any one man located, for example, in our capital city. The history of certain countries in Europe indicates the great dangers that come when broadcasting falls into the hands of a single individual or group of men. Radio must remain free so that every group can have access to it and it must not be controlled, or subject to political pressure.

"This then is the side of broadcasting that makes it different from any other industry form of information, entertainment or advertising. The radio stations of America now licensed have the possibility of producing as many as 65,000 15-minute programs in a single day. This offers a wealth of selection that helps to keep alive our democratic processes.

"The other side of our Association's problem has to do with those aspects which confront the average business that is not Government-licensed. It deals with the business side of radio. It must be ever on the alert to secure advertising by which the American system is supported in competition with other media, and particularly newspapers and magazines. It must provide protection from those sources which seek to impose monopolistic practices on radio. When five years ago the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, a practical music monopoly, threatened to impose a crushing burden on radio stations, radio interests were active in the formation of Broadcast Music, Inc. as a competing service. Not only did the formation of BMI bring a healthy competition into the music business and furnish opportunities for rising young musicians, who might otherwise have been denied them, but it has enabled broadcasting stations in five years to obtain the licensed numbers of both ASCAP and BMI for \$16,600,000 less than the broadcasting industry would have paid to ASCAP alone under the terms of the contract which was in effect in 1939 and which ASCAP refused to renew. This fight against the monopolistic tendencies of ASCAP was the first example of what the combined forces of the broadcasting stations of the country could do.

"In 1943 a co-operative plan called The Retail Promotion Plan was sponsored by NAB to prove to the retailers of the country the advantages that broadcast advertising might offer to them if properly applied. The Plan was

instituted as part of a plan to aid post-war distribution. The Retail Promotion Plan was shown in 117 cities. The following year retail radio advertising increased by \$31,000,000. If only 10% of this increase, a ridiculously low figure, was secured as the result of this Plan it shows anew what can be done in radio through co-operative effort.

"Broadcasting and its advertisers have long felt the need of some definite measurement of station coverage comparable to the system whereby newspaper circulation is measured by the Audit Bureau of Circulations. For ten years broadcasters, advertisers and agencies alike have worked upon this problem to evolve a method and a formula that would be acceptable to all and form a standard whereby such coverage might effectively be measured. This year the National Association of Broadcasters has joined with the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers to form Broadcast Measurement Bureau, Inc., which is soon to be engaged in its first survey to determine the index of station audience taken by a standardized method of pre-selected mailed ballot and authenticated by the seal of Broadcast Measurement Bureau. The importance of this initial step in scientifically determining the number and location of radio families that listen to each radio station in the United States cannot be overestimated. This definite tool is bound to be of the utmost value to stations, advertisers and agencies alike.

"The American system of broadcasting is supported by the revenues derived from advertising. By means of this plan American radio is enabled to spend on programs, talent and artists an amount of money that puts into insignificance the budget of radio in any other country in the world. As an advertising medium the growth of radio has been most phenomenal. Starting with 1927, which is the earliest year for which cumulative figures are available, radio did approximately \$5,000,000 of advertising with 7,000,000 radio sets in use. Last year, with 60,000,000 radio sets, the value of all broadcast advertising was approximately \$391,000,000. In the field of national advertising alone radio leads, exceeding the dollar amount carried in either magazines or newspapers. In 1944 the national advertising on the radio exceeded by \$100,000,000 the amount carried in newspapers. In the field of local advertising radio stands at a considerable disadvantage to newspaper totals, figuring in 1944 only about one quarter of the dollar volume.

"The combination of using advertising revenues to support the American system of broadcasting has been a most happy one. It has provided for the American listener, through the revenues derived from advertising, the best system of broadcasting, both as to entertainment, information and public service, to be found anywhere in the world. For advertisers it has provided a most effective means of assistance in the distribution of their products which is at the very basis of our system of national economy. In the post-war world when industry must provide jobs for more men than it has ever done before in order to have full employment, advertising will play a very important part in this distribution of goods. In this effort radio must be relied upon to carry a considerable portion of the burden.

"The future of radio is bright for the American people. It offers new vistas in Frequency Modulation, Television

and Facsimile. New frontiers are constantly opening in radio before our very eyes. We in the National Association of Broadcasters are fortunate in securing the services during this important expansion period of so eminent a public servant as Mr. Justice Miller. In him broadcasters have implicit confidence. I have served as President of the Association for eighteen months. With profound gratitude to the broadcasters of the country who have given me such magnificent support, it is now my happy privilege to turn the office of President of the National Association of Broadcasters over to our fifteenth President, the Honorable Justin Miller."

Paul Porter:

"I am privileged to join with broadcasters in welcoming to his new and important responsibilities Judge Miller. We of the FCC are as encouraged and as enthusiastic as you are over the selection of such a distinguished and capable leader. We believe that broadcasters have exercised great wisdom and discrimination in the choice you have made, and we look forward to constructive and harmonious relationships on an even broader basis than heretofore because of the capacity of your new president.

"I, of course, do not know what considerations prompted the NAB to turn to the high federal judiciary and select for this critical position an outstanding citizen of such eminence. I can only applaud the final choice. However, I was naturally interested in knowing whether, aside from his general qualifications, any weight was given Justice Miller's treatment of radio matters during his tenure as a member of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Accordingly, I have engaged in a little research.

"I have discovered that during his distinguished career on the bench, Judge Miller wrote nine opinions on radio broadcast matters. In four of these cases, the Commission's position was upheld and in five cases, the Commission's action was reversed.

"Here, one would think, the naked statistics afford the basic qualifications for industry leadership. Because in those days par for the course from the government's point of view was much higher than four affirmations and five reversals.

"However, lest broadcasters are lulled into a sense of false security by this batting average, I feel that it is only fair to call to your attention the language used by your new president in the Greater Kampeska case. Here the Commission had denied a license because it found that over a period of years the licensee had violated some of the Commission's regulations and standards. The appellant contended that because of previous renewals, its delinquencies had been overlooked and that the Commission had in effect purged it of past violations. Justice Miller upheld the Commission and in his opinion said:

" 'This argument has much the same substance as would a contention that because an indulgent judge has repeatedly granted probation to a confirmed criminal, he would be barred from considering the criminal's past record, when he next committed a crime and again applied for probation.'

"This analogy, I think we will agree, indicates a per-

ception of the business of greater significance than mere obiter.

"However, I am hopeful to believe that the real reason for the selection of Judge Miller is found in the language of the Ward case. I am certain that when your committee discovered this passage, the search for a new president was terminated and all agreed: "Here's our man." In this case Judge Miller observed that:

" 'So long as the Commission complies with the mandate of the statute it has, and should have, wide discretion in determining questions of both public policy and of procedural policy, and in making appropriate rules therefor.'

"This is a statement of a doctrine which we will try to follow with great fidelity.

"Now if any one wants quotable dicta from Judge Miller's opinions reversing the Commission, you will have to look them up yourself.

"I have tried desperately to resist this temptation and have failed. So therefore, I must conclude my brief summary with a final quote from your new president wherein he said in a letter to the Editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* that:

" 'There is no more reason why a newscast should be interrupted for a plug-ugly than that such ads should be inserted in the middle of news stories or editorials in a newspaper; especially when the interruption—deliberately or unconsciously, which ever it may be—is in nauseating contrast to the subject under discussion by the commentator.'

"I want to assure you, however, that before we give any consideration to embodying this suggestion into a rule, we will have an appropriate public hearing.

"Seriously, I have a feeling tonight that this event is a truly important milestone in the history of broadcasting. We all appreciate the tremendous impact of the technological developments which make broadcasting and communications such an adventurous, challenging business.

"Just as the industry is faced with changes and readjustments of great scope, we at the Commission are at grips with the heaviest burdens in the history of communications regulation.

"I doubt if the real magnitude of what lies ahead is fully understood or generally appreciated even by those engaged in some aspect of the business. I would, therefore, like to conclude my brief remarks tonight with a summary of what we at the Commission expect in the next few years.

"First, we predict capital expenditures and production of consumers goods in excess of five billions of dollars in the communications field alone during the next few years. This means jobs and an unprecedented expansion in facilities and services. The speed with which these developments begin depends in no small part upon the facility with which the FCC discharges its functions and we are striving mightily to avoid becoming the bottleneck.

"What are these developments? In brief, I would list them as follows:

"FM, which many of us believe may ultimately supplant the present broadcasting system, gives promise of some two to three thousand new stations within the next several years. Here is involved capital expenditures

of at least a quarter of a billion dollars, and if half the existing AM sets are replaced with FM receivers in the next five years, here is another \$1,500,000,000 of consumer expenditures.

"Television is, of course, not so easy to appraise. But we have predictions from responsible industry sources that within five years 187 key cities will have television transmitters and that sets will be sold at the rate of 2,500,000 a year. One manufacturer testified at a hearing before the Commission that at the end of the fifth full production year, \$1,000,000,000 in television sets would be sold annually. And we know that the Bell System is busy even now upon the development of a trans-continental coaxial cable at a cost of \$56,000,000 which will carry television as well as heavy telephone traffic.

"In the standard broadcast field, there will be further expansion and we have at the moment 265 applications on hand for new standard AM stations. For a time, the development of FM and AM improvement will go hand in hand and the Commission desires, of course, to encourage needed expansion in the AM field.

"The Bell System has a two-billion-dollar construction program to meet the pent-up demand for telephones and extended telephone service. According to their announced plans, the Bell System will begin the immediate expenditure of one billion dollars and the second billion will be ear-marked for expenditure within a very few years. This program includes the expansion of rural telephone service which in the past for varied economic and social causes has been neglected. Congress likewise is considering a federal program to encourage this expansion.

"The Western Union proposes to modernize its entire telegraph operations during the next five years. This program includes the use of radio relay towers instead of wire lines and poles, installation of frequency modulated carrier telegraph channels on radio beams and on physical wires, installation of reperforator switching systems at additional major relay offices, the use of telefax (facsimile) equipment to pick up and deliver messages from and to customers' offices, and many other new and exciting developments.

"Time does not permit further description of the expanded communications developments that the immediate future will bring. We know that the war has advanced the science of electro-magnetic communications by a generation or more, and we have detailed information on expansion plans in the fields of international telegraph, international telephone, aviation radio services, including radar, maritime, police, fire, railway, urban transit, general mobile and other communications services.

"All of this shows that we are entering an era of great economic activity and that communications will bear its full share in developing a new and better world at peace. We at the Commission are acutely aware of our own responsibilities. In the broadcast field, there is the accumulated demand of four years of war plus the technical advances which the war has brought about and will now be put into use.

"Beginning next week, the Commission will undertake the disposition of these accumulated requests. The sixty day moratorium will have expired and, I have some reason to believe, that my honeymoon, if I have had one, may expire with it. Here is the docket we have in the broadcast field alone: 513 applications for new FM stations;

129 applications for commercial television stations; 265 applications for new AM broadcast stations; and 147 applications for changes in existing standard broadcast stations. These were the figures as of September 30 and the applications are still rolling in.

"With a limited staff, we are going to work day and night to give the industry service in the disposition of these matters. However, we are making plans for a needed expansion of staff on a permanent basis to accommodate the increased licensing and regulatory work that this peacetime expansion places upon us. Meantime, we ask your patience and understanding and your help.

"To your new president, I again extend the best wishes

of myself and my colleagues as he assumes leadership in this industry. I for one recognize that this Commission, assuming it had the power, cannot regulate in detail the type of service that the broadcasting industry performs. The fundamental responsibility is upon the individual licensees. You have banded together in an association to exchange ideas and points of view and thus be better prepared as individuals to discharge these responsibilities. And I congratulate you again upon the choice you have made in Judge Miller whose record is clear proof that American broadcasters have no desire to rest upon past achievements, but face tomorrow with great hope and confidence in themselves and the people whom you serve."

Sept. 17, 1945

Radio News

RECOMMENDATIONS



*At a meeting of the Board of Directors
of the National Association of Broadcasters
in Washington, D. C., October 1-2, 1945
these recommendations of the NAB
Radio News Committee were endorsed and
their distribution to the membership directed.*

RADIO NEWS COMMITTEE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Statement by NAB Radio News Committee and Recommendations

The

Radio news faces its greatest opportunity, its greatest responsibility.

Statement

It has prepared itself by serving a long apprenticeship which actually began in the crystal set era. Since 1938 radio news has made its most substantial progress and has become, without question, the most powerful and effective medium for keeping people informed of the news at home and throughout the world.

Most emphatically the vital interest of the public in news did not end with victory over Japan. For centuries on end man has continued to be deeply concerned with news of the happenings in his own little world and in the world beyond. World War II emphasized and broadened this elementary concern. Today it is of prime importance to this nation of listeners.

The nature of news has changed; its variety has widened. Already broadcasters, by no means undervaluing the vast scope of international news in a world smaller than man has ever known, are giving increased attention to local, regional and national news.

The

Recommendation

The NAB Radio News Committee recommends that broadcasters continue to respond to their listeners' desire and need for competent, thorough and speedy reporting of the news by providing coverage of peacetime events on the same high level they achieved in wartime reporting; by continuing the development of domestic news as it assumes more and more relative importance in the national scene; and by striving constantly for improvement in news broadcasts to take advantage of the changing and broadening news picture of a peacetime world.

Reporting the news is, and always will be, one of the most important of radio's many public services.

LOCAL NEWS

On February 28, 1945, the NAB Radio News Committee stated in its "Radio News Recommendations", which were approved by the NAB Board of Directors,

"From the standpoint of local news reporting it is recommended that stations study the possibility of their coverage in this field. Undoubtedly local material will form an ever increasing part of news broadcasts after the war. Opportunities for added public service are manifold in this phase of radio news reporting."

On September 17, 1945, the NAB Radio News Committee points out that the wide public acceptance of radio news, particularly since 1938, imposes a tremendous responsibility on the industry. To continue to satisfy the millions of listeners who depend upon broadcast stations for their news, broadcasters must provide local news in increasing volume and of better quality.

Specifically, the NAB Radio News Committee suggests that broadcast stations re-examine the local news phase of their operation.

The Committee recommends that stations not now operating a local news setup consider establishing adequate local coverage by competent personnel; that those stations now operating local news setups expand and improve these operations.

"REPORTING", NOT "PROCESSING"

The NAB Radio News Committee recommends that the phrase "processing of news" be discontinued in reference to broadcasting.

This recommendation is made because the word, "processing", implies a superficial editing or rewriting of news supplied by press associations and does not recognize the independent gathering of news from all sources and the writing of original news programs, which are the proper goals of radio news reporting.

The phrase, "radio news reporting", adequately describes the entire procedure of gathering, writing and presenting news on the air.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

The NAB Radio News Committee recommends that there be held, under its sponsorship, regional meetings of radio station managers and news and special events directors for the discussion of problems of news broadcasting.

The purpose of these meetings is to assist stations which are planning the establishment of news departments for the first time and stations planning to expand the size and scope of their news activities.

Stressing always the fact that radio news presentation is unique in method and differs from presentation of news by the printed word, we recommend that the following subjects be among those discussed at these meetings:

- 1—Minimum efficient radio news departments recommended for:
 - A—Small stations.
 - B—Medium-sized stations.
 - C—Large stations.
- 2—Special problems and effective methods of gathering local and regional news for radio presentation.
- 3—Methods of presenting news:
 - A—Straight news programs. Full and complete discussion for benefit of those without long, solid background of experience.
 - B—Analyses . . . commentaries.
 - C—Round tables on news subjects.
 - D—Direct special events reporting or use of recording devices for on-the-spot reporting.
- 4—Legal problems in radio news broadcasting.

1945-46 Membership NAB RADIO NEWS COMMITTEE

E. R. VADEBONCOEUR, WSYR, Syracuse, *Chairman*
WILLIAM BROOKS, NBC, New York
A. A. FAHY, KABR, Aberdeen
ARTHUR KIRKHAM, KOIN, Portland
KARL KOERPER, KMBC, Kansas City
CHET THOMAS, KXOK, St. Louis
PAUL WHITE, CBS, New York

ARTHUR STRINGER, National Association of Broadcasters, *Secretary*



The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 39, September 28, 1945

MILLER INAUGURATION PLANS COMPLETED

Plans for the inauguration of Justin Miller as NAB President for a five-year term beginning October 1 have been completed.

The Board of Directors will meet in Washington on Monday October 1, at which time Mr. Miller will be installed as Chairman of the Board. All members of the Board have indicated their intention to be present. The agenda includes a discussion of policy with reference to the clearance of Government material to replace the service rendered by the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, a further discussion of the matter of NAB employer-employee relationship activity, a reopening of the Lee-Losh Plan for the Academy of Radio Arts and Sciences, and a number of other important industry matters.

On the evening of the second day, Tuesday (2), an inaugural dinner will be held in the Presidential and Congressional Rooms of the Hotel Statler. Some 700 have accepted the invitation to attend. A large number of Senators and members of the House, together with many from the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government and from the independent and war agencies, members of the FCC Bar and broadcasters from all parts of the country will be present.

In addition to Justin Miller's inaugural address, Harold Ryan will make his final appearance as Interim President of NAB. Chairman Paul A. Porter of the Federal Communications Commission will speak and Don S. Elias of WWNC will serve as toastmaster.

HAROLD RYAN CLOSES NAB CAREER WITH PETITION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

His career as Interim President of NAB drawing to a close, Harold Ryan, as one of his last official acts, this week directed a petition to President Truman requesting the authorization for 1945 of a postage stamp commemorating the twenty-fifth year of broadcasting in the United States.

The petition was received at the White House Friday morning.

Introduced by a resolution from the NAB Board of Directors, the petition documents radio's position in American life in war and peace, by means of printing and illustrations, and contains more than two hundred letters from congressmen, clergymen, educators, stage, screen and radio performers, government officials, civil and military, and business and civic leaders from many parts of the United States.

Two proposed designs for the postage stamp were incorporated.

The book, "Management in the Public Interest," was bound into the back cover and made a part of the petition.

The large document of 200 pages, 17 by 22 inches in size, bound in dark blue and inscribed in gold: "A Petition to the President of the United States," was delivered to Charles G. Ross, Press Secretary to the President.

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

November 4-10

Radio's 25th Anniversary

SPECIAL BULLETIN ON POLICY OF NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

Special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 19, with this issue of Reports, consists of a statement of policy and general discussion of National Radio Week, November 4-10.

Begin Promotion Now

Especial attention is directed to the section on "Promotion," which urges all stations to utilize billboards, special displays, schedules, house organs, advertising and other media to promote the week, *starting at once*, with the message: NATIONAL RADIO WEEK, November 4-10, Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

More detailed bulletins will follow.

SET PRODUCTION AT STANDSTILL

Despite the page ads in national magazines, chunks of newspaper copy and some broadcast advertising, the nation is little nearer new radio sets than it was on VJ Day.

"It's OPA trouble", asserts our reliable grapevine.

Local set jobbers seemly do not appreciate the gravity of the situation though they are constantly bombarding the manufacturers.

A mere trickle of sets is being produced today, mostly samples. Some parts manufacturers are producing for stock . . . to be released to set manufacturers when, as and if they get suitable prices.

Should the break come anytime soon it would be possible for a considerable quantity of new sets to reach the public by year's end.

It is understood that ample parts are flowing into the replacement market where the permitted price schedule is fairly satisfactory.

September 28, 1945 - 427

J. H. Ryan, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Barry T. Rumble, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

INTER-AMERICAN BROADCASTING CONGRESS TO BE FORMED

The third Inter-American Radio Conference concluded its sessions in Rio De Janeiro with an announcement of the formation, in extra session, of an Inter-American Broadcasting Congress which will hold its first meeting in Havana on March 15, 1946.

Broadcasters from 15 countries attended the extra session and gave unanimous approval to the new organizations, which has as its stated aim the improvement of standards through an interchange of ideas to increase harmony among the broadcasters of the Americas.

An advance committee on publicity and details of organization will meet in Mexico early in the coming year.

An outline for the new congress on radio calls for one vote for each country participating.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Rio Conference:

1. On freedom of information, recommending to American governments promulgation of such necessary measures as to give expression of thought on radio same effective guarantees of freedom which press enjoys, and providing for transmission and multiple reception of press and radio news material.

2. (Article 19). With the purpose of prompting closest possible relations between people of American region, contracting governments shall adopt necessary measures to extent of their respective possibilities to facilitate and extend retransmission and continued reciprocal interchange of culture radio-telephonic programs of an artistic, scientific and historical nature. Information concerning such broadcasts shall be furnished with as much advance notice as possible in order to assure maximum publicity and dissemination.

3. Providing that contracting governments shall take appropriate measures to insure that no program transmitted by a broadcasting station may be transmitted or utilized in whole or in part by any other station without previous authorization of the station of origin.

Representatives of U. S. broadcasting and other interests at the conference were: William F. Brooks, G. F. Leydord, Crosley Corp. radio engineer; Philip F. Siling, manager of RCA Frequency Bureau and Thomas H. Anderson; Fred E. Meinholtz, *New York Times* radio chief; Marden G. Cooke, Press Wireless; H. L. Carroll, Raytheon Corp.; James Miller, UP; Chandler Diehl, Rio manager, AP; Victor Hawkins, Rio manager, INS; Col. Thompson H. Mitchell, vice-president and general manager, RCA Communications; A. L. Budlong, American Radio Relay League; R. D. Campbell, radio engineer, and L. E. Whittemore, special representative, AT&T; Kenneth McKim, vice-president, IT&T.

NAB RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING

The NAB Research Committee will meet at the Statler Hotel in Washington October 3-4, John C. Tully, WJAC, Chairman has announced.

Members of the Committee are John C. Tully, WJAC, Johnstown, Pa., Chairman; Roger W. Ciupp, WFIL, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles E. Couche, KALE, Portland, Ore.; W. Lee Coulson, WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; Dietrich Dirks, KTRI, Sioux City, Iowa; Edward F. Evans, WJZ, New York, N. Y.; Dale Taylor, WENY, Elmira, N. Y.; Elmo Wilson, CBS, New York, N. Y.; and Barry T. Rumble, Secretary, NAB Research Director.

Members of the NAB Board Liaison Committee are Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS, New York, and Martin Campbell, WFAA, Dallas, Texas.

WORLD COMMUNITY DAY NOVEMBER 2

The United Council of Church Women has announced that the annual observance of World Community Day will occur on Nov. 2.

Educational literature sent out in preparation for the day emphasizes the theme "Making the United Nations Charter Live." Material in this literature, which has been widely distributed over the country, includes a radio kit designed to aid local groups in presenting the issues involved via radio stations, according to word received from the Council.

MORE ON TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

Referring to an article in NAB REPORTS (vol. 13, p. 416) dealing with a letter from Lee B. Wailes, manager of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., to NAB President Harold Ryan, and in which Mr. Wailes outlined the importance of traffic safety programs, NAB has received a letter dated Sept. 25, from Robert N. Terry, publicity director of KXOK, St. Louis, quoted in part below:

"We, at KXOK, noted with added interest the September 21st edition of the NAB REPORTS wherein Mr. Leo B. Wailes, Manager of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., points out the importance of traffic safety programs and the need for broadcasters to alert themselves to this vital public service.

"With this in mind, I believe you will be more than interested in discovering that KXOK has successfully broadcast just such a type program since 1938 with remarkable results. Just 6 years ago, September 15th, Lt. Roland J. Schumacher, then Sgt. Schumacher of the Traffic Division of the St. Louis Police Department, and KXOK, presented for the first time, a 15-minute program titled 'So It Can't Happen to You'. Since that date, Lt. Schumacher has broadcast 313 consecutive weekly programs. During the entire year of 1943, or Lt. Schumacher's 5th year of broadcasting, not one child in St. Louis died as a result of traffic injuries. I believe you will agree with us that this, in itself, is quite remarkable—it certainly proves the value of a traffic safety program. I am enclosing a story on Lt. Schumacher's Sixth Anniversary which was published in the St. Louis *Star-Times* on September 17th. . . ."

BEGIN 2ND YEAR OF GLOBAL SHOWS

Next week the industry begins its second year of direct service to overseas military personnel by producing original hometown shows. "Let's Go to Town," name originally given the series by Armed Forces Radio Service, is still being used. About 150 programs have been produced to date.

Next to a letter from home, these hometown shows are appreciated most by our men and women in service. Because so many millions are still overseas and will remain overseas for months to come, AFRS needs more programs for broadcast to them.

(Continued on next page)

Stations that haven't produced a "Let's Go to Town" program are invited to do so. Write Arthur Stringer, NAB, for kit and then decide. When you say so, free aluminum base acetates will be forthcoming. Among the recent volunteers to produce are:

KFAR—Fairbanks, Alaska

WDSU—New Orleans

WBMD—Peoria

This is the second "Let's Go to Town" for WBMD. First was shipped November 22, 1944.

KTBS—Shreveport

Armed Forces Radio Service has received a "Let's Go to Town" show produced by KTBS, Shreveport.

REPORT ON "MUSIC FROM YOUR HOMETOWN"

During the last two weeks cooperating stations have made a number of shipments of the "Music from Your Hometown," also broadcast throughout the world. Here is the story:

WHB—Kansas City

Dick Smith says: "Shipped first set of 'Music from Your Hometown' programs September 11—Jimmy Joy and his orchestra."

WBZ—Boston

Elizabeth W. Steel, recording supervisor, says: "Shipped two sets of 'Music from Your Hometown' September 12, Gene Krupa and his orchestra; Vaughn Monroe and the Totem Ballroom orchestra, September 17."

WGN—Chicago

Verbally, from Paul Brines, "We shipped all three sets of 'Music from Your Hometown'." (Sept. 13.)

WFAA—Dallas

Ralph K. Maddox got off a big shipment of completions, September 14, five quarter hours as follows:

Durwood Klein and his orchestra,
Carl Sands and his orchestra,
WFAA Early Birds orchestra,
Hugh Waddill, WFAA organist,
Cass County Kids.

WISH—Indianapolis

Reid G. Chapman shipped his first set of two recordings September 14.

KUTA—Salt Lake City

James E. Muse reports first shipment of "Music from Your Hometown," September 19. Next recording is to be Chris Cross' orchestra from a local night spot.

FCC CHANGES EN BANC HEARING DAY

The Federal Communications Commission announces that, beginning the first week in October, the regular weekly meetings of the Commission en banc will be held on Wednesdays, instead of Tuesdays. Motions hearings will be held on Tuesdays of each week beginning the first week of October, instead of on Wednesdays.

NO FREE SPEECH

Of interest to American broadcasters, operating under a free enterprise system which affords a simple solution

to maintenance of free speech, is a letter to the editor of *Canadian Broadcaster*.

The letter, signed by G. Harry Williams, appears in the Sept. 22 edition of that publication, and is reprinted herewith in full:

"SIR: I was particularly interested in seeing your reference to Ernest Thurtle M.P.'s book, 'Time's Winged Chariot' in your issue of September 8th, and the fact that in this book, this British labor M.P. attacks the monopoly for influencing public opinion on controversial issues by allowing presentation of one side of an issue only.

"Ernest Thurtle has for many years been actively associated with organizations that have endeavored to stimulate public interest in progressive and realistic thinking in the United Kingdom, but time has always been refused by the BBC if the views to be presented were not strictly in line with so-called 'orthodox' official ideas. The danger of this sort of thing has been apparent to many in the British Isles—the alleged home of freedom and progress—and perhaps was a factor in the resentment expressed in the recent elections, for it is a direct violation of 'freedom of thought and speech' which Britons are supposed to enjoy.

"The world is now licking its wounds and surveying the wreckage of six years of carnage brought about by people who forced their views, right or wrong, upon their people, who were forbidden to discuss them or present any opposing ideas. Penalties upon the expression of an opinion must surely be abolished and the right of free discussion established. Disaster will only lie ahead again if it is not, and that is what is realized by people like Ernest Thurtle, M.P. That is why he says in his book: 'There ought never to be an absolute monopoly of an instrument for influencing opinion on controversial issues unless it is, beyond peradventure, impartial.'

"The CBC might well take note."

FM-TELE POLICY OUTLINED BY FCC

In acting upon a number of applications for experimental television stations on some of the channels now allocated for commercial television stations and for FM developmental stations in the old FM band between 42-50 megacycles and in the new FM band between 88-108 megacycles, the Commission on Tuesday (25) reemphasized its rule that such applicants must make a satisfactory showing of a meritorious program of research and experimentation.

The Commission stated that it was fully aware of the fact that there exists a need for developmental work regarding the higher frequency channels for commercial television broadcast stations, and that there exists a need for FM developmental work on the frequencies between 88-108 megacycles to which this broadcast service is assigned, but that it would not grant applications in either of these fields unless the applicant presented a genuine program of research, and clearly showed that an experimental station was necessary for carrying forward the research.

The Commission announced that it will examine carefully the representations made by each such applicant as to whether it in fact proposes an experimental and developmental station, or whether its proposal is more properly the subject of an application for a commercial television or FM station.

In denying applications which included requests for experimentation for the purpose of conducting site surveys or field intensity measurements, the Commission pointed out that such work required radiations for only short periods which did not justify a long term station license, and that a 30-day or less authorization to operate a station which can be applied for under Section 1.365 of the Commission's Rules should be adequate for such purposes.

(Continued on next page)

The following action was taken on Experimental television broadcast applications.

Earl C. Anthony, Inc.
T-Mt. Wilson Peak
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dismissed application for construction permit (B5-PVB-150), channel No. 2, 60-66 mc; 4 KW (peak).

Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co.
Transmitter site not specified

Denied application for construction permit (B5-PVB-159), channel 6, 82-88 mc; 2 KW, 4 KW (peak).

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.,
T-Cor. Park Dr. and Brookline Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Denied application for construction permit (B1-PVB-147), channel 1, 50-56 mc. 200 watts, 400 watts (peak).

General Television Corp.
T-Corner Park Drive and Brookline Ave.
Boston, Mass.

Denied application for construction permit (B1-PVB-108), channel 1, 50-56 mc. 200 watts, 400 watts (peak).

Midland Broadcasting Co.
T-1330 Baltimore Ave.
K.C. Power and Light Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Denied application for construction permit (B4-PVB-156); 60-66, 210-216, 480-492 mc; 1 KW (60-66 channel only), 1 KW (peak).

National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
T-Wardman Park Hotel
2660 Woodley Rd., NW
Washington, D. C.

Denied application for construction permit (B1-PVB-158); channel 4, 66-72; 2 KW, 4 KW (peak).

The following actions were taken on new Developmental broadcast station applications:

S. E. Adcock tr/as
Stuart Broadcasting Co.
T-531 S. Gay St.
Hamilton Bank Bldg.
Knoxville. Tenn.

Denied application for construction permit; frequency 107.5 mc, 1 KW. (B3-PEX-79).

William Henry Alford
T-1617 Queen St.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Denied application for construction permit (B3-PEX-67); frequency 48.1 mc; 160.7. watts.

Everett C. Atkerson
T-Route #2 Crest Rd.
Shades Mt.
Birmingham, Ala.

Denied application for construction permit (B3-PEX-69); 43.7 and 87.4; 250 watts.

Harold O. Bishop
T-3519 River Rd.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Denied application for construction permit (B2-PEX-77); frequency 99.8 and 94.2 mc; 1 KW.

Harold O. Bishop
Portable, Area of Harrisburg, Pa.
(Satellite)

Denied application for construction permit (B2-PEX-78); frequency 99.8 and 94.2, 200 watts.

Utah Broadcasting & Television Co.
T-29 S. State St.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Denied application for construction permit (B5-PEX-81); frequency: to be assigned by Chief Engineer in 92.1-103.9 mc band; 100 watts.

The Hallicrafters Co.
T-2611 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Granted application (B4-PEX-76); frequency 100 mc; 250 watts.

Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc.
T-1000 Kansas Ave.
National Reserve Life Bldg.
Topeka, Kans.

Denied application for construction permit (B4-PEX-74); frequency 49.7, 49.9, and 99.8; 1 KW.

Zenith Radio Corp.
T-135 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Ill.

Granted application (B4-PEX-80); frequency 99.9 mc; 2 KW.

KCKN Broadcasting Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

Denied application (B4-PEX-73); frequency 49.7, 49.9 and 99.8 mc; 1 KW.

FCC SETS HEARING ON TELEVISION RULES

The Federal Communications Commission has issued suggested regulations with reference to rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning television broadcasting. Following is the order and the suggested rules:

In the Matter of

Promulgation of Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice for Commercial Television Broadcast Stations

DOCKET NO. 6780

Order

WHEREAS, The Commission on June 27, 1945, issued its final report allocating frequencies for television broadcasting;

WHEREAS, It is desirable that rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning television broadcasting should be promulgated as soon as possible; and

WHEREAS, The Commission has heretofore called an informal engineering conference for the purpose of discussing technical matters involved in standards of good engineering practice for television broadcasting.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, This 20th day of September, 1945, that a hearing be held before the Commission *en banc* beginning at 10:30 a.m., October 4, 1945, for the purpose of considering the promulgation of rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning television broadcasting. Persons desiring to appear at that hearing should file an appearance with the Commission on or before October 1, indicating the name of the person who will appear, the subject matter concerning which he will testify, and the length of time desired. Persons desiring to file briefs should file 25 copies with the Commission on or before October 1, 1945.

In order to give scope and direction to the hearing, there is set forth in the attached appendix the substance of suggested rules and regulations concerning the principal subjects to be considered by the Commission. Persons appearing at the hearing should address themselves to these suggested regulations and should indicate with particularity any objection they have to the regulations and any specific suggestions they have for any change in, or alternative to, the suggested regulations.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

T. J. SLOWIE, Secretary

Appendix

(1) *Minimum Operating Schedule.*—The licensee of each television broadcast station shall maintain a regular program operating schedule transmitting a standard television signal for a total of 6 hours per day. In addition, comment is requested as to whether the minimum operating schedule should be more or less than 6 hours per day and as to whether the Commission should provide for the sharing of some or all television channels by two or more licensees. If such sharing is provided for, the Commission will prescribe the hours each licensee is to operate.

(2) *Multiple Ownership.*—No person (including all persons under common control)¹ shall, directly or indirectly,

¹ The word "control" as used herein is not limited to majority stock ownership, but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised.

(Continued on next page)

own, operate, or control more than one television broadcast station, except upon a showing (1) that such ownership, operation, or control would foster competition among television broadcast stations or provide a television broadcast service distinct and separate from existing services, and (2) that such ownership, operation or control would not result in the concentration of control of television broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity: *Provided, however*, That no person (including all persons under common control), shall directly or indirectly own, operate, or control more than one television broadcast station that would serve substantially the same service area: *And provided, further*, That the Commission will regard the ownership, operation, or control of more than five television broadcast stations as constituting a concentration of control of television broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity.

(3) *Network Regulations.*—The chain broadcasting regulations shall be applicable to television stations.

(4) *Use of Common Antenna Site.*—No television license or renewal of a television license will be granted to any person who owns, leases, or controls a particular site which is peculiarly suitable for television broadcasting in a particular area; and (1) which is not available for use by other television licensees; and (2) no other comparable site is available in the area; and (3) where the exclusive use of such site by the applicant or licensee would unduly limit the number of television stations that can be authorized in a particular area or would unduly restrict competition among television stations.

(5) *Announcement of Mechanical Reproductions.*—Comment is invited concerning the desirability of requiring an appropriate announcement to be made when motion pictures or other mechanical reproductions are used in television broadcasting.

(6) *Station Identification.*—Comment is requested as to whether station identification should be by aural means, by video means, or by both and how frequently such announcements should be made.

(7) *Allocation Plan.*—The 13 channels available for television broadcasting shall be divided as follows:

(a) *Community Stations.*—A community station is designed to render service to those cities or communities which have fewer than two metropolitan stations as shown in the table below. However, community stations may be assigned to cities with two or more metropolitan stations upon a showing that this would not make impossible the assignment of a station to another city which has a reasonable probability of a station being located there. The power of a community station may not exceed an effective radiated peak power of 1 kilowatt with a maximum antenna height of 500 feet above the average terrain ten miles from the transmitter. Upon a proper showing that an antenna height in excess of 500 feet is available, authorization will be issued for such higher antenna but the Commission may in such cases require a reduction in radiated power.

A minimum separation of 90 miles normally will be provided in the case of community stations on the same channel and a minimum of 45 miles on adjacent channels. However, upon a showing that public interest would be served thereby, community stations may be located at closer distances. The main studio shall be located in the city or town served and the transmitter shall be located as near the center of the city as practicable.

Three television channels will be assigned to community stations. They are television channels 1, 12 and 13.

(b) *Metropolitan Stations.*—Metropolitan stations may be assigned to television channels 2 through 6 and 7 through 11, both inclusive. They are designed primarily to render service to a single metropolitan district or a principal city and to the rural area surrounding such

metropolitan district or principal city. The Commission will determine the approximate service area² for metropolitan stations.

The table below sets forth the channels which are available at this time for the areas indicated. Attention should be called to the fact that as is pointed out in the Commission's Report of May 25, 1945, the 13 television channels which are available for television below 300 mc. are insufficient to make possible a truly nation-wide and competitive television system. Hence, the Commission has made available the space between 480 and 920 mc. for experimental television where more space exists and where color pictures and superior monochrome pictures can be developed through the use of wider channels. Applications may be filed for experimental stations between 480 and 920 mc.

The table below will be revised from time to time depending upon the demand for television stations which may exist in the various cities. Where it is desired to use a different channel in any such area, or to use one of the channels in another area conflicting therewith, it must be shown that public interest, convenience, or necessity will be better served thereby than by the allocation set forth in the table.

Stations in metropolitan or city areas not listed in the table will not be assigned closer than 150 miles on the same channel or 75 miles on adjacent channels, except upon an adequate showing that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be better served thereby or that by using lower power or by other means equivalent protection is provided.

Metropolitan stations will not be authorized to operate with an effective radiated peak power in excess of 50 kilowatts. No restriction is proposed at this time with respect to the maximum antenna height; however, a minimum height of 500 feet above the average terrain will be required, except upon a showing that it is not practical to obtain such height. In all cases the main studio shall be located in the city or metropolitan district with which the station is associated and the transmitter should be located so as to provide the maximum service to the city or metropolitan district and the surrounding rural area. A signal of at least 500 uv/m over the entire metropolitan district and at least 5000 uv/m over the business district of the principal city should be obtained (for a reasonable period reduced power will be permitted).

(c) *Rural Stations.*—Licensees of metropolitan stations or applicants who desire to qualify as licensees of rural stations must make a special showing to the Commission that they propose to serve an area more extensive than that served by a metropolitan station and that the additional area proposed to be served is predominantly rural³ in character. In addition, a showing must be made that such use of the channel will not cause objectionable interference to other television stations or prevent the assignment of other television stations where there is reasonable evidence of the probability of such station being located in the future.

² In determining service areas for particular communities, the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, terrain, trade areas, economics and other pertinent factors. There are several current and recognized authorities on retail trading areas or consumer trading areas from which the applicant may prepare its showing and to which the Commission will give consideration in making its determination. Among these recognized authorities are the following: J. Walter Thompson (Retail Shopping Areas), Hearst Magazines, Inc. (Consumer Trading Areas), Rand McNally Map Co. (Trading Areas), and Hagstrom Map Co.'s Four Color Retail Trading Area Map.

³ As a guide, the Commission will consider that the additional area beyond the service area of a metropolitan station which is proposed to be served is predominantly rural in character if at least 50 per cent of the population proposed to be added within the 500 uv/m contour live in rural areas or in cities smaller than 10,000. In making this computation, cities with population in excess of 10,000 shall be excluded if the signal in such cities is less than 2000 uv/m. Exceptions to this rule will be made where a showing is made to the Commission that due to conditions of terrain or local factors, more extended service to unserved rural areas is possible by licensing rural stations to serve an area which does not meet the above requirements than would otherwise be possible.

(Continued on next page)

Table Showing Allocation of Television Channels to Metropolitan Districts in the United States

(NOTE: This table applies only to the 13 television channels available for commercial television. In addition, applications may be filed for experimental television stations between 480 and 920 megacycles.)

Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Com- mu- nity
Akron	35	349,705	2	1 1
Albany, Schenectady, Troy	23	431,575	2,4,7,9,11	5 -
Allentown, Bethle- hem, Easton	43	325,142		0 1
Altoona	111	114,094	9	1 1
Amarillo	136	53,463	2,4,7	3 1
Asheville	132	76,324	5,7	2 -
Atlanta	25	442,294	2,8,11	3 -
Atlantic City	83	100,096		0 1
Augusta, Ga.	135	87,809	5	1 1
Austin	106	106,193	5,8,10	3 -
Baltimore	13	1,046,692	6,7,11	3 0
Beaumont, Port Arthur	90	138,608	3,8,10	3 -
Binghamton	75	145,156	2	1 1
Birmingham	42	407,851	4,6,9	3 -
Boston	5	2,350,514	2,4,7,9,11	5 0
Bridgeport, Conn.	53	216,621		0 1
Buffalo, Niagara	14	857,719	4,6,7,9	- -
Canton, Ohio	63	200,352	11	1 1
Cedar Rapids	115	73,219	7,11	2 -
Charleston, S. C.	127	98,711	6,7,10	3 -
Charleston, W. Va.	88	136,332	2,6,7,11	4 -
Charlotte	99	112,986		0 1
Chattanooga	76	193,215	3,5,10	3 -
Chicago	2	4,499,126	2,4,7,9,11	5 0
Cincinnati	16	789,309	2,4,7,11	4 -
Cleveland	9	1,214,943	4,7,9	3 -
Columbia	117	89,555	2,4,8	3 -
Columbus, Ga.	133	92,478	3,5	2 -
Columbus, Ohio	29	365,796	3,8,10	3 -
Corpus Christi	121	70,677	3,8,10	3 -
Dallas	27	376,548	4,5,8	3 -
Davenport, Rock Island, Moline	67	174,995	2,4,9	3 -
Dayton	44	271,513	6	1 1
Decatur	122	65,764	2	1 1
Denver	26	384,372	2,4,7,9	4 -
Des Moines	59	183,973	2,4,9	3 -
Detroit	6	2,295,867	3,8,10	3 -
Duluth, Superior	72	157,098	3,8,10	3 -
Durham	139	69,683	3,8,10	3 -
El Paso	105	115,801	2,4,7	3 -
Erie	95	134,039	6	1 1
Evansville, Ind.	93	141,614	2,11	2 -
Fall River, New Bedford	55	272,648		0 1
Flint	64	188,554		0 1
Fort Wayne	81	134,385	2,4,7,9	4 -
Fort Worth	51	207,677	2,10	2 -
Fresno	79	97,504	2,4,7	3 -
Galveston	131	71,677	6,9,11	3 -
Grand Rapids	57	209,873	7	1 1
Greensboro	130	73,055	2,10	2 -
Hamilton, Middle- town	110	112,686		0 *
Harrisburg	70	173,367	5	1 0
Hartford, New Britain	20	502,193	8,10	2 0
Houston	21	510,397	2,4,7	3 -
Huntington, W. Va., Ashland, Ky.	92	170,979	9	1 1
Indianapolis	24	455,357	3,5,8,10	4 -
Jackson	128	88,003	2,4,7	3 -
Jacksonville	66	195,619	2,4,8	3 -
Johnstown, Pa.	100	151,781		0 1
Kalamazoo	112	77,213	3	1 1
Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kans.	17	634,093	2,4,9	3 -
Knoxville	87	151,829	2,4,8,11	4 -

Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Com- mu- nity
Lancaster	91	132,027		0 0*
Lansing	94	110,356	6	1 1
Lincoln	109	88,191	5,10	2 -
Little Rock	98	126,724	3,8,10	3 -
Los Angeles	3	2,904,596	2,4,6,7,9,11	6 -
Louisville	33	434,408	6,9	2 -
Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill	45	334,969		0 1
Macon	137	74,830	4,7,10	3 -
Madison	101	78,349	3	1 1
Manchester	118	81,932		0 1
Memphis	37	332,477	2,4,7,9	4 -
Miami	38	250,537	2,4,7	3 -
Milwaukee	15	790,336	3,5,8,10	4 -
Minneapolis, St. Paul	11	911,077	2,4,7,9	4 -
Mobile	119	144,906	3,9,11	3 -
Montgomery	126	93,697	10	1 1
Nashville	56	241,769	4,7,9	3 -
New Haven	39	308,228	5	1 0
New Orleans	31	540,030	2,4,7,10	4 -
New York, North- eastern New Jersey	1	11,690,520	2,4,7,9	4 0
Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News	47	330,396	4,6,7,11	4 -
Oklahoma City	52	221,229	2,4,9	3 -
Omaha, Council Bluffs	40	287,269	3,7	2 -
Peoria	69	162,566	3,5	2 -
Philadelphia	4	2,898,644	3,8,10	3 0
Phoenix	84	121,828	2,4,7	3 -
Pittsburgh	8	1,994,060	3,8,10	3 -
Portland, Maine	89	106,566	3,8	2 -
Portland, Oreg.	22	406,406	3,5,8,10	4 -
Providence, R. I.	18	711,500	9	1 1
Pueblo	140	62,039	3,8,10	3 -
Racine, Kenosha	97	135,075		0 1
Reading	73	175,355		0 1
Richmond	48	245,674	3,8,10	3 -
Roanoke	104	110,593	5,9	2 -
Rochester	28	411,970	2,11	2 -
Rockford	102	105,259	7	1 1
Sacramento	54	158,999	3,8,10	3 -
Saginaw, Bay City	77	153,388	2,9,11	3 -
St. Joseph	129	86,991	7	1 1
St. Louis	10	1,367,977	4,6,7,9	4 -
Salt Lake City	58	204,488	2,4,7,9	4 -
San Antonio	50	319,010	2,4,7,9	4 -
San Diego	49	256,268	3,8,10	3 -
San Francisco, Oakland	7	1,428,525	2,4,7,9,11	5 -
San Jose	78	129,367	6	1 1
Savannah	114	117,970	3,9,11	3 -
Scranton, Wilkes- Barre	30	629,581	11	1 1
Seattle	19	452,639	2,7,11	3 -
Shreveport	96	112,225	2,4,8	3 -
Sioux City	107	87,791	4,6,9,11	4 -
South Bend	80	147,022	8	1 1
Spokane	71	141,370	2,4,7,9	4 -
Springfield, Ill.	103	89,484	8,10	2 -
Springfield, Mass., Holyoke	32	394,623	3	1 0
Springfield, Mo.	134	70,514	2,4,9	3 -
Springfield, Ohio	125	77,406		0 1
Stockton	108	79,337		0 1
Syracuse	46	258,352	8,10	2 -
Tacoma	74	156,018	4,6,9	3 -
Tampa, St. Petersburg	61	209,693	2,4,7	3 -
Terre Haute	116	83,370		0 1
Toledo	34	341,663	5	1 1

* One community station may also be available in this city if a showing is made that such assignment would not make impossible the assignment of a station to another city which has a reasonable probability of a station being located there.

* Assigning a station to Lancaster would require deletion of a station from either Reading, York, Easton, Pa., or Wilmington, Del. Moreover, such a station in Lancaster would be severely limited by interference.

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Table Showing Allocation of Television Channels to Metropolitan Districts in the United States—Continued

Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Com- mu- nity
Topeka	123	77,749	7,11	2 1
Trenton	60	200,128	6	1 0
Tulsa	65	188,562	3,8,10	3 -
Utica, Rome	68	197,128	6	1 1
Waco	138	71,114	3,9,11	3 -
Washington	12	907,816	2,4,9	3 -
Waterbury	85	144,822		0 1
Waterloo	120	67,050	3,6	2 -
Wheeling	82	196,340	6	1 1
Wichita	86	127,308	2,4,9	3 -
Wilmington	62	188,974		0 1
Winston-Salem	124	109,833	8	1 1
Worcester	41	306,194	6	1 0
York	113	92,627		0 1
Youngstown	36	372,428	6	1 1

ANOTHER PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO RADIO'S WAR JOB

The following condensed chronology of radio in the war appeared in a recent edition of the Springfield, Mass. *Sunday Union and Republican*:

"While the fighting man was at the front doing his job and the defense worker turned out his vital material as the man behind the gun in World War II, radio wholeheartedly joined in to help with victory over the enemy. Tuesday, August 14, 1945, brought with it an official surrender statement of the Japanese for which the world had waited through these past several years of fighting and bombing.

"Since that fatal December 7, radio has been on the alert to bring to the public, service at its best. The following is a radio chronology of World War II:

—1941—

"December 7—Radio breaks the news at 2 p.m. Sunday of the Jap sneak attack on Pearl Harbor after which major networks went on a 24-hour basis and offered all facilities to the President.

"December 11—A mass effort on the part of sponsors, agencies and stations was evidenced in the hundreds of telegrams received by the Treasury Department pledging full cooperation to the sale of war bonds and stamps . . . television also came to the forefront and offered all its facilities in behalf of the war effort.

—1942—

"January 16—The word became 'mum' in this country on all matters pertaining to the war effort which might prove valuable to the enemy with the release by the office of censorship of its wartime code of practices for radio broadcasters.

"April 9—Radio was tagged 'essential occupation' in the Canadian manpower mobilization program.

—1943—

"January 26—Wavelengths were flooded with a barrage of broadcasts by both domestic and international transmitters on the Casablanca Conference.

"July 13—The first detailed account of the Allies invasion of Sicily was given by the industry when it utilized UP and AP as well as BBC announcements from Radio Algiers.

—1944—

"January 4—Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent, returned from England after covering the war from its out-

— One community station may also be available in this city if a showing is made that such assignment would not make impossible the assignment of a station to another city which has a reasonable probability of a station being located there.

break on that continent to the London air blitz of 1940. He became narrator of the CBS 'Report to the Nation' program.

"January 31—Full coverage of the atrocity stories coming out of the treatment of Americans and Philippine warriors captured on Bataan at the hands of the Japanese was allowed in radio.

"February 4—Raymond Clapper, MBS commentator and foreign correspondent, was killed in a plane crash in the Marshall Islands, February 3, as reported by the industry.

"March 16—Radio covered the arrival of the Gripsholm, diplomatic exchange liner with 650 passengers released from German internment camps.

"April 10—The National Association of Broadcasters declared a necessity of replacing radio draftees with women 'to keep industry at full operating strength.'

"June 7—The D-day coverage by radio was one of the tell-tale turning points in the war at which time a listening audience was fully informed throughout the day and night. (According to figures released a few days later the D-day radio audience was estimated at 82 per cent above normal.)

"June 16—All networks received the news of the B-29 bombing of Japan.

"June 22—A disked description and accompanying sounds of a Nazi rocket-plane attack was made by Edward R. Murrow, CBS correspondent, and broadcast for listeners in this country.

"August 24—Postwar planning was stressed by NAB.

"October 2—The world series became a vicarious event for soldiers abroad, who heard the games by way of short wave.

"December 27—Maj. Glenn Miller, missing in a flight from England to the European continent, was saluted by the army.

—1945—

"January 17—After full participation in the war effort radio was finally classified as 'essential' by the WMC in a secondary classification.

"February 6—Radio was ready when the news of the fall of Manila to American forces came through to an alerted world.

"February 20—The problem of GI Joe returning home was faced by the industry which announced plans to cooperate with the OWI in helping to secure jobs for them. (Evidence of a promise carried out is shown in the willingness of radio publications to carry free announcements of 'jobs wanted.' Independent and network stations have already hired many returned veterans, many of whom had no prewar radio experience but who developed radio technical skills while in service. Local stations have war veterans on their pay rolls.)

"March 28—The first false peace rumor swept the nation over airwaves as the result of misinterpretation of the White House press secretary's statement.

"April 12—The death of President Roosevelt rocked the nation with sorrow and radio set aside three days of mourning in tribute to him.

"April 17—President Truman was heard in his first broadcast over all networks.

"April 19—A special tribute was paid by webs and stations to the late Ernie Pyle, news correspondent, killed by a Jap sniper on Okinawa.

"April 25—President Truman opened the United Nations Conference in San Francisco with an all-networks broadcast.

"April 28—Another false rumor flooded the country with the news that Germany had surrendered unconditionally. This was an AP release from the conference city.

"April 30—The death of Benito Mussolini made news in this country.

"May 1—News of the reported death of Adolph Hitler aroused a mixed sentiment in this country and abroad.

"May 2—The news of German capitulation flowed into this country and over the airwaves. This continued for several days until

(Continued on next page)

"May 8—V-E day.

"June 19—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower became the first great conquering hero to return home and his arrival was fully celebrated by the nation and individually by New York with full coverage allowed in radio.

"June 26—President Truman closed the West coast conference after nine weeks of intensive coverage by networks.

"July 26—Election returns of the British Parliament were given extensive time on American networks because of the intense interest shown by North Americans in the outcome.

"August 3—Network newsrooms and special departments got set for stiff work when it was revealed that the big three would release simultaneously in respective capitals throughout the world a 6000-word summary of the Potsdam conferences.

"August 7—Revelation of the atomic bomb's use caused bombastic changes in networks and stations which prepared commentaries and dramatizations on the new fighting force which had drastically revolutionized the fighting world.

"August 9—Radio scored a beat on the world when it flashed the news of Soviet Russia's entry into the war against Japan.

"August 10—V-J day rumors began spreading.

"August 14—A day of victory for this country and its allies and a day of defeat for the self-appointed unsuccessful conqueror of man, a beaten Japan."

SCRIPT COURSE AT PENN U

Gordon Hawkins, Program and Educational Director of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., will conduct a class in radio script-writing at the University of Pennsylvania this winter, it has been announced. The course will embody the advanced instruction that prevailed at the Summer Radio Workshop originated at Station KYW by Mr. Hawkins in cooperation with the Philadelphia Board of Education.

SALUTE TO RADIO

Under the heading *Salute to Radio*, the following editorial appeared in the Sept. 10 issue of the *Niles, O., Times*:

"While bows are being taken for efficient wartime service, let us bring to the front of the stage the radio broadcasting companies and their courageous overseas news staff. Ocean spans between oneself and one's loved ones were contracted night after night into that brief interval between the time the announcer said 'We take you now to Normandy' and the voice of one who was right there with the boys. And as the troops went on from the one objective to another the home folks went too—to the Seine, the Oder, the Rhine, and, in the Pacific, to Saipan, Guam, Leyte, Okinawa. Then, finally, the long-awaited, 'We take you now to Tokyo!'

"Night after night too, entertainment programs originating in the United States were short-waved to home-hungry lads abroad. And for the length of a song, or a swing band number, they airstepped to Broadway, Hollywood, and Main Street.

"Morale builder home front, War front, that was radio broadcasting in World War II."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard

September 28, 1945 — 434

before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, October 1. They are subject to change.

Monday, October 1

NEW—George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr. and Daniel H. Castille, a partnership, d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—C. P.; 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Further Hearing

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., assignor, New York, N. Y., and The Crosley Corporation, assignee, Cincinnati, Ohio—Voluntary assignment of license and construction permit.

Thursday, October 4

WSRR—Stephen R. Rintoul (Assignor), The Western Connecticut Broadcasting Company (Assignee), Stamford, Conn.—Voluntary assignment of license of radio station WSRR; 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

To Be Held Before the Commission En Banc at the Auditorium of the National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

In the Matter of Promulgation of Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice for Commercial Television Broadcast Stations.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KFJB—Earl M. Peak, deceased (transferor), Catherine R. Peak, Administratrix of estate of Earl N. Peak, deceased (transferee), Marshall Electric Co. (licensee), Marshalltown, Iowa—Granted consent to involuntary transfer of control of Marshall Electric Company, licensee of station KFJB, from Earl N. Peak, deceased, to Catherine R. Peak, Administratrix of the estate of Earl N. Peak, deceased; no monetary consideration involved.

KFJB—Catherine R. Peak, Administratrix of the estate of Earl N. Peak, deceased (transferor), Kenneth Durham, et al. (transferees), Marshall Electric Co. (licensee), Marshalltown, Iowa—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of Marshall Electric Co., licensee of station KFJB, from Catherine R. Peak, Administratrix of the estate of Earl N. Peak, deceased, to Kenneth Durham, Robert Root, Joseph Rosenfield and John Ruan, for approximately \$28,245 for all the outstanding capital stock of the licensee and such consideration proposed to be paid to the creditors of the licensee.

Burns Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to transmit religious programs to station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

WMAJ—Center Broadcasters, Inc., State College, Pa.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing a new station, for approval of antenna and approval of transmitter and studio locations at State College, Pa., and Glennland Bldg., State College, Pa., respectively. The permittee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations; conditions.

WATT—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Cadillac, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new station, for change in studio location to U. S. 131, Clam Lake Township, Mich.

KUTA—Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—Granted modification of license to change partnership name to Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting & Television Co.

KVOR—Out West Broadcasting Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WBZA—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Mass.—

(Continued on next page)

Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KALL—Salt Lake City Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing new station, for extension of completion date to 12-3-45. The permittee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations; conditions.

W2XRY—Raytheon Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new developmental broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by Comm. Chief Engineer from time to time; power 10 KW; to operate in accordance with Secs. 4.151 to 4.157 inclusive, and upon an experimental basis only; conditions.

Frank C. Carman, et al., d/b as Utah Broadcasting and Television Co., area of Salt Lake City, Utah—Granted construction permit for new relay station to be used with standard station KUTA; frequencies 30.82, 33.74, 35.82, 37.98 mcs., power 0.2 watts.

DOCKET CASES

The Commission announced adoption of Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions (B-2-8, Docket 6615) to deny the application of Sioux Falls Broadcast Association, Inc., for renewal of license of station KSOO, which operates on 1140 kilocycles, with 5 KW power, limited time.

The case involves an interpretation of Section 3.35 of the Commission's Rules regarding Multiple Ownership concerning stations KSOO and KELO (the latter operating on 1230 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time), both located in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

In order to afford the applicant an opportunity to make an orderly disposition of its property, however, the opinion provides that the denial of KSOO's renewal application shall not be effective for a period of six months, and the license of the station will be extended until March 25, 1946. At the end of that time, unless the applicant has contracted for the sale of one of its stations, and applied for an assignment of license or made other provisions to comply with the Multiple Ownership Rule, a denial of the renewal application of station KSOO will be entered forthwith.

The Commission also adopted an Order (B-214, Dockets 6491 and 6492), granting renewal of license of station KRBA, Red Lands Broadcasting Association, Lufkin, Texas, operating on 1340 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, and application for consent to assignment of license of station KRBA from Ben T. Wilson, R. A. Corbett, and Thomas W. Baker, d/b as Red Lands Broadcasting Association to Darrell E. Yates.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Licenses for the following relay broadcast stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal, for the period ending December 1, 1945:

WKBR, American Broadcasting Co.; KAOV, KRIC, Inc.; WMWB, Port Huron Broadcasting Co.; WMFZ, WCB, Inc.

Licenses for the following relay broadcast stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal, for the period ending December 1, 1945:

KFAA, A. H. Belo Corp.; KNED, Carter Publications, Inc.; WBGH, The Champaign News-Gazette, Inc.; WADA, Charleston Broadcasting Co.; WAUT, Evansville on the Air, Inc.; KIEL, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc.; WQER, Georgia School of Technology; KAGM, Hirsch Battery & Radio Co.; WJWA, Birney Imcs. Jr.; KAXY, KEJR, KGKO Broadcasting Co.; KBTA, KBTB, Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WAVB, The Scioto Broadcasting Co.; WAXL, Jonas Weiland, and WTNK, WOAX, Inc.

WJLD—George Johnston, Bessemer, Ala.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

KTSW—Emporia Broadcasting Co., Emporia, Kans.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

KTTS—Independent Broadcasting Co., Springfield, Mo.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

WAIR—C. G. Hill & Geo. D. Walker, d/b as WAIR Broadcasting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

KFJB—Marshall Electric Co., Marshalltown, Iowa—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946.

Licenses for the following stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal, for the period ending December 1, 1945:

KABC, San Antonio, Texas; KATE, Albert Lea, Minn.; KBPS, Portland, Ore.; KDNT, Denton, Texas; KFAM, St. Cloud, Minn.; KFIZ, Fond du Lac, Wis.; KGIW, Alamosa, Colo.; KGFF, Shawnee, Okla.; KGLU, Safford, Ariz.; KLBM, near La Grande, Ore.; KMYC, near Marysville, Cal.; KNET, Palestine, Texas; KOAL, near Price, Utah; KORE, Eugene, Ore.; KRBC, Abilene, Texas; KRIC, Beaumont, Texas; KRB, Bozeman, Mont.; KSN, San Francisco; KTRI, Sioux City, Iowa; KVAK, Atchison, Kans.; KWAL, Wallace, Idaho; KWBW, Hutchinson, Kans.; WACO, Waco, Texas; WAGM, Presque Isle, Maine; WAOV, Vincennes, Ind.; WASK, Lafayette, Ind.; WAZL, Hazleton, Pa.; WCB, Springfield, Ill.; WCRS, Greenwood, S. C.; WEED, near Rocky Mount, N. C.; WFMJ, Youngstown, Ohio; WFNC, Fayetteville, N. C.; WFG, Atlantic City, N. J.; WGL, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; WGNC, Gastonia, N. C.; WGOV, Valdosta, Ga.; WGPC, Albany, Ga.; WHDL, Town of Allegany, N. Y.; WHFC, Cicero, Ill.; WHIT, near New Bern, N. C.; WHLS, Port Huron, Mich.; WHMA, Anniston, Ala.; WIBM, Jackson, Mich.; WILM, Wilmington, Del.; WJMS, Ironwood, Mich.; WJPA, Washington, Pa.; WKEU, Griffin, Ga.; WKIP, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; WLAP, Lexington, Ky.; WLAY, Muscle Shoals City, Ala.; WLEU, Erie, Pa.; WLPM, Suffolk, Va.; WMAS, Springfield, Mass.; WMBH, Joplin, Mo.; WMFJ, Daytona Beach, Fla.; WMVA, near Martinsville, Va.; WNAB, Bridgeport, Conn.; WNOE, New Orleans, La.; WPAD, Paducah, Ky.; WPAR, Parkersburg, W. Va.; WRLC, Toccoa, Ga.; WSLI, Jackson, Miss.; WSPB, Sarasota, Fla.; WWDC, main and Synchronous Amplifier, Washington, D. C.

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon renewal applications, for the period ending December 1, 1945:

KDAL, Duluth; KELO, Sioux Falls; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; KGFL, Roswell, N. Mex.; KHUB, Watsonville, Calif.; KLUF, near Galveston, Texas; KMYR, Denver; KOCA, Kilgore, Texas; KOCY, Oklahoma City; KORN, Fremont, Neb.; KPND, Pampa, Texas; KPFA, Helena, Mont.; KRKO, Everett, Wash.; KRCL, Lewiston, Idaho; KTOK, Oklahoma City; KVFD, Fort Dodge, Iowa; KVGB, Great Bend, Kans.; WABY, Albany, N. Y.; WARM, Scranton, Pa.; WATL, Atlanta, Ga.; WATW, Ashland, Wis.; WBLK, Clarksburg, W. Va.; WBNY, Buffalo; WBTH, Williamston, W. Va.; WCB, Columbus, Miss.; WCLS, Joliet, Ill.; WCNC, Elizabeth City, N. C.; WCOS, Columbia, S. C.; WDAS and auxiliary, Philadelphia; WDEF, Chattanooga; WDWS, Champaign, Ill.; WELO, Tupelo, Miss.; WEOA, Evansville, Ind.; WFIG, Sumter, S. C.; WFOR, Hattiesburg, Miss.; WGAU, Athens, Ga.; WGH, Newport News, Va.; WGIL, Galesburg, Ill.; WGR, Louisville, Ky.; WGRM, Greenwood, Miss.; WHBQ, Memphis; WHDF, Calumet, Mich.; WHLB, Virginia, Minn.; WHYN, Holyoke, Mass.; WIBG, Glenside, Pa.; WINC, Winchester, Va.; WJAC, Johnstown, Pa.; WJBY, Gadsden, Ala.; WJHO, Opelika, Ala.; WJLB, Detroit; WJMC, Rice Lake, Wisc.; WJXN, Jackson, Miss.; WJZM, Clarksville, Tenn.; WKEY, Covington, Va.; WLAV, Grand Rapids, Mich.; WLLH, Main and Synchronous Amplifier, Lowell, Mass.; WMBR, Jacksonville, Fla.; WMFD, Wilmington, N. C.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WNEW and auxiliary, New York City; WOLS, Florence, S. C.; WOV and auxiliary, New York City; WPAV, Portsmouth, Ohio; WRAC, Williamsport, Pa.; WRDO, Augusta, Maine; WRJN, Racine, Wisc.; WRLD, West Point, Ga.; WROX, Clarksville, Miss.; WSAM, Saginaw, Mich.; WSAY, Rochester, N. Y.; WTAL, Tallahassee, Fla.; WSLB, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; WTCM, Traverse City, Mich.; WTEL, Philadelphia; WTOL, Toledo, Ohio; KHMO, Hannibal, Mo.; KIUN, Pecos, Texas; WMGA, near Moultrie, Ga.; WSBC, Chicago.

WWDC—Capital Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.—Granted extension of authority for waiver of Sections 2.53 and 13.61 of the Commission's Rules so as to permit operation of synchronous amplifier of station by remote control from the main transmitter location, for the period ending December 1, 1945, upon the same terms and conditions as the existing authorization for such operation.

W8XWI—Guy S. Cornish, area of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending December 1,

(Continued on next page)

1945, the license for Public Address Relay Class II Experimental broadcast station.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325(b) of the Communications Act to use studios and apparatus of the stations owned by and those affiliated with the applicant in the U. S. and its possessions, for production of programs to be transmitted to Canadian stations CFRB and CKAC, and other stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. for broadcasting. (B1-FP-144)

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to use studios and apparatus in New York City and other points in the U. S. for production of *network* programs for broadcast by Canadian stations consistently heard in the U. S. (B1-FP-147)

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to use studios and apparatus at its recording laboratories in New York City and other points in the U. S. for production of *recorded* material for broadcast by Canadian stations consistently heard in the U. S. (B1-FP-148)

MISCELLANEOUS

Utica Observer-Dispatch, Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Granted petition to correct the record without further hearing, in the matter of applicant's application for new station and that of Mid-State Radio Corp., Inc., for a new station in Utica.

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for renewal of license so as to correct paragraph 15 of the application.

Joe L. Smith, Jr., Charleston, W. Va.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for construction permit for new station.

Orangeburg Broadcasting Corp., Orangeburg, S. C.—Granted petition to amend application for new station so as to show changes in issued stock of applicant since March 1945, and ordered the amendment to be made a part of the application. This application is designated for consolidated hearing with applications of Augusta Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C., and the Observer Radio Co., Orangeburg, S. C., for new stations.

WSRR—Stephen R. Rintoul (Assignor), The Western Conn. Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Stamford, Conn.—Granted joint petition for continuance of hearing on application for voluntary assignment of license, now scheduled for October 4, and continued same to October 9, 1945.

George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., and Daniel H. Castille, a partnership, d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for new station, now scheduled for October 1, and continued same to November 1, 1945.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

580 Kilocycles

WGAC—The Twin States Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1240 kc.** to **580 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts day and night to 5 KW day and 1 KW night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location from Augusta, Ga., to about one-half mile southwest of Martinez, Georgia. Amended: to change type of transmitter.

620 Kilocycles

NEW—Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Roanoke, Va. (P.O. 416 So. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **620 kc.**, power of 1 KW—DA and unlimited hours of operation.

660 Kilocycles

KSKY—Sky Broadcasting Service, a partnership composed of A. L. Chilton, Leonore H. Chilton and James Ralph Wood, Dallas, Texas.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter and change transmitter location.

950 Kilocycles

WLOF—Hazelwood, Inc., Orlando, Fla.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1230 kc.** to **950 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location from near Orlando, Florida, to near Orlovista, Fla.

1230 Kilocycles

WCOL—Lloyd A. Pixley, Martha P. Pixley, Milton A. Pixley and Grace M. Pixley, partners, d/b as The Pixleys, Columbus, Ohio.—Construction permit to install new transmitter and vertical antenna and change transmitter location 33 N. High Street to 600 feet south of factory building at 555 West Goodale Street.

KOAL—Eastern Utah Broadcasting Co., Price, Utah.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1450** to **1230 kc.**

WHOP—Hopkinsville Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sittou, Agent, Richmond, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3638, as modified which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, change in hours of operation, and changes in transmitting equipment) for changes in antenna, change in transmitter location from 1627 Monument Avenue to corner Southampton and Colorado Avenues and extension of completion date from 1-1-46 to 30 days after grant.

WATT—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Cadillac, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3810, as modified which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for change in studio location from Cadillac, Mich., to Clam Lake Township, Mich.

WATT—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Cadillac, Mich.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3810, as modified) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WATT—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Cadillac, Mich.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Robert W. Rounsaville and George M. Clark, d/b as Elizabethton Broadcasting Co., Elizabethton, Tenn. (P.O. Box 829).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1240 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1250 Kilocycles

KWSC—State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Jose Bechara, Jr., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico (P.O. Box 72, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WMLT—George T. Morris, Wilmer D. Lanier and J. Newton Thompson, d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Co., Dublin, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license to George T. Morris and J. Newton Thompson, d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Company.

WNHC—Elm City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1380 Kilocycles

WTSP—Pinellas Broadcasting Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Construction permit for increase in power from 1 KW day and 500 watts night to 5 KW day and night, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location from St. Petersburg, Florida, to outside north end of city limits of St. Petersburg, Florida.

(Continued on next page)

1390 Kilocycles

NEW—Old Dominion Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Virginia (P.O. 218 Woodland Avenue, Lynchburg, Va.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1390 kc., power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—Harry Willard Linder, Willmar, Minn. (P.O. 307 W. 6th Street, Willmar, Minn.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WMGA—Frank R. Pidcock, Sr., Moultrie, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license to John F. Pidcock.

1420 Kilocycles

WWPG—Palm Beach Broadcasting Corp., Palm Beach, Fla.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1340 kc. to 1420 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW and install new transmitter.

WCBM—Baltimore Broadcasting Corp., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1400 kc. to 1420 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW and install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Cedar Rapids Broadcasting Corporation, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa (P.O. Cedar Rapids, Iowa). (Temp. P.O. c/o Geo. B. Porter, Earle Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Blanfox Radio Company, Inc., Norton, Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to make changes in transmitting equipment, change type of antenna and specify transmitter location as 1 mile West of City Limits, Norton, Virginia.

1460 Kilocycles

WHEC—WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—Construction permit to increase power from 500 watts night and 1 KW day to 5 KW day and night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location from Rochester, N. Y., to Brighton, N. Y.

1480 Kilocycles

WRDW—Augusta Broadcasting Company, Augusta, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

WLAT—Augusta Broadcasting Company, Augusta, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WLAT—Loys Marsdon Hawley, Conway, S. Car.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3709) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

FM APPLICATIONS

WEAF-FM—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit to change frequency from 45.1 mc. to 94.9 mc. (Channel #35).

WEHS—WHFC, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PH-36, as modified) which authorized a new high frequency FM broadcast station.

NEW—WJW, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on Channel to be assigned in the 92-106 mc. band with coverage of 10,600 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah (P.O. 143 So. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah).—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (54-60 mc.) and ESR of 1,060.

NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PVB-23 as modified, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date only from 10-28-45 to 4-28-46.

NEW—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #5 (84-90 mc.) and ESR of 1,128. Amended: to change frequency from Channel #5 (84-90 mc.) to Channel #6 (82-88 mc.).

NEW—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles County, Calif. (P.O. 1401 South Oak Knoll, Pasadena, Calif.).—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #6 (82-88 mc.), emission not specified.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

KOWH—World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr.—Construction permit to increase power from 500 watts to 10 KW, change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location.

NEW—Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, area of Fort Wayne, Indiana (P.O. 3700 East Pontiac St., extended, Fort Wayne, Ind.).—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 30.82, 33.74, 35.82 and 37.98 mc., power of .1 watt and A3 emission.

NEW—Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, area of Fort Wayne, Indiana (P.O. 3700 East Pontiac St., extended, Fort Wayne, Ind.).—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., power of 25 watts and A3 emission.

WBPC—Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PRY-302) which authorized a new relay broadcast station.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

M. B. Waterman Pen Co., 333 South Market Street, Chicago, and Max B. Waterman, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of fountain pen and pencil sets and rings. Waterman is president and treasurer of the respondent company and also trades as M. B. Waterman & Co., and M. B. Waterman Co. (5381)

No cease and desist orders or stipulations were issued last week by the Commission.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 19

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

Sept. 28, 1945

Statement of Policy and General Discussion of NATIONAL RADIO WEEK November 4-10

The week of November 4-10 has been selected for the official celebration of twenty-five years of broadcasting in the United States.

This is radio's own celebration, the week in which broadcasters, set and equipment manufacturers and all who are identified with the American system of broadcasting will tell the public the meaning of this kind of broadcasting, how it came into being, its position in local and national affairs in war and peace, its importance to the individual, its contribution to the arts, to economy, and its significance in the preservation of freedom of speech, which is the basis of all freedom.

It is *not* the *physical advent* of radio that we are celebrating but the origin of the *American system* of broadcasting. This distinction was made in an address by J. Harold Ryan entitled, "A Quarter Century of Broadcasting in America," on February 7, 1945, as follows:

"Radio was not, as you might say, 'discovered' in 1920. Experiments had been going on for a number of years. In fact, experimental licenses were granted as early as 1916. But these stations were, as their licenses indicated, 'experimental' in character. They were the laboratories of the early-day radio engineers, the scientific minds to whom America and the world owe so much in every field of endeavor.

"In 1920, however, radio ceased to be an experiment and became a permanent adjunct to life in America. How permanent and how much of an adjunct remained to be seen, but it was in 1920 that broadcasting as we know it today was born—with the realization that here was a great instrument of public service."

From War to Peace

The decision to hold National Radio Week was not made until the middle of September, after victory had been achieved by our armed forces on all fronts. Prior to that

time the energies and will of everyone in broadcasting had been dedicated to the winning of the war, intensified by the slogan: "1945—Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary—Pledged to Victory!"

The spirit of celebration of victory may well permeate National Radio Week, for it is a matter of record, applauded by the people of this country and their civil and military authorities, that broadcasting and the science of electronics which the radio industry nurtured, played a major role in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. Radio's war service is the brightest and the greatest chapter in its twenty-five-year history.

What needs defining for the listeners is how the American system of broadcasting, the product of free enterprise, was able to assume the grave burden of leadership in disseminating information, reporting the news while withholding information of value to the enemy (under voluntary censorship), building morale and achieving the tremendous plus factor of enthusiasm in promoting War Bond drives, home front salvage, blood banks, war production and countless measures vital to victory.

National Radio Week can incorporate the broadcast summary of radio's war record.

A Twenty-five Year Record of Public Service

Radio's war record, however, is a climax to twenty-five years of public service during which broadcasters became indoctrinated with the principle of operation in the "public interest, convenience and necessity."

The ability to serve in war is not altogether instinctive but must be combined with the *facility* to render public service.

It was the American system of broadcasting that schooled the radio industry to cope with public emergencies, yes, even the tragic and prolonged national and international emergency of war.

It is therefore important that the observance of National Radio Week have as its basic theme, from first to last, *the American system of broadcasting*, which is responsible for the supremacy of American radio in peace and war.

Dramatization of the Theme

Dramatizing the story of the American system of broadcasting is a challenge to industry talent, but a challenge which can be met. We repeat some lines from our first Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin: "The story of radio is the chronicle of American life and times during the past quarter century. Where radio has gone, what it has reported, the personalities and events it has brought to the people, is the popular history of a great American era. The re-enactment, and in many cases the actual re-broadcast of these stirring episodes—" will interest every red-blooded citizen of our democracy.

The fact that this radio fare was furnished by the American system becomes simply a matter of program treatment.

The growth of American radio itself has dramatic possibilities when interwoven with the lives of those who made it, or the life of a single fictional character whose personal progress can be made the diary of broadcasting. The story of many an industry has been told in gripping fashion through the portrayal of the life of a single fictional character, or family. Radio waits for the writer whose genius will catch the depth and breadth of radio's own story.

Radio Is Essentially a Medium

In a general promotion sense, however, and without the spark of genius, radio's story is best told in the stories of those it serves. It is not so much what radio *is* but what it *does* that holds public interest. Radio is a *medium* of communication between people and is therefore remembered for what it communicates. Referring again to NAB's first Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin we find that program ideas included a 25-year parade of radio's public service, parade of music, sports parade, summary of news reporting, re-creation of special events and report on radio in emergencies, disasters, war. The Bulletin continues as follows:

"These summaries, reports and dramatizations may run the entire gamut of program topics: Education, Religion, Discovery and Development of Amateur Talent, Public Forums, all type of Entertainment, Politics, Public Officials, Safety, Public Health, Women's and Children's Programs, etc. Everything that is programmed today took root somewhere along radio's twenty-five-year path, some earlier, some later. All may be explored back to their beginnings.

"The same may be said of the institution of radio, its management and operation. Today's operation, today's techniques, are the result of development. Pioneer experiences in radio provide some of the most interesting stories to be found in any industry.

"The performers who made early radio history are still available in large numbers for Anniversary programs. Audiences will enjoy reminiscing with these people on the old days of crystal sets, and telegrams that always started with 'Program coming in fine.'

"Many stations have 'alumni' who are still in radio in other parts of the country. Their acts, their voices will be remembered locally. They should be glad to send back to the home station transcribed greetings to their old friends of the radio audience."

Organizations, Civil and Military

Radio has served an imposing list of organizations, civil and military, down through the years. Each had an anniversary this year. Recounting of these anniversary dates, along with a brief recitation of radio's first and subsequent services to these organizations down to and including radio's own twenty-fifth year, offers much good announcement and program material.

This idea can be executed locally as well as nationally.

Network Participation

100% participation of the American Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mutual Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company, and possibly the new Associated Broadcasting Company, in National Radio Week, injects a national and international flavor in this event, especially from the program standpoint.

The networks, with program originations which reach the entire listening audience through hundreds of affiliates, will render a great service to the industry in emphasizing the supremacy of the American system of broadcasting, theme of National Radio Week.

Testimonials of leading radio performers, who address vast audiences of their personal fans, will be handled as a particular network assignment.

Dramatizations of the theme of the week, under consideration by each network, will carry the story of radio effectively into millions of homes.

Promotion

There is a job to be started at once. That is the job of promoting National Radio Week. Stations with poster board contracts should arrange for a change of showing immediately, featuring the message: "NATIONAL RADIO WEEK, November 4-10," with the sub-copy, "Twenty-five Years of Broadcasting" or "Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary."

Station schedules, house organs and advertising should carry the same message and continue to do so throughout the week.

Display boards and cabinets in station foyers and other public places should carry cards about the event.

Occasional reference to the week should begin to appear in broadcast continuity as the date approaches, especially as program previews come through, network and local.

Promote, prepare and program for

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

November 4-10

RYAN WRITES TIME MAGAZINE

NAB President J. Harold Ryan has sent the following letter to Mr. Henry R. Luce, Editor of *Time* Magazine:

In the September third issue of *Time* under the Radio Section on page 66 occurs the following statement:

"Last week WWJ celebrated its 25th Anniversary, and reasserted its claim to being the world's first commercial radio station. That claim used to be pooh-poohed by Pittsburgh's powerful KDKA. This year the National Association of Broadcasters finally decided the question in WWJ's favor; KDKA, it said, was ten and a half weeks younger."

While it is true that this year the National Association of Broadcasters published a Chronology of Radio, your correspondent apparently has drawn from it an entirely erroneous conclusion. The Chronology is a reprint from Broadcasting's Year Book of 1942. Since this publication is not available to those organizations who were planning salutes to Radio on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the year when commercial broadcasting began we reprinted the Chronology, solely for their guidance. To imply that the mere reprint of a chronology amounts to a "final decision" on a disputed date of history is manifestly unfair to the stations involved and to the NAB.

It was not the intention, nor is it the prerogative of the NAB to attempt to decide the relative claims of two pioneer broadcasting stations. The statement, therefore, that this Association decided the question in WWJ's favor is in error and does an injustice to KDKA. We would appreciate your making the necessary correction.

NABET STRIKES

The National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians (NABET) Wednesday (12) struck the National Broadcasting Company, The American Broadcasting Company and Mutual's WOR. All members of the union working in the network managed and operated stations left their posts. There was a short interruption in service until executive engineers not within the union's jurisdiction could take over.

It is reported that NABET in calling the strike accused NBC, ABC and WOR of failure to negotiate in good faith. This charge the networks have strenuously denied. The networks have advised NABET that until the men return to work, there will be no resumption of negotiations looking to a contract. The stations affected are continuing to operate with the assistance of executive engineering personnel.

FCC TRANSFER POLICY ANNOUNCED

A proposed plan whereby all interested parties would be given an opportunity to apply for licenses of broadcast stations which are offered for sale was announced by the Federal Communications Commission.

Under this plan, the Commission would grant the transfer of license to the applicant best qualified to operate the station in the public interest.

The Commission's plan was included in an opinion issued Wednesday (12) with respect to its approval on August 2 of the sale of the Crosley Corporation radio interests to Aviation Corporation of America. (See NAB REPORTS, Vol. 13, page 313)

Under this plan, the Commission and the seller would publish the terms and the conditions of the proposed sale and the name of the prospective buyer who has met the seller's price. Other persons desiring to apply for the station would be invited to do so on the same terms and conditions. The Commission would consider all applications on their merits, with a view to granting the transfer on the basis of public interest. A public hearing will be held on this proposal.

To strengthen its transfer procedure further, the Commission will recommend that Congress consider the desirability of adopting a yardstick for measuring the appropriate value of a station so that the Commission's field of choice will not be unreasonably restricted by permitting sales of stations at artificially high prices.

Congress will also be asked to consider the advisability of further defining the qualifications of licenses and particularly to determine as to what extent holding companies, investment banking groups, large industrial empires, large manufacturing companies and other businesses should be permitted to control radio stations.

"A basic infirmity of the Communications Act, which this case serves to highlight, is the fact that under the Act, as it has been administered up to this time, a man retiring from the radio business has, for all practical purposes the power to select his successor," the Commission statement pointed out.

"Under the interpretation which has prevailed, his selection is final except in the very rare cases where he elects to sell to a party who is found not to be qualified. This is obviously a deficient procedure because a person retiring from the broadcast business is, in selecting a purchaser, likely to be influenced by many considerations

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1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NAational 2080

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Barry T. Rumble, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

which are quite unrelated to the question which should be paramount—namely, who is best qualified to continue to operate the station in the public interest.”

“... The procedure which has prevailed in transfer cases is in sharp contrast to that prescribed by Congress for the consideration of applications for new stations although the standards prescribed by the Act are identical. In the case of licensing new stations the procedure followed insures that everyone who is interested in applying for a particular broadcast frequency shall have the opportunity to do so. This usually results in a competitive situation where the Commission has a choice between applications.”

Approval of the transfer of the Crosley Corporation on August 2 was voted by a majority of the Commission consisting of Commissioners Paul A. Porter, Chairman; E. K. Jett, Charles R. Denny and William H. Wills. Commissioners Paul A. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield and Clifford J. Durr dissented.

With respect to its approval of the transfer of Crosley's station WLW to The Aviation Corporation, the Commission majority said that it had “no alternative but to grant the application unless the uniform precedents of 17 years of radio regulation are to be ignored and a complete reversal of administrative policy is to be adopted.” The majority took the view that administrative agencies such as the Commission “have an obligation to adhere to uniform policies, and when developments dictate change, adopt after appropriate notice a rule of general application so as to avoid the color of discrimination in a particular case.” Moreover, the majority pointed out that to deny the WLW transfer on the ground that Avco has substantial business interests in other fields would create a chaotic situation in the broadcast industry since doubt would be cast upon the status of scores of present radio licensees who, like Avco, have extensive non-broadcast interests.

The majority further found that Avco meets the citizenship requirements of the Communications Act, is financially qualified and is technically qualified. While the parties to the transfer did not segregate the price paid for the radio properties from the price paid for the Crosley manufacturing properties, the Commission said that there was no evidence of trafficking in licenses and the record showed that the price paid would not adversely affect Avco's financial responsibility or the station's program structure.

A dissenting opinion issued by Commissioners Walker and Durr objected to the transfer on the grounds that Aviation Corporation is a large holding company of a type which has been traditionally a matter of concern because of their use as an instrumentality for gaining control over large segments of the economy of the country without

corresponding responsibility; that Aviation Corporation has failed to give the Commission a valuation on the broadcast properties, has not demonstrated even minimum qualifications by acquiring a knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of a licensee and that the Commission should not be bound by its precedents when such precedents conflict with public interest and statutory responsibilities.

Commissioners Walker and Durr agreed that the procedure recommended by the majority for future transfer cases will remedy some of the deficiencies in the Commission's present procedure. They objected that the proposal to limit competition to those who are willing and able to meet the contract terms and conditions of the highest bidder seems “without warrant in the Act.” Such competition, their opinion asserted, should not be in terms of ability to pay the highest price but in terms of public service to be rendered. In view of the decision to adopt a new transfer procedure and to submit certain questions to Congress, action on all “questionable applications” should be deferred until Congress and the Commission have acted, the opinion declared.

Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield's separate dissenting opinion opposed the transfer primarily on the ground that the transferee, on the basis of the record, is less qualified than the transferor, and hence the Commission could not properly make the finding required by Section 310(b) of the Communications Act that the public interest would be served by the transfer. Commissioner Wakefield stated that the same public interest which is inherent in the privilege of using a portion of the public domain free of charge requires that a transferor select a successor who will possess not only the bare qualifications to assume the duties incumbent upon licensees as required by the Act, but also the qualifications which will assure at least a comparable standard of service.

Commissioner Wakefield cited precedents in which the Commission had heretofore denied transfer applications where it appeared that the public interest would be better served by leaving control in existing hands. He noted that according to the evidence adduced at the hearing, AVCO was not originally interested in the purchase of radio stations, considering the purchase of the properties involved in this case as “a package of equities,” and that those assuming control were unacquainted with the needs of the community to be served, the bare essentials of the program structure, and the nature of their public and legal responsibilities as broadcasters. He stated that the burden of overall management, as distinguished from mere day-to-day operations, should not be shifted to paid employees, and that to look to employees rather than to those in control for qualifications would render moot the statutory requirement of Section 310(b). He noted that there was adequate time in this case to find a fully qualified transferee.

Commissioner Wakefield's dissent noted that there was an absence of full information with reference to such fundamental issues as the price being paid by the transferee, the future program and financial policies of the transferee, and generally.

Commissioner Wakefield stated that on the basis of the record here, the Commission's authority appears clear without further legislation; and that some “such procedure as that proposed by the majority to be instituted hereafter should have been instituted in the present case.” The dissent concludes: “I agree with the majority view that this case illustrates the deficiencies of the Communications Act with respect to the broader phases of some of the issues raised herein. The Commission should formulate specific proposals for submission to Congress.”

Commissioners Walker and Durr, in addition to the

(Continued on next page)

grounds for denial set forth in their own dissenting opinion, expressed agreement with the grounds for denial set forth by Commissioner Wakefield.

FM FREQUENCY AND POWER ASSIGNMENTS

The Commission today made public a list of assignments for present FM licensees and permittees. Any licensee or permittee desiring to object to the assignment made by the Commission must do so on or before September 25, 1945.

All of the assignments which were made today are for Metropolitan stations with the exception of Station WMIT at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and WMTW at Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, both of which are Rural stations. WMIT is authorized to operate on the frequency 97.3 megacycles (Channel No. 47) with power of 200 kilowatts and WMTW is authorized to operate on the frequency 97.9 megacycles (Channel No. 50) with power of 10 kilowatts. Other Rural stations will be authorized upon a proper showing.

In making the allocations for the Metropolitan stations, the Commission has provided in both Area I and Area II for an effective radiated power of 20 kilowatts and an antenna height of 500 feet above the average terrain.¹ Where existing antenna heights are in excess of 500 feet the Commission has required a reduction in effective radiated power so that the service area of such a station (within its 100 uv/m contour) is substantially similar to what it would be with an antenna height of 500 feet and effective radiated power of 20 kilowatts. Where the existing antenna heights are less than 500 feet the Commission is authorizing 20 kilowatts power but such stations in the future will be required to conform with a minimum antenna height of 500 feet above the average elevation unless a showing is made that such an antenna height is not feasible.

The basis on which the Commission made its assignments is set forth below. In Area II there are sufficient frequencies so that all existing licensees in any city can be given facilities providing substantially the same coverage and this has been done. In Area I a somewhat different situation exists. The Commission's Rules and Regulations provide that Metropolitan stations in Area I shall be limited to a maximum effective radiated power of 20 kilowatts and an antenna height of 500 feet and that the service area of such stations will not be protected beyond the 1000 uv/m contour.² Accordingly, all the Metropolitan frequencies in any city in Area I will be substantially equal so far as the 1000 uv/m contour is concerned. However, it is recognized that Metropolitan stations will be able in many instances to serve beyond their protected 1000 uv/m contour—although this additional unprotected service area will undoubtedly be cut down as additional stations are licensed—and that some of the Metropolitan stations will be able to serve a greater area beyond their 1000 uv/m contour than do the others. To this extent some channels may be considered more desirable than others, although so far as the protected contours are concerned all channels

¹ In Area II greater coverage than is possible with effective radiated power of 20 kilowatts and a 500-foot antenna will be authorized upon proper showing. Some stations in Area II have smaller coverage at present than is provided for by the Commission's authorization. If such stations desire the smaller coverage, this will be authorized upon a proper showing.

² Until there is full occupancy of Metropolitan channels in Area I, the Commission will give consideration to applications from licensees of Metropolitan stations to operate temporarily with power in excess of that prescribed in the rules (i.e. the equivalent of 20 kilowatts radiated power with an antenna height of 500 feet) upon a special showing that this would provide a better signal in specified rural areas. It should be emphasized that such increase in power, if granted, will be temporary only and will be required to be reduced upon the licensing of additional stations to serve the area in question.

will be equal. Nevertheless, while not all of the facilities are equal in coverage, it has been possible in each city in Area I (with one exception) to assign frequencies of substantially the same coverage to all existing stations in that city. These facilities, moreover, are amongst the most desirable in each city from the point of view of service beyond the 1000 uv/m contour. The one exception is New York City where it has not been possible to find 11 frequencies for all the 11 existing stations with substantially the same coverage.

Two alternative plans were available to the Commission in making the assignments in New York City. Under the first alternative, stations would be allocated in the new band in approximately the same order as they are in the present FM band. Under this method, some of the existing networks would be given facilities which initially would be considerably better than those of other networks, and thus an unequal competitive situation would result. Moreover, under this system, some of the independent stations which were pioneers in FM—including the inventor of FM—would be given the least desirable assignments. Finally, this method would result in saving for late-comers the best facilities in New York instead of making them available to those who pioneered in FM broadcasting.

The second alternative plan involves making a choice among existing licensees on the basis of the best information presently available to the Commission. The Commission recognizes that it would be better to make such a choice after a hearing. However, the Commission is of the opinion that public interest requires FM broadcasting to get started as soon as possible, and hence some authorizations without a hearing are necessary if FM broadcasting is not to be handicapped by a slow start. Moreover, as has already been pointed out, stations will be given an opportunity to object to the Commission by September 25, 1945, concerning the specific assignments.

In making the assignments in New York City, the Commission has decided to assign the frequencies with the maximum service area beyond the 1000 uv/m contour to existing stations since these stations are the pioneers in FM broadcasting.³ In making assignments in New York City to the networks, the Commission has endeavored to assign substantially equivalent facilities for all the networks. As a result, the facilities assigned to the network pioneers have a somewhat smaller service area beyond the 1000 uv/m contour than in the case of the non-network pioneer FM stations in New York. This should result in maximum service to listeners in the New York area. The programs of the network stations are available either from the network-owned stations or from their affiliates. Hence, listeners living beyond the 1000 uv/m contour of the network-owned station will have an opportunity of receiving network programs from an affiliate of the network in whose 1000 uv/m contour they reside, and all networks will have an opportunity to compete for affiliates in this area. So far as non-network stations in New York are concerned,⁴ their programs are not available from any other station as in the case of network programs. Thus, the listening public gains by making available to the non-network stations those frequencies which have a maximum service area beyond the protected 1000 uv/m contour.

The complete assignment of frequencies as made by the Commission is set forth in the attached table.

(Continued on next page)

³ The frequency assigned to WNYC-FM will provide a smaller service area beyond the 1000 uv/m contour than in the case of the other assignments. This is in accordance with the showing previously made by WNYC to the effect that the station's purpose can be served with a service area limited to the area of New York City.

⁴ Since the networks themselves own stations in New York, it is obvious that independent stations there cannot secure network affiliation.

Frequency and Power Assignments for Existing FM Broadcast Stations and Outstanding Construction Permits

METROPOLITAN STATIONS

City and Call Letters	Channel Number	Radiated Power	Antenna Height Above Average Terrain	Frequency
Baton Rouge, La. WBRL	41	20 kw	500	96.1
Binghamton WNBK-FM	44	10.5 kw	657	96.7
Boston WBZ-FM	39	20 kw	455*	95.7
Chicago WBBM-FM	57	10 kw**	668	99.3
Chicago WDLM	59	20 kw**	479*	99.7
Chicago WEHS	61	12 kw**	616	100.1
Chicago WGNB	55	20 kw**	472*	98.9
Chicago WWZR	55	12 kw**	611	98.5
Columbus WELD	33	20 kw	341*	94.5
Detroit WENA	45	10.5 kw	663	96.9
Detroit WLOU	43	20 kw	362*	96.5
Evansville WMLL	34	20 kw	281*	94.7
Fort Wayne WOWO-FM	40	20 kw	300*	95.9
Hartford WDRC-FM	32	7.0 kw	758	94.3
Hartford WTIC-FM	28	9.5 kw	673	93.5
Indianapolis WABW	35	20 kw	290*	94.9
Kansas City KOZY	60	20 kw	500	99.9
Kansas City KMBC-FM	50	20 kw	500	97.9
Milwaukee WMFM	22	20 kw**	310*	92.3
Nashville WSM-FM	61	8.5 kw**	720	100.1
Philadelphia KYW-FM	26	20 kw	382*	93.1
Philadelphia WCAU-FM	38	20 kw	366*	95.5
Philadelphia WFIL-FM	32	20 kw	464*	94.3
Philadelphia WIP-FM	30	18 kw	520	93.9
Philadelphia WIBG-FM	36	20 kw	358*	95.1
Philadelphia WPEN-FM	40	20 kw	455*	95.9
Pittsburgh KDKA-FM	31	6.5 kw	783	94.1
Pittsburgh WTNT	33	20 kw	500	94.5
Rochester WHEF	53	20 kw	387*	98.5
Rochester WHFM	55	20 kw	261*	98.9
Salt Lake City KSL-FM	61	8.5 kw	720	100.1
Schenectady WGFM	37	6 kw	805	95.3
Schenectady WBCA	39	6 kw	805	95.7
South Bend WSBF	67	20 kw	312*	101.3
Springfield, Mass. WBZA-FM	56	20 kw	500	99.1
Superior, Wisc. WDUL	22	20 kw	500	92.3
Worcester, Mass. WTAG-FM	71	20 kw	477*	102.1
Worcester, Mass. WGTR	69	9.5 kw	680	101.7
Alpine, N. J. WFMN	65	6.0 kw	795	100.9
New York, N. Y. WQXQ	63	11.5 kw	632	100.5
New York, N. Y. WABF	53	15 kw	567	98.5
New York, N. Y. WGYN	61	4.0 kw	905	100.1
New York, N. Y. WFGG	59	7.2 kw	747	99.7
New York, N. Y. WHNF	57	20 kw	455*	99.3
New York, N. Y. WNYC-FM	51	15 kw	560	98.1
New York, N. Y. WBAM	45	15 kw	559	96.9
New York, N. Y. WABC-FM	47	5 kw	850	97.3
New York, N. Y. WAAF-FM	49	1.6 kw	1258	97.7
Jersey City, N. J. WAAW	41	13.5 kw	590	96.1

RURAL STATIONS

(Located at present sites)

Mt. Washington, N. H. WMTW	50	10 kw	...	97.9
Winston-Salem, N. C. WMIT	47	200 kw	...	97.3

The following metropolitan stations may operate from their present sites with the power indicated below until such time as the Commission considers all of the applications in the Los Angeles area.

Los Angeles, Calif. KHJ-FM	59	4.8 kw**	870	99.7
Los Angeles, Calif. KTLO	61	4.8 kw**	870	100.1

* This antenna height is based upon previously authorized antenna construction, and a minimum antenna height of 500 feet above average elevation will be required in the future unless a showing is made to the contrary that such an antenna height is not feasible.

** These stations in Area II have been assigned power less than presently authorized. The question of operating with higher power is presently under study.

FM APPLICATIONS BY SERVICE MEN

The Commission has received inquiries from men now in the military service regarding the possibility of filing applications for FM facilities at this time with engineering data to be submitted at a later date upon their discharge from the service.

In a public notice of September 4, 1945, the Commission announced that it proposes to make "conditional grants" of FM applications, affording the applicants a period of ninety days in which to file engineering details of the proposed operation. It is believed that this procedure will facilitate the filing of applications by service men, and will enable them to qualify for FM licenses.

The Commission recognizes the difficulties confronting military personnel in completing their applications for broadcast facilities, and, accordingly, consideration will be given to requests by applicants in the armed services for reasonable extensions of time to submit engineering data.

Since it is not possible to reserve FM channels for future assignment, service men planning to enter the broadcast business are urged to submit their applications promptly.

REVISION OF SCHEDULE 13 FORM 324

The Commission has notified NAB of its desire to revise Schedule 13 Form 324 covering "Employees and their Compensation for the week beginning October 15, 1945." The Commission's proposal would require stations to answer for each classification of employees in terms of the following:

1. Number of employees.
2. Total number of weekly hours scheduled for week beginning October 15, 1945.
2. Total number of weekly hours scheduled for week hours.
4. Number of employees during week of October 15, 1945, classified according to scheduled hourly rate of pay. (Does not apply to executives.)
5. Total amount of unscheduled overtime worked during week of October 15, 1945.
6. Total amount of compensation paid for unscheduled overtime reported in item 5.

Final approval of the proposed form has not yet been obtained by the FCC pending its review by the Bureau of the Budget. Following a thorough consideration of the new form by NAB a letter was directed to the FCC opposing the proposal on policy grounds. Since it appears likely that this form, with slight modifications, will eventually be adopted and sent to the stations within the next few weeks, NAB is working informally with the Commission's staff in an effort to make it as workable and understandable as possible.

AIRPORT BILL PASSES SENATE

Senator McCarran's Bill (S2) for Federal Aid for Public Airports passed the Senate Wednesday (12).

An amendment proposed by Senator Ed Johnson (D-Col.), was adopted which provides that "The Administrator shall consult with, and give consideration to the views and recommendations of, the Federal Communications Commission, and shall make all reasonable efforts to cooperate with that Commission for the purpose of eliminating, preventing, or minimizing airport hazards caused by construction or operation of any radio station."

This amendment had been suggested by Chairman Paul Porter in a letter to Senator Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. The provision should eliminate many conflicts between radio stations and proposed airports which would have otherwise occurred.

The Bill now goes to the House. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has already reported favorably on Chairman Lea's (D-Cal.), Bill for Federal Aid for Public Airports. Mr. Lea's Bill (H. R. 3615) contains a clause protective of broadcasters' rights by providing for hearings before the Administrator to any person "having a substantial interest in the disposition of any application by the Administrator."

Broadcasters' rights will be greatly enhanced if both these provisions can be secured in the law as finally adopted.

Broadcasters who have had difficulties in locating transmitter sites due to the location of airports or airways or who face such difficulties are urged to communicate their experiences and views to their members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

NAB would appreciate receiving copies of any such letters.

HOUSE RECOMMENDS DAYLIGHT TIME REPEAL

Repeal of wartime year-round daylight saving time was adopted Wednesday (12) by the House, in passing a bill (H. R. 3974) which would abandon the stepped-up time on September 30.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Lyle Boren, Okla., Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee, and was one of several introduced with the same general intent (NAB REPORTS, vol. 13, p. 387).

The bill now goes to the Senate, where little, if any, opposition is expected. If passed by the Senate, the President's signature will be the remaining requirement to make it effective.

POPE ADDRESSES AMERICAN BROADCASTERS

An Associated Press dispatch from Rome describes an address delivered on September 5 by Pope Pius XII to the group of American broadcasters who have recently returned from a tour of the European Theater of Operations. The dispatch reads in part as follows:

... "Like every human invention," the Pope said, "the radio can be used as an instrument of evil as well as good. It has been used, it is used to disseminate calumnies, to mislead simple, uninformed folk, to disrupt peace within nations and between nations."

"This is an abuse of a gift of God; and it is for the responsible directors, as far as possible, to check and eliminate it."

"Let the good accomplished by the radio always outrun the evil until the evil becomes weary and falls by the wayside. Is that too much to hope for? Certainly it is a noble goal, worthy of men's best efforts, and it is our fervent prayer . . ."

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL RELEASED

The Federal Communications Commission has been advised by the Joint Communications Board that the confidential testimony of the Allocations Hearing held March 12 and 13, 1945, has been declassified.

The classified material deleted from the Report of the Commission issued May 25, 1945, is now open to the public, and copies may be referred to in the FCC Office of Information, or in the NAB Library.

ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE CONTINUES

The concern of the President and Congress over the dangers of postwar inflation deserved the thoughtful attention of every broadcaster. Unless measures are taken to head off inflation, the future of the American system of free enterprise is certain to be greatly endangered.

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gered. The President has pointed out that one of the outstanding achievements of the war has been our success in holding the line against inflation and that our big job now is to continue to hold that line until supply and demand can be gotten back into balance.

Radio, it is pointed out, can play a powerful part in bringing to the people a realization of the part which they play in meeting this most dangerous threat. They should be continuously reminded that the end of the war did not end the danger of inflation. In fact, postwar inflation is even more dangerous than in time of war. We learned that the hard way after World War I, when prices went up twice as fast after the shooting had stopped.

NAB has agreed to cooperate in the Government stabilization drive by assisting in sending to stations a limited number of spot announcements dealing with the subject. The first of these will have reached you by the time you get this issue of the REPORTS. We earnestly urged that they be given careful consideration as a part of your daily broadcasts.

DEVELOPMENT OF WIRE RECORDER CONTINUES

The extensive use of wire recorders by the armed forces during the war has focused the attention of broadcasters on this method of recording. Most of the wire recorders currently in use have the frequency range of about 100 to 5,000 cycles per second with a wire speed of 5 feet per second. The dynamic range is about 30 to 35 db.

The NAB Engineering Department is following closely the developments in this field as it is believed wire recorders will eventually broaden the program sources of broadcast stations. We are informed that a new stainless alloy wire, now being developed, together with certain improvements in the wire recorders, will result in improvement of the frequency response to a range of 55 to 13,000 cycles per second. The same developments will increase the dynamic range to approximately 55 db.

When the present developments are completed, wire recorders should be capable of a fidelity and dynamic range comparable to other recorder methods.

A demonstration of the improved wire recorder is scheduled for the Council on Radio Journalism meeting next Tuesday (18), at the Palmer House, Chicago.

It is believed that radio newsmen may be interested in adopting the wire recorder as a valuable working tool. If, as anticipated, the improvements permit low cost handling of local news and special events, all in the radio manner, the new recorder should be welcomed throughout the industry.

FORUM ON MARKETING DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN

"The First National Marketing Rally," a series of six conferences to be held on consecutive Mondays beginning October 22, in New York City, was brought to the attention of President Truman Monday, September 10, in Washington.

Elon G. Borton, President of the Advertising Federation of America, Don G. Mitchell, Vice President of the Sales Executives Club of New York and Charles E. Murphy, attorney for both organizations, called at the White House and discussed the conference with the Chief Executive.

Following the conference the following statement was issued:

"We discussed with the President the program for the forthcoming Forum on marketing to be held in New York City under the auspices of the Sales Executives Club of New York in collaboration with the Advertising Federation of America and the National Federation of Sales Executives.

"The President indicated his agreement with us that marketing, including merchandising, styling, selling and advertising, must function effectively if mass production is to produce full employment and a higher standard of living. We know we can produce on a tremendous scale; we now must demonstrate our ability to sell with like efficiency. The President assured us that he will send a personal message to the Marketing Forum which begins on October 22."

SEES PORTER INVITING PUBLIC PRESSURE UPON FCC

Writing in the September 6 issue of *PM*, Edwin Levin concludes a long discussion on FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter's recent address over CBS with the following observation:

"It is my guess that his [Porter's] assertion over CBS that franchises are often renewed despite vigorous protest was a plea for increased public pressure on both radio and the FCC—who are getting plenty of pressure now but from the wrong quarters."

"RADIO MUST GROW UP" REPRINTS DELAYED— ACCOMPANY THIS ISSUE

Last week NAB REPORTS carried an announcement that reprints of the article, "Radio Must Grow Up," written by Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, for the October *American Magazine*, were being mailed out with that issue of REPORTS.

The reprints did not arrive in time to be included. You will find your reprint with this issue of REPORTS.

INVITATION TO DO A JOB

Our men overseas appreciate "Let's Go to Town" programs. Armed Forces Radio Service say they have become a necessity. AFRS and NAB have prepared a kit of instructions which takes the guess work out of the question, "What kind of a show shall I produce?"

It's all there for you to read and invitation to make a hometown show for our men overseas is herewith extended. If you haven't done a "Let's Go to Town" program yet, and can, you are urged to do so.

Send for Kit and Decide

Write Art Stringer, NAB, for kit of instructions. Read it. Talk with your staff. You will find that a "production" is not wanted; only a good, down-to-earth program.

Free aluminum base acetates will come when you say the word.

WHEB Ships Hometown Program

NAB District No. 1 has added another "Let's Go to Town" half-hour program to its record.

Latest show to be completed is the Portsmouth, N. H., program for which Burt Georges, WHEB, was Task Force Commander. Bob Fuller, production manager, turned the recordings over to air express, September 6.

WESTERN MUSIC INCLUDED IN SERIES

The nation's overseas fighting men continue to appreciate the special band programs which are being recorded by stations under the title, "Music from Your Hometown."

Up to this week there was a shortage of talent specializing in western music. But KOY, Phoenix, rectified that matter by offering a series by its staff band, "Buster Fite and His Western Playboys."

(Continued on next page)

This group operates its own pavilion, "The Plantation." According to Jack Williams, KOY, program manager, "Plantation" music is entirely western played "by typical Texas string band, or perhaps we might call it an Arizona string band. Anyway, this music is strictly indigenous to the Southwestern part of this country, and it will certainly ring familiarly in the ears of our men in service."

KVFD Will Produce

Ed Breen, president, KVFD, Fort Dodge, has volunteered to produce a complete series of "Music from Your Hometown." He found Larry Geer, of the Laramar and Expo Park ballrooms, highly receptive to the idea. Frankie Masters will be recorded tomorrow night (15).

Completion of additional "Music from Your Hometown" shows are reported as follows:

WBZ—Boston

"Two sets of 'Music from Your Hometown' programs, made by Leo Reisman and his orchestra, were shipped September 6," says Elizabeth W. Steele, recording supervisor, on behalf of Manager Cy Young.

KLZ—Denver

Peter D. Smythe, program manager, KLZ, Denver, wrote: "We shipped two more sets of 'Music from Your Hometown' today (6). One set stars Ted Weems and his orchestra; the other, Jimmy Palmer and his orchestra."

Station's first set of recordings, shipped to AFRS August 17, was immediately scheduled for broadcast. Mr. Smythe has already received favorable comment from many Denver men who heard the programs. "We and they think the idea is a wonderful one," he wrote.

KOA—Denver

C. C. Moore, program manager, KOA, Denver, air expressed two sets of "Music from Your Hometown" programs to Armed Forces Radio Service, Los Angeles, September 6. Both featured Frankie Masters.

Musical Talent Is Donated

Clearance given by AFM President Petrillo, transmitted by Major General F. H. Osborn, and distributed in "Let's Go to Town" and "Music from Your Hometown" kits by NAB, permits orchestras to donate their services for these overseas broadcasts.

TRUMAN, RADIO AND PRESS, HONOR PRICE

Byron Price, retiring censorship director, arrived in Berlin on September 10, on his mission to Germany as personal representative for President Truman, with the acclaim of Washington radio and press reporters and photographers ringing in his ears.

President Truman joined 300 newsmen in honoring Mr. Price at a reception at the National Press Club on Sept. 7 for his work in directing voluntary censorship during the war.

On behalf of the Washington radio and newspaper reporters and photographers, Mr. Truman presented a scroll to Mr. Price. It said that as censorship director the former executive news editor of the Associated Press had "reflected great credit on his profession."

The President said Mr. Price had been a "good public servant," and added that it is his own hope "that that will be my epitaph."

Edward Jamieson, president of the press club, who introduced Mr. Truman, said Mr. Price had made one of

the Nation's outstanding contributions to the war effort.

Acknowledging the tribute, Mr. Price attributed his success to the co-operation of broadcasters and newspapers, and their personnel, throughout the country, who, he said, met all the tests of patriotism. He described the tribute as to his profession rather than to him personally.

Mr. Truman asserted it was to the outstanding credit of Mr. Price and to the patriotism of broadcasters and newspapermen that the Nation's press and radio had done nothing that would embarrass the Government in its fight for victory.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Truman, entered the Press Club auditorium about 30 minutes after the reception began, shook hands with every one present, exchanged jokes with personal acquaintances and left 35 minutes later.

NAB President Harold Ryan, former assistant director of censorship, attended the reception.

On his new presidential assignment in Germany, Mr. Price will act as Mr. Truman's personal representative in advising Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his American occupation forces on public relations.

It was disclosed at the reception that Col. Lloyd A. Lehrbas, former Associated Press reporter, is going to Germany as assistant to Mr. Price.

Col. Lehrbas, a veteran of the World War, was commissioned soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and has been on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur throughout the Pacific campaign. As an Associated Press correspondent, he saw the beginning of the war in Poland and was working in Washington when the United States entered the conflict.

RED CROSS APPEALS FOR COORDINATION

Christmastime will find our Army and Navy hospitals filled with the heroes of air, ground and sea battles. They will not be forgotten by their own relatives and friends. But many others will want to pay homage to these wounded men. Community groups may wish to honor them with gifts. Relatives and friends of men who will never return may find expression for their tribute to the dead by remembering them through the living.

All will want their gifts to be beneficial and useful. Careful planning, well in advance of Christmas, is necessary to achieve this end. There will be a Merry Christmas for all if gifts are selected on the basis of their suitability for patients and have similar monetary value. Gifts must be appropriate lest the joy of Yuletide be marred by a gift of slippers to an amputee or a book to a blinded patient.

American Red Cross hospital service personnel who serve the wounded have been assigned the responsibility for coordinating community interest, by military orders. The American Red Cross hospital executive in each hospital will confer with the commanding officer regarding his wishes for celebrating Christmas by the distribution of gifts for patients and convalescents, and by conducting traditional holiday activities in the wards and the hospital recreation room. Approved Christmas plans will then be made known to the Camp and Hospital Councils of the American Red Cross, who will collaborate with interested community groups and individuals in carrying out the holiday recommendations.

Camp and Hospital Councils have been organized by the American Red Cross in order to acquaint communities with the needs of adjacent hospitals. By coordinating plans, Camp and Hospital Councils can avoid duplication and confusion which might otherwise exist and be detrimental to the sick and wounded.

Individuals and groups who wish to bring added Christmas cheer to the men in military hospitals are urged to

(Continued on next page)

contact their local Red Cross chapters whose Camp and Hospital committees will coordinate plans and efforts so that Christmas, 1945, will long be remembered by the disabled men of our armed forces.

July, 1945.

ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPER STRIKE ENDS

The strike which had paralyzed publication of all newspapers in St. Louis since August 16 ended on Thursday, September 6. According to a dispatch released by Radio Station KSD, the unions had announced that their members would not return to work until instructed to do so by union officers. When the publishers and the six unions involved finally reached an agreement, the officers used the facilities of KSD to broadcast instructions to union members to return to work.

The three weeks strike placed the full burden of supplying news to St. Louisans upon the radio stations. All stations carried special news programs, several carried the comic strips, and a few employed extra reporters to cover local news stories. Special emphasis was given on all local items in the newscasts with as much as one-third of the time of the KSD news programs devoted to St. Louis items. Special information service was established by the station to provide personal attention on any news item in which listeners might be interested. Ten thousand, eight hundred and two calls were received and an analysis of the information reveals some interesting sidelights on what the public misses most when it cannot get its newspapers. Sixty-nine per cent of the listeners wanted to know what programs were scheduled at motion-picture houses; 7 per cent asked for data on troop movements and redeployment; 6 per cent wanted further information about death notices read daily over the station; 5 per cent asked for KSD news schedules; 4 per cent asked for baseball scores; and 9 per cent wanted information about the strike situation.

The experience of the radio stations in this strike gives definite proof of the effectiveness of radio's coverage of national, international and local news. The three weeks of the strike were those immediately following Japan's collapse. But St. Louis residents were kept abreast of developments.

The newspaper shut-down prompted members of the St. Louis Retailers Association, which includes all three major department stores and many important specialty shops, to break their long-established custom of not advertising by radio. Very satisfactory, and even sensational results were reported within a few days after advertising was first broadcast for the new clients. KSD was told by the famous Barr Company, the May Company store in St. Louis, that it had a tremendous response from their advertisement of a new insecticide containing DDT. The insecticide was not marketed until after the newspaper strike started and so was advertised exclusively by radio. More than 1,400 sales and 700 telephone calls were reported before 2:00 p. m. the day following the first announcements.

Klines, a leading women's ready to wear store, reported to KSD that clearance sales advertised exclusively over the air had proved successful. A college fashion show sponsored by the store and publicized exclusively by radio, drew a total attendance of more than 3,200 in two performances. Stix Baer and Fuller, another department store, reported satisfactory results.

CANADIAN SOLDIER SPEAKS ON FREE RADIO

From Canada comes the following comment on free radio as reprinted from the *Canadian Broadcaster*:

September 14, 1945—408

"You through the radio have a greater power than the press to mold public opinion," Western broadcasters were told by Captain Harper Prowse, soldier M.L.A. in the Alberta House.

"Capt. Prowse was guest speaker at the Western Association of Broadcasters annual banquet in the Palliser hotel, Calgary, August 6th.

"Don't let anyone take it (the power) away from you," he told the radio men, stating he favored 'a free press and a free radio where anyone has the right to say anything he thinks.'

"One thing radio lacked, he believed, was 'the newspaper editorial page. You need something more than just commentators to explain things to the public. You have a duty to society to be fair. Truth must be your only criterion.'

"The opportunity of a free press and a free radio for the future had been 'bought at a terrible cost—40,000 Canadians sleeping in foreign soil.'"

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, September 17. They are subject to change.

Monday, September 17

Further Hearing

KID—KID Broadcasting Company (Assignor), Idaho Radio Corporation (Assignee); Idaho Falls, Idaho—Voluntary assignment of license; 1350 kc., 500 watts night, 5 KW day, unlimited.

Wednesday, September 19

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc. (Assignor). New York, New York; and The Crosley Corporation (Assignee), Cincinnati, Ohio.—Voluntary assignment of license and construction permit.

Thursday, September 20

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license; 590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license; 1510 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WHMA—Harry M. Ayers, Anniston, Ala.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WNEX—Macon Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power in accordance with Sec. 3.54. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sections 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscillo-

(Continued on next page)

scope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available.

Eastern Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., area of Goldsboro, N. C.—Granted construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WGBR; frequencies **31.62, 35.26, 37.34, 39.62 mc.,** 2 watts.

William B. Still, tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit of experimental television station, to change frequency from Channel #13, **230-236 mc.** to (new) Channel #13, **210-216 mc.**

W3XAF—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Arlington County, Va.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion date only from 3-16-45 and 9-16-45 to 9-16-45 and 3-16-46.

WRDN—Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., area of Dayton, Ohio—Granted extension of relay broadcast station license to November 1, 1945.

Gila Broadcasting Co., area of Safford, Arizona—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station KGLU; frequencies **30.82, 33.74, 35.82, 37.98 mc.,** 25 watts.

WIBU—William C. Forrest, Poynette, Wisc.—Granted construction permit to install new vertical antenna and make changes in ground system.

KBTM—Jay P. Beard, tr/as Regional Broadcasting Co. (assignor), Jay P. Beard and Veda F. Beard, d/b as Regional Broadcasting Co. (assignee), Jonesboro, Ark.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KBTM from Jay P. Beard, tr/as Regional Broadcasting Co. to Jay P. Beard and Veda F. Beard, d/b as Regional Broadcasting Company. No monetary consideration involved. Assignor is giving his wife (Veda F. Beard) a 49% interest in station KBTM, and he is retaining a 51% interest therein. (B3-AL-494)

Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to use studios and apparatus at affiliated stations and other points in the U. S. where its network programs may originate for production of programs for transmission to a group of Mexican stations known as "Radio Mil's Network" for broadcast.

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE

(Broadcast)

The Federal Communications Commission announces its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions looking toward a denial, without prejudice to further proceedings along lines indicated in the opinion of the applications of Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation for renewal of licenses of Stations WKBW and WGR, Buffalo, New York (Dockets 6324 and 6325). In order to make such further proceedings possible, the Commission will grant the applicant temporary licenses for both Stations WKBW and WGR for a period of three months.

The Commission predicated its proposed denial of the renewal applications solely upon illegal arrangements involving lease agreements and contracts between the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation and the Churchill Tabernacle. These included terms under which the applicant corporation "could not voluntarily or involuntarily assign, transfer, surrender, or otherwise dispose of its license without the written consent of the Tabernacle", and in the event the applicant corporation should fail to carry out its obligations under the contract, all the right, title and interest in said property, both real and personal, including the license for the operation of Station WKBW, would revert to the Churchill Association. In addition, a clause reserving certain specified hours of broadcast time over one of the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation's stations for the "sole, exclusive and absolute disposition" of the Churchill Tabernacle prohibited the applicant from using these hours for the broadcasting of any other program which it may deem of greater public interest. The Commission, in its Proposed Findings, found that

"the applicant has thus divested itself of its right, power and duty to exercise full and complete control over its stations during all of the hours for which it is seeking a license to operate and has rendered itself incapable of assuming the complete and ultimate responsibility of operation in the public interest imposed by the Communications Act of 1934."

The decision stated, however, that the Commission would permit the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation to file a new application looking toward the re-licensing to it of one of the stations provided it was shown that no further effect was to be given to the illegal agreement between the station and the Churchill Tabernacle. While the second station cannot be re-licensed to the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation because of Commission Rule 3.35 prohibiting one person from owning two stations in the same community, the Commission will permit it to apply for a transfer of the station.

The Commission's Conclusions follow:

"1. Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934 provides that it is the purpose of the Act, among other matters, to provide for the use of radio channels under licenses granted by this Commission, and that no such operation is permissible except under and in accordance with the Act and with a license granted under the provisions thereof. The statutory plan of procedure to obtain a radio station license, modification, or renewal of license includes the submission of a written application under oath or affirmation so that this Commission may determine an applicant's legal, technical, financial and other qualifications (section 308(b) and 319(a)); whether it meets the citizenship requirements imposed by Section 310 of the Act; and whether the applicant or any party in interest has been adjudged guilty of violating anti-trust laws as set forth in Sections 311 and 313 of the Act. The Commission is directed to issue a license only after it is satisfied upon examination of an appropriate application and upon the record of any hearings held thereon that a grant would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. Section 310(b) of the Act provides that a station license and the rights granted therein shall not be transferred, assigned or in any manner disposed of unless "the Commission shall, after securing full information, decide that said transfer is in the public interest, and shall give its consent in writing." These provisions are designed to insure that only persons who possess the requisite qualifications shall become station licensees, that only licensees shall use frequencies, and that operation of radio stations by licensees shall be in accordance with the terms of the licenses granted to them.

2. The Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation is seeking in this proceeding grants of its applications for renewal of licenses for Stations WKBW and WGR. However, under the terms of a contract executed May 8, 1931 it has agreed among other things to reserve over on its stations 17½ hours of the 24 hour period from 6:00 A.M., Sundays to 6:00 A.M. Mondays of each week until September 20-27 for the "sole, exclusive and absolute disposition" of the Churchill Tabernacle, and to furnish free of charge to the Tabernacle during such hours all facilities for broadcasting, "including the necessary apparatus: telephone lines, power, operators, announcers, and all necessary, help, apparatus, equipment, and facilities." Unless the Tabernacle consents or acquiesces therein, the applicant is prohibited from using these hours for the broadcasting of any other program which it may deem of greater public interest. The subsequent agreements which have been summarized above give the Tabernacle additional rights with respect to the operation of the station. The applicant has thus divested itself of its right, power and duty to exercise full and complete control over its stations during all of the hours for which it is seeking a license to operate and has rendered itself incapable of assuming the complete and ultimate responsibility of operation in the public interest imposed by the Communications Act of 1934.

3. These contracts purport to give the Tabernacle the use of a radio channel for a limited time and obligate the applicant on behalf of the Tabernacle to obtain renewals of licenses of value to the Tabernacle which provide for reverter of the license in the event the applicant fails to afford it time and otherwise fails to carry out its obligations under the contracts. As we have heretofore held, such provisions are contrary to the Communications Act and are not in the public interest. (In re *The Associated Broadcasters, Inc.*, *KSFO*, 6 F.C.C. 387, 392-3; in re *Alabama Polytechnic Institute, WAPI*, 7 F.C.C. 225, 228-230.) As we stated in our dis-

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cussion of the agreement involved in the WAPI case (7 F.C.C. 230):

"If this is a proper arrangement, the necessary consequence is that the holders of existing licenses need never relinquish their stations permanently, but are in a position to farm them out for a period of years, then return to their status as licensees, then perhaps again step aside for another period of years, again to revert to their original status. This, we believe, will be subversive of the general public interest.

"Such a practice, if sanctioned by the Commission, would have a tendency to bring about, if in fact it would not inevitably result in domination and control of radio broadcast facilities by persons or corporations to whom licenses therefor are once issued by the Commission, and who, thereafter, although not operating the stations themselves, exact tribute in the form of rental from those actually using the facilities to serve the public."

4. To renew applicant's licenses in the light of the present records would be to sanction an arrangement for the operation of stations WKBW and WGR which is in contravention of basic principles of the Communications Act of 1934. Therefore, the Commission proposes to deny the renewal applications. This action is, however, without prejudice to further proceedings along the lines indicated below.

5. The failure of the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation to make full disclosure in its reports to the Commission of its agreements with the Churchill Tabernacle indicates a lack of candor and care in the preparation of the reports. While this has a direct bearing on the applicant's qualifications, we do not conclude that in this case the omissions were so serious—particularly in view of the fact that one of the basic agreements was before the Federal Radio Commission—as to require the applicant to be deprived of the value of the stations which it has successfully operated for more than fifteen years. Nor, do we conclude that for this reason the applicant should be found disqualified to ever again operate a radio station. Accordingly, we are predicated on our proposed denial of the renewal applications solely upon the illegal arrangements between the applicant and the Churchill Tabernacle which would be condoned if licenses were granted on the basis of this record. And we are further providing that our denial of these renewals is without prejudice to further proceedings as follows:

(a) In view of the fact that it appears that, even apart from the illegal agreement with the Churchill Tabernacle, the continued operation by applicant of two stations in Buffalo, New York, would violate the Commission's Rule 3.35 prohibiting the operation by a single interest of more than one station in the same community, the Commission will permit the filing by the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation of an application for consent to transfer either WKBW or WGR, provided it is affirmatively shown that any agreement for transfer does not in any way give further effect to the leases and agreements between the applicant and the Churchill Tabernacle which we have here found to be violative of the Communications Act.

(b) The Commission will also permit the filing by the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation of a new application looking toward the licensing to it of the present facilities of either WKBW or WGR, provided it is affirmatively shown that if such application were granted, the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation would have the exclusive use and control of the station and no further effect would be given to the leases and agreements here declared to be illegal.

(c) In order to make such further proceedings possible, the Commission will grant the applicant temporary licenses for a period of 3 months, provided that 10 days after this decision becomes final the applicant files with the Commission a statement which establishes that applicant has full control over the operation of the stations and no further effect is being given the agreements here found to be illegal."

The Federal Communications Commission today announced adoption of an Opinion and Order in the matter of the application for renewal of license of Station WSOO, Hiawathaland Broadcasting Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., (Docket No. 6208).

The issues in this renewal proceeding related to failure of applicant to file annual reports or respond to notices requesting information, and to the general unbusinesslike manner in which the station was operated.

However, it appears that applicant has made substantial improvements in conduct of the business of station WSOO. This is the only United States station affording primary service to the Sault

Ste. Marie City and area, and the continuation of that service is believed to be in the public interest.

In view of the record in the case, the Commission ordered that the application for renewal of license be granted for the period ending June 1, 1946, with reservation that in the event of a further failure on the part of the applicant to observe the regulations as to the filing of financial and other reports, a further proceeding will be held in which the entire record of the station as set out in the Commission's decision, together with any subsequent failures or derelictions, will be considered.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WBRW—McDowell Service Co., Welch, W. Va.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

WING—Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio—Present license further extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending November 15, 1945.

KENO—Maxwell Kelch and Laura Belle Kelch, d/b as Nevada Broadcasting Co., Las Vegas, Nev.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

WMIN—WMIN Broadcasting Co., St. Paul, Minn.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

WHOT—South Bend Broadcasting Co., South Bend, Ind.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1948.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Commission adopted Order No. 110-A, providing that the license term for international broadcast stations presently licensed shall end at the earlier of the following dates: (a) April 1, 1946, or (b) the first day on which its operations are not controlled, by agreement or otherwise, by the Office of War Information, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, or other governmental agency supervising the operation of international broadcasting.

It also provides that the portion of Sec. 4.3 of the Rules and Regulations which established for international broadcast stations a normal license term of one year is suspended until further order of the Commission.

WPIC—Sharon Herald Broadcasting Co., Sharon, Pa.—Denied Special Service Authorization to operate with power of 100 watts or 250 watts, from 6 a.m. (EST), to local sunrise, for the period ending May 1, 1946.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

740 Kilocycles

NEW—Central Florida Broadcasting Co., Orlando, Fla. (P.O. Box 2889).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 740 kc., power of 1 KW employing directional antenna day and night and unlimited hours of operation.

930 Kilocycles

WRRF—Tar Heel Broadcasting System, Inc., Washington, N. Car.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW and install new transmitter.

1080 Kilocycles

NEW—Mid-America Broadcasting Corp., Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1080 kc., power of 1 KW night, 5 KW daytime, unlimited hours of operation and using directional antenna day and night. Amended: re change in type of transmitter and change number of stockholders.

1230 Kilocycles

WMFR—James E. Lambeth, James E. Lambeth, Jr., Helen M. Lambeth, Ralph M. Lambeth, Frank S. Lambeth and Molly H. Lambeth, d/b as Radio Station WMFR, High Point, N. Car.—Construction permit to move transmitter and studio locally.

(Continued on next page)

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn. (P.O. 71 Grand St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. (To be considered with B1-P-3950 for WATR.)

KGHI—A. L. Chilton, Leonore H. Chilton and S. C. Vinsonhaler, a partnership, d/b as KGHI Broadcasting Service, Little Rock, Ark.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1230 kc. to 1240 kc., install new antenna and ground system, and change transmitter and studio locations locally.

1270 Kilocycles

WSPR—WSPR, Inc., Springfield, Mass.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW day and 500 watts night to 1 KW day and night and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use.

1320 Kilocycles

WATR—Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, change transmitter location from Baldwin Ave., Waterbury, Conn., to near Main and Cooper St., Agawam, Mass., and studio location from 71 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn., to a site to be determined, Springfield, Mass.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—News Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. Car. (P.O. 126 S. Church St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Rupert W. Bradford and Harry F. Pihl, a partnership, d/b as Bradford & Pihl, Bemidji, Minn. (c/o Rupert W. Bradford, 1413 Calihan Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1480 Kilocycles

KGLU—Gila Broadcasting Co., Safford, Ariz.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1450 kc. to 1480 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter, make changes in antenna and ground system and change transmitter location.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Western Massachusetts Broadcasting Co., Pittsfield, Mass.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 100 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re changes in transmitting equipment.

FM APPLICATION

NEW—Curtis P. Ritchie, Pueblo, Colo. (P.O. 1101 E. 8th St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 2,703 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C. (P.O. 60 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (66-72 mc.), A5 and special emission for FM.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W3XL—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Washington, D. C.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-43 as modified for a new developmental station) for extension of required date of completion from 9-15-45 to 12-15-45.

W3XLA—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., area of Washington, D. C.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-44 as modified for a new developmental station) for extension of required date of completion from 9-15-45 to 3-15-46.

NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting and Television Company, area of Salt Lake City, Utah (P.O. 29 South State St.)—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 30.82, 33.74, 35.82 and 37.98 mc., power of 17 watts and A3 emission.

NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting and Television Company, Salt Lake City, Utah (P.O. 29 S. State St.)—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated in the band 92.1-103.9 mc., power of 100 watts and special emission for FM.

NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting and Television Company, area of Salt Lake City, Utah—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc., 250 watts power and A3 emission.

NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting and Television Company, area of Salt Lake City, Utah—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 30.82, 33.74, 35.82, 37.98 mc., power of 0.2 watts and A3 emission.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

American Mercury, Inc., 570 Lexington Ave., New York, and its officers, Lawrence E. Spivak and Joseph W. Ferman, are charged in a complaint with selling reprints of books without making adequate disclosure that they are abridged. (5377)

Bolger Bros.—Violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act is alleged in a complaint issued against Bolger Brothers, Germantown, Philadelphia, engaged in garnetting or reclaiming wool waste material composed of spun, woven, knitted or felted yarns or fabrics. (5378)

H. D. Fine Co., et al.—A complaint has been issued charging Herbert D. Fine, 400 Lakeside Ave., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio, with misrepresenting the properties and effectiveness of the Plasti-Kote paints and varnishes he sells. Fine, who trades as H. D. Fine Co., Plasti-Kote Co., and Plastic Coating Co., maintains branch offices at 227 South Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, and 122 East 42nd St., New York. (5379)

Royal Bead Novelty Co.—Two complaints have been issued directed against the deceptive practice of representing and selling
(Continued on next page)

imitation or cultured pearl necklaces of foreign origin as being domestic products.

One complaint (5374) names Louis Detkin and Lillian Detkin, trading as Royal Bead Novelty Co., 34 West 32nd Street, New York, as respondents. The other (5375) is directed against Jack J. Felsenfeld, 15 Maiden Lane, New York.

Worthwhile Hatcheries, 101 West North Ave., Baltimore, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of baby chicks. (5376)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Boncilla Laboratories, Inc.—A stipulation has been approved in which Boncilla Laboratories, Inc., Indianapolis, and its president, John M. Price, agree to cease representing that their cosmetic designated Boncilla Beautifier will smooth out lines, help correct signs of age or imperfections, or give one a clear complexion, or that it is effective in correcting lines, blackheads or blemishes.

DePree Co., Holland, Michigan, stipulated that it will discontinue representing that its vitamin preparation designated "Wheatamin Brand Panto-Caps," the principal ingredient of which is calcium pantothenate, restores the natural color to hair or prevents it from turning gray. The stipulation also was signed by Maurice R. Quick, Grand Rapids, Michigan, advertising agent for the DePree Co., who prepared and disseminated advertisements for Wheatamin Brand Panto-Caps. (Q3294)

Isadore Posner, 111 West 128th Street, New York, selling and distributing cosmetic preparations including one designated "Posner's Hair Coloring," has stipulated to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisement which represents that the preparation is safe for use, or which fails conspicuously to reveal thereon the cautionary statement: "CAUTION: This product contains in-

gredients which may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may cause blindness." The stipulation provides, however, that if the directions for use, whether appearing on the label or labeling, contain an adequate warning of the product's potential danger to health, the advertisement need contain only the statement: "CAUTION: Use only as directed." (4103)

J. Rafelman & Co., Norfolk, Va., stipulated that they will cease disseminating advertisements which fail to disclose conspicuously that certain naval insignia they sell do not comply with the uniform regulations of the United States Navy. (Q3295)

Rema Umbrella Manufacturing Corp., Ridgefield Park, N. J., and its president, Edward Schmidt, has been ordered to discontinue advertising, labeling, invoicing or selling umbrellas composed in whole or in part of rayon without disclosing such fact by use of the word "Rayon." The respondents also agree that when a product is composed partly of rayon and partly of fabrics or materials other than rayon, they will cease failing to disclose, in immediate connection with the word "Rayon," and in equally conspicuous type, each constituent fiber of the product in the order of its predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent. (4101)

Verona Tool Co., 235 Verona Ave., Newark, N. J., engaged in the sale of reconditioned files, stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing that previously used or worn files are new merchandise, by failure adequately to remove from such products the original trade-mark or trade name, and by failure to stamp thereon, in conspicuous and legible terms, a statement that such files are "reconditioned" or "rebuilt." (4102)

FTC COMPLAINT DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Shirbee Hat Co., Inc., formerly engaged in the manufacture and sale of millinery at 42 West 38th St., New York, with price discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act. The respondent corporation has been dissolved and is no longer engaged in business.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 14, 1945

Employer-Employee Relations

Supplement No. 4

New NWLB Wage and Salary Policy

Procedure for Handling Wage Cases

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 9599 outlining the new Wage and Salary Stabilization policy, the National War Labor Board has issued General Order No. 40, which became effective August 18, 1945.

Under the new General Order, employers may:

Make wage and salary increases without obtaining prior approval of the Board, provided such increases will not be used as a basis for seeking price relief, or otherwise resisting justifiable reductions in price ceilings, or increasing costs to the United States in the event a contract with a Federal Procurement Agency is involved. Such increases may be made by voluntary action or through collective bargaining with the duly certified or recognized representative of the employee.

While the provisions of General Order No. 40 are effective August 18, 1945, they do not preclude selection by the employer or the union and the employer of an earlier date as to the effective date of such increase. The Order, however, does not operate as an approval of any wage or salary increase put into effect prior to August 18, 1945, and prior to receipt of an approval required under the Stabilization Law or the regulations issued thereunder.

The Order further provides that increases which do not involve price relief or increased costs may be made regardless of any previous denial or modification of an application for approval by the Board or one of its agencies.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 40

WAGE OR SALARY INCREASES NOT REQUIRING APPROVAL

"Pursuant to the authority granted to the National War Labor Board of Section I of Title IV of Executive Order 9599, dated August 18, 1945, the Board hereby enacts General Order No. 40 as follows:

"Sec. 803.40. (a) Employers may, through collective bargaining with duly certified or recognized representatives of the employees involved, or, if there is no such representative, by voluntary action, make wage or salary increases without the necessity of obtaining approval therefor, upon the condition that such increases will not be used in whole or in part as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings or for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings, or, in the case of products or services being furnished under contract with a Federal procurement agency, will not increase the cost to the United States.

"(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) above shall be effective as of August 18, 1945, but this shall not preclude the selection by the party or parties of any earlier date as the effective date of the wage or salary increase. The provisions of this General Order shall not, however, operate as an approval of any wage or salary increase placed into effect before August 18, 1945, and prior to receipt of any approval required by the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, or the Orders or Regulations issued thereunder.

"(c) Wage or salary increases referred to in paragraph (a) above may be made notwithstanding any previous denial or modification of an application for approval thereof by the National War Labor Board or its agencies (NWLB Release B 2200)."

The instructions of the National War Labor Board to its regional boards, industry commissions and panels for the handling of pending and future cases is quoted below for your information and guidance:

". . . (1) Upon receipt of the new Executive Order (9599) which will be issued to carry out the policies outlined in the President's statement, a general order of the Board will be issued providing in substance that wage or salary increases may be made without the approval of the Board, upon the condition that such increases will not be used, in whole or in part, as the basis for seeking an

"(3) New and pending Forms 10 requiring price relief are to be processed under the provisions of the forthcoming executive order which, as described by the President, 'will carry forward the criteria for passing upon wage increases as originally laid down in Executive Order 9250, and which will also vest in the Board authority to approve or direct increases which are necessary to aid in the effective transition to a peace-time economy.'

"(6) Disputes appeals and appeals in Form 10 cases requiring price relief are to be handled as expeditiously as possible by all Board agencies, with the objective in mind forwarding all appeals to the National Board within the next 30 days, as stated above, the old wage policy is to apply to all cases on appeal which were decided prior to the close of business on August 16, 1945."

Direct all inquiries to the NAB Labor Relations Department.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 14, 1945

Employer-Employee Relations

Supplement No. 5

National War Labor Board Upholds Featherbed Rule at WOV

With industry members dissenting, the National War Labor Board stands by its Second Regional Board in declining to change a "featherbed" rule of American Federation of Labor's Musicians requiring Radio Station WOV in New York to employ at least 12 musicians.

In refusing to order the offending clause out of the parties' contract, the Regional Board's majority declared that nothing in the statutes governing the War Labor Board empowered or equipped it to reevaluate rules which were rooted in collective bargaining. The Board received no roving commission to reform or to innovate, it was said.

Contracts which the parties had over a 10-year span always required employment of a minimum number of musicians. The number once was 16 but was reduced to 12 in 1941. An agreement which expired March 31, 1942, never has been renewed because of the failure to agree over this issue.

Besides looking at the parties' own past contracts, the Regional Board majority noted that this type of requirement has been the practice in the amusement world for many years. Observing that there are many kinds of

"make work" rules, the majority declared that some of these are embodied in legislation and that even unorganized workers are responsible for such practices, perhaps more than the organized.

Together with these comments, the National Board had before it a hearing officer's report that seven musicians easily could be released for other jobs and that the union confessed to having no unemployment problem. Wages for the unnecessary musicians plus the union's two-cent royalty on every record imposed double taxation on the company, he maintained. The company pointed out that under the 15-percent pay increase ordered, its "tax" was being made even steeper.

National Board arguments on the issue are sealed up in its private records. Apparently public members agree with their counterparts on the Regional Board that they shouldn't change any customary practice that got its start in collective bargaining.

(Case No. 111-11795-D. NWLB (RWLB 2), July 13, 1945. Made public September 10, 1945).

Direct all inquiries to NAB Labor Relations Department.

National Association of Broadcasters

1750 N STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 14, 1945 Supplement No. 2

National War Labor Board Upholds Feathered

Rule at WOV

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

The National War Labor Board has upheld the National Association of Broadcasters' (NAB) position in its recent decision regarding the National War Labor Board's (NWL) attempt to force the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) to accept a new contract with the National War Labor Board (NWL).

The NAB has consistently maintained its position that it is not a labor organization and therefore is not subject to the National War Labor Board's jurisdiction. The NAB has also maintained its position that it is not a labor organization and therefore is not subject to the National War Labor Board's jurisdiction. The NAB has also maintained its position that it is not a labor organization and therefore is not subject to the National War Labor Board's jurisdiction.

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National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 14, 1945

SELECTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK

Supplement No. 32

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 115 AMENDED AUGUST 31, 1945

Memorandum No. 115 is summarized as follows:

COVERAGE—The program of occupational classification in general now covers only registrants who are aged 18 through 25.

CLASSES—Class II-B, which formerly covered men engaged in war production, has been merged with Class II-A, to permit the deferment of any draft registrant in the vulnerable age group if:

(1) He is found by the local board to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" and indispensable and irreplaceable to an activity in support of the national health, safety or interest.¹ (Form 42A (Special-Revised) will continue to be used for requests for the deferment of men in this group). Or:

(2) He is found to be either disqualified for military service or qualified only for limited service, and to be "regularly engaged in" an activity supporting the national health, safety, or interest. (Form 42 or Form 42A should be used in asking the deferment of such men.)

CERTIFICATION PLAN—The certification plan previously in effect, whereby an interested Federal agency certified the deferment request of an employer, terminates September 15. If employers wish to continue or renew their requests, they may do so directly with their local boards, but not later than September 15. A Federal

¹"National health, safety or interest" are the guiding words in deciding occupational deferments. Draft boards are told that these words cover:

- (1) the production and services required to maintain our armed forces during the occupation period;
- (2) research, development and manufacturing of weapons or other items necessary to the maintenance of adequate national defense;
- (3) transportation and other activities required for the demobilization of our armed forces;
- (4) activities and services required for an expeditious reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy;
- (5) other activities which the draft board considers essential.

agency interested in any particular activity in which deferment is sought may still file supporting information.

SPECIAL SKILLS AND ACTIVITIES—Local boards will still give special consideration to requests for the deferment of men 18 through 25 who have certain special skills or are engaged in certain special activities, if Form 42A (Special-Revised) is filed for them. This applies to students in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or osteopathy, osteopaths, men with special technical or scientific qualifications who are engaged in national defense projects or who are key personnel in reconversion activities, and any other special cases that may arise.

FATHERS—If all other factors are equal, preference will still be given to fathers in granting deferments.

MERCHANT MARINE—Deferment of registrants aged 18 through 25 in the merchant marine is still governed by Local Board Memorandum No. 115-H.

MEN 26 THROUGH 37—All local board action with regard to men 26 through 37 years of age is suspended, unless they volunteer for service.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—Employees of the Federal Government will be granted deferments on the same basis as other registrants, except that special procedures governing them will still apply.

JOB-JUMPING—Men aged 26 through 37 will no longer be affected by the provision prohibiting change of jobs by a deferred man without draft board permission.

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE BY EMPLOYER—Employers are to report to their local boards when any man for whom deferment has been requested leaves their employ, and when there is any change in the conditions justifying a deferment.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 14, 1945 **SELECTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK** Supplement No. 31

Selective Service Abolished II-B Deferment Classification

National Headquarters of Selective Service abolishes Class II-B, covering registrants deferred because they were "necessary to and regularly engaged in an activity in war production," and directs local boards to transfer all II-B registrants into Class II-A. The latter classification embraces registrants found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest."

Local Board Memorandum 115, as amended August 31, 1945, declares that every registrant who was in Class II-B as of August 31, 1945, will be considered as being in Class II-A "until the expiration of the period of his deferment or until by reason of a change of status his classification is reopened and he is classified anew."

The term "national health, safety or interest" is defined in the memorandum to include:

"(1) the production and services required to maintain the armed forces of the United States during the period of the occupation of enemy territory; (2) research, development and manufacturing of weapons or other items necessary to the maintenance of adequate national defense; (3) transportation and other activities required for the demobilization of our armed forces; (4) activities and services required for an expeditious reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy; and (5) other activities which the local board considers essential on a national or local basis."

Form 42A (Special-Revised) will continue to be used for making requests for occupational deferment of registrants from 18 through 25, except those found to be disqualified for any military service or found to be qualified only for limited service. Form 42 or Form 42A should be used in seeking occupational deferments for those disqualified for service or qualified only for limited service.

The same memorandum also notes that, with certain exceptions, every registrant who has reached his 26th birthday shall be placed in Class IV-A (deferred by rea-

son of age). Local boards are directed to reopen cases of all registrants 26 through 37 who are in Class I-A, I-A-O, except a volunteer, Class IV-E, except as provided in Section 622-41, Class II-A (including registrants transferred from II-B), Class II-C, Class III-D, Class IV-C, or Class IV-F. The section covering transfers to Class IV-A follows:

"622.41 Class IV-A: Man deferred by reason of age.—In Class IV-A shall be placed or retained every registrant who has attained the twenty-sixth anniversary of the day of his birth, other than (1) a registrant who has volunteered for induction into the land or naval forces of the United States and who is eligible for classification into a class available for service under the provisions of Section 624.4; or (2) a registrant who is eligible for classification into Class I-C, Class I-G, Class IV-E, or Class IV-B; or (3) a registrant who, after being classified in Class IV-E, either has been assigned to and has reported for work of national importance under civilian direction, or has been separated from work of national importance under civilian direction and retained in Class IV-E as required by Section 622.51."

In announcing abolition of Class II-B, the memorandum directs local boards to give special consideration to requests for II-A deferments for 18-25 registrants who are (1) medical, dental, veterinary, or osteopathy students; (2) engaged in research, development, or production of weapons or other items required to maintain adequate national defense, provided they cannot be replaced by veterans or other persons; (3) engaged in "key positions" of such importance that their removal "would retard reconversion to such an extent as to prevent the employer from hiring veterans and others, thereby aggravating unemployment conditions;" or (4) in other situations requiring special considerations.

(Local Board Memorandum 115, as amended August 31, 1945.)

Direct all inquiries to the NAB Labor Relations Department.

National Association of Broadcasters

1900 N. STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Organized in 1922. Affiliated Service Organizations in 1924

Bellevue Service Hospital Bellevue and Chestnut Streets

The Bellevue Service Hospital is a large, modern, and comfortable hospital, located in the heart of the city, between Chestnut and Market Streets. It is a non-profit organization, and its purpose is to provide the best possible medical care to the community. The hospital is staffed by a large number of highly qualified and experienced medical professionals, including doctors, nurses, and other healthcare workers. The hospital's facilities are state-of-the-art, and it is equipped with the latest medical technology. The hospital's services are comprehensive, and it provides a wide range of medical care, including general medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and pediatrics. The hospital is also a teaching hospital, and it is affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania. The hospital's location is convenient, and it is easily accessible by public transportation. The hospital's hours of operation are flexible, and it is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The hospital's mission is to provide the best possible medical care to the community, and it is committed to this mission. The hospital's services are provided at a reasonable cost, and it is open to all members of the community. The hospital's location is convenient, and it is easily accessible by public transportation. The hospital's hours of operation are flexible, and it is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The hospital's mission is to provide the best possible medical care to the community, and it is committed to this mission. The hospital's services are provided at a reasonable cost, and it is open to all members of the community.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 7, 1945

SELECTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK

Supplement No. 30

Selective Service Deferments

Employers holding on behalf of station employees draft deferment forms 42A "certified" should contact their local Boards before September 15, 1945, and have issued in lieu thereof draft deferment forms 42A "uncertified." Instructions pertaining to the above were issued to local Draft Boards by Headquarters Selective Service under State Director Advice No. 255-Y.

National Association of Broadcasters

1750 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 7, 1942 SELECTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK Supplement No. 30

Selective Service Determinations

Employers holding on behalf of station employees draft detention forms 42A, "Notice of Draft Detention," should contact their local boards before September 15, 1942, and have issued in their local draft board forms 42A, "Notice of Draft Detention," instructions pertaining to the above were sent to local draft boards by Headquarters, Selective Service under State Director Order No. 33-1.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 7, 1945

Employer-Employee Relations

Supplement No. 2

Court Says Draft Law Supersedes Collective Bargaining Contracts

In an August 30 decision, Judge Matthew Abruzzo of the Federal District Court for New York (Eastern Division) rules that the Selective Service Act supersedes a collective bargaining contract—specifically, that a contract basing work assignments on seniority and ability may not be used to grant a senior employee preference in assignment over a veteran of World War II.

The decision, coming in the case of Abraham Fishgold against Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Corporation, upholds Fishgold's contention that he was improperly passed over when, under the shape-up system prevailing at the yard, senior employees of presumably the same ability were assigned to work.

The ruling, involving CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, appears to overrule an arbitrator's award which held to the contrary. CIO has protested the decision from national headquarters.

In announcing his decision, Judge Abruzzo said, in part:

"There was no ambiguity about the Act that took the veteran into the armed forces. . . . This Act now saves the veteran his pension, his insurance, and his social security. . . . In my opinion, Congress intended to give the veteran all the rights he left when he was

called into service, and the statute passed by Congress supersedes collective bargaining contracts."

CIO's statement, issued by Clinton Golden, chairman of CIO's Veterans' Committee, declares:

"Judge Abruzzo's decision in the Abraham Fishgold case is anti-veteran. In its attempt to place the veteran outside seniority protection for a period of one year, the veteran is exposed to employer discharge as soon as that year is up. It is in the second and succeeding years of the veteran's employment that he most needs seniority protection.

"This decision is impractical for employers, since, if it stands, management will be required to remove from its payrolls all pre-war employees—including World War I veterans—until all veterans of this war are at work. Many of the employees so removed would be the only ones competent to do certain jobs essential to the operation of a plant.

"This decision can mean in many plants wholesale discharge of employees not veterans of this war. This would tend to separate the veteran from the rest of the population and create artificial schisms. A national anti-veteran reaction could result.

"The decision is contrary to the union seniority and industrial relations practices well established through collective bargaining. It will be so unworkable that a better informed court unquestionably will reverse the decision."

Hershey Declares Veterans Must Have Equality of Job Opportunity

In an indirect approach to outright veterans' preference on all jobs, old or new, Draft Director Hershey tells draft boards through the official publication, SELECTIVE SERVICE, that "veterans must have equality of job opportunities."

The G. I. Bill, Hershey says, supplements the Selective Service Act in stressing job preference for veterans, stating as policy that veterans shall have the maximum

job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. That was put into law more than a year ago, Hershey points out, and Congress hasn't seen fit to change it.

Two more of Hershey's observations are worth looking over. They are:

"Succinctly, the law governing the replacement of veterans in civilian economy guarantees to them only such job preference as is needed to preserve the equality

of job opportunity they might have lost because of their service in the armed forces. Paradoxical as it may seem, all job preference given to veterans is given to make job equality for veterans possible."

"The men who went to war saved our homeland, all the jobs, and the lives of those who stayed behind. Congress enacted law to restore, partially, the opportunities for gainful employment which the veterans lost when they went to war. Selective Service has a mandate—a legal and moral obligation—to aid these veterans when they want jobs, old or new. The veterans have not failed us; we shall not fail them."

Hershey's editorial follows in full:

There has been much discussion, which continues, concerning the rights of veterans for job preference on their return to civilian life. Much of this talk ignores the direct mandate of statutory law as well as the Nation's moral obligation to the men who fought and suffered to preserve for all of us the opportunity for gainful occupation under democratic conditions. It proceeds largely from hypotheses that beg both questions.

Succinctly, the law governing the replacement of veterans in civilian economy guarantees to them only such job preference as is needed to preserve the equality of job opportunity they might have lost because of their service in the armed forces. Paradoxical as it may seem, all job preference given to veterans is given to make job equality for veterans possible.

President Truman, in a recent interview, given to a service publication while he was in Germany, put the proposition tersely and clearly when he declared:

"All they (the veterans) want is a square break, and that's what they're going to get."

He added that he foresees "no very serious trouble" for returning veterans who want jobs; that he believes American employers will be cooperative in rehiring them. And he emphasized that the law provides the machinery to force unwilling employers to rehire their veterans as well as to cooperate with those who are eager or willing to do so.

Congress, as the President pointed out, has given by law job preference to veterans—has guaranteed to them that they will not lose job opportunity because they fought to protect the jobs to which they would return. Under the provisions of the law and the operations of our democratic government, only a court of the United States can deny, with finality, to a veteran the right to work on a job he believes belongs to him.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 specifi-

cally provides job preference for veterans. It provides that, if the veteran's military service was satisfactory, and he applied for his former civilian position, Federal or private, within 90 days after release by the military, "such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay." Concerning private employers, these words were added, "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so." And another provision requires that the veteran who has been restored shall not be discharged without cause within one year.

Job preference for veterans is again stipulated and stressed in the G. I. Bill of Rights: "Congress declares as its intent and purpose that . . . policies shall be promulgated and administered so as to provide for them (the veterans) the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment." Congress put that provision into the Nation's law more than a year ago, and has not changed it.

Only Congress can change the law. Aside from the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service to administer the statutory provisions, no legal authority is given by the act to any individual, or any administrative body, to adjudicate the job rights of veterans either directly or indirectly. United States district attorneys have the responsibility to represent veterans if they must go to court to obtain their civilian job rights, and the district courts of the United States are empowered to enforce compliance with the law's provisions.

The Selective Service Act requires that "The Director of Selective Service . . . shall establish a personnel division with adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions or in securing positions" for "those who have satisfactorily completed their service." That division has been established and Selective Service is prepared to aid all veterans in securing "the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment" which Congress intended they should have on return to civilian life. It is functioning through more than 6,400 local boards, their clerical staffs and re-employment committeemen in cooperation with their State headquarters.

The Nation sent her sons to war. The men who went to war saved our homeland, all the jobs, and the lives of those who stayed behind. Congress enacted law to restore, partially, the opportunities for gainful employment which the veterans lost when they went to war. Selective Service has a mandate—a legal and a moral obligation—to aid these veterans when they want jobs, old or new. The veterans have not failed us; we shall not fail them.

Direct all inquiries to NAB Employee-Employer Relations Department.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

September 7, 1945

Employer-Employee Relations

Supplement No. 3

War Labor Board Repeals and Revises General Orders to Free Collective Bargaining on Wages

The War Labor Board repeals seven General Orders—including General Order 31—and revises nine others to conform Board rules and regulations over wages and salaries to the relaxed postwar policy of free collective bargaining within the price structure—no voluntary increases to be used to seek price increases, resist price reductions, or add to government contract costs.

The Board's action knocks out several important controls over wages and salaries. It implements the basic policy embodied in President Truman's Executive Order 9599 and War Labor Board General Order 40.

Repealed are General Orders 1, 1A, 2, 3, 11, 26, and 31.

Most important of these is General Order 31, which imposed controls over intraplant wage movements.

Revised are General Orders 5, 7, 9, 10, 10A, 16, 22, 36, and 37.

General Orders 5 and Title III of 9 are amended so that individual wage rate increases resulting from promotions, reclassifications, merit, and length-of-service increases may be made without regard to requirements of General Order 31. During the war period such individual increases did not require War Labor Board approval if made incident to application of the terms of a wage agreement or an established or approved wage rate schedule, but were subject to General Order 31. Main effect of the revision is to eliminate reference to General Order 31, which has been repealed.

General Order 7 is revised to formalize the release from Board control of increases in minimum wages made pursuant to state minimum wage laws and in excess of the 55 minimum wage standard adopted by the Board—provided such increases are made within the framework of General Order 40. It means that employers may increase the minimum wage of a plant as long as it conforms to requirements of General Order 40, as to price, costs, and union concurrence.

General Order 10 is revised to authorize employers to make bonus payments without Board approval or without following the limitations heretofore imposed by General Order 10, so long as such payments are not used to seek price relief, resist price decreases, or increase government contract costs.

Note: The revised language of General Order 10 does not require concurrence of a union bargaining agent if one exists in the plant, although unless custom or contract provisions allow it, payment without concurrence might conceivably raise a question of compliance with the National Labor Relations Act.

General Order 10A, applying to payment of bonuses to employees leaving to enter the armed services, is similarly revised.

General Order 16 allowed adjustments to equalize the rates paid female workers with those paid male workers for comparable quality and quantity of work without Board approval. It is revised to eliminate Board authority to review and modify such adjustments. Price and cost prohibitions remain.

General Order 22 limited the operation of escalator clauses in labor contracts to the 15 percent general wage increase allowed by the Little Steel Formula. It is revised so that the only barrier to operation of such clauses is that the resulting wage increase may not be used for price relief, to increase government costs, or to resist price reductions.

General Orders 36 and 37 are amended to include Executive Order 9599 in the handling of wage matters in Hawaii.

Except for numerous General Orders delegating wage stabilization authority to other federal agencies, the principal Orders remaining for Board action are No. 4, governing employers of eight or less; No. 6, governing

hiring at rates above or below the established rate for the job; No. 13, governing rate fixing by impartial umpires under labor contracts; and No. 38, governing the establishment and extension of incentive wage and piece-rate plans.

48-HOUR WORKWEEK REVOKED

Formal end of the minimum wartime workweek, or 48-hour week, is declared August 30 by President Truman in a brief order revoking Executive Order 9301, which established the 48-hour week. The revoking order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Revoking Executive Order 9301 of February 9, 1943, Establishing a Minimum Wartime Workweek of Forty-Eight Hours.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes as President of the United States it is ordered that Executive Order 9301 of February 9, 1943, establishing a minimum wartime workweek of forty-eight hours, be, and it is hereby, revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AUGUST 30, 1945.

Broadcast Advertising Bulletin

September 7, 1945

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Vol. XIII, No. 1

1760 N St., N.W. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS Wash. 6, D. C.

Of interest to all broadcasters is a banner-lined story in *Women's Wear Daily*, August 22.

Subheaded under the banner-line, *Radio Usage by Retailers Growing in Stature*, are two lengthy descriptions of methods and results from use of radio by two of the Nation's top-flight department stores. These stories assume an especial significance to broadcasters, coming as they do when the excellent results obtained from the Joske Clinic experiment are gaining attention.

The stories, under their respective subheads, follow:

Bullock Program Rates in Popularity With Top Flight National Shows—Continued by Popular Demand

Los Angeles.—A one-night radio program that has never ended is Bullock's current "Universe on Parade," rated in popularity with many of the top flight national shows and continued through popular demand. The program originated at the time of the inauguration of the United Nations Show more than two and one-half years ago, and was supposed to run only the one night. Response was so great that it was decided to continue it for three more broadcasts and it is still building up more and more listeners each Tuesday evening.

Unique in the retail field, it advertises no merchandise, calls attention to no department, season or event. It utilizes highly trained actors and actresses such as Francis Lederer, John Carradine, Joe E. Brown, June DuPrez, Lillian Gish and others, in addition to a fairly constant staff of equally fine, but less known players. Claude Sweeten and a 17-piece band provide the music and if the occasion calls for it choirs and choruses are added.

Dramatizes News Events

Theme of "Universe on Parade" is the dramatization of some big news event of the week. The subject might be the bombing of Japan, not news, perhaps, but its handling would be—fascinating, dramatic, informative as well as entertaining. For in a story of the bombing of Japan, Bullock's sees the importance of how such a disaster affects the people of Japan. Hence an American news correspondent (presumably) broadcasts "from a ruined Japanese shrine . . . exactly two blocks from the Japanese Imperial Palace!" He interviews typical Japanese people as they emerge from hiding after a severe bombing, skillfully building up a picture for the audience of the thinking and way of life of the Japanese, so important in forming opinions with regard to this race.

Another show along this line broadcast what appeared to be authentic interviews with various Japanese youths from different walks of life as they set out to enter the war for the first time. Here again, the vast difference between the whole fundamental philosophy of life of the Japanese people and that of Americans is graphically portrayed.

Reference to Bullock's comes only at the beginning and the end. Each of the half hour programs starts with "Bullock's, in downtown Los Angeles, one of America's great stores, presents "UNIVERSE ON PARADE!" Sometimes reference is made to the "Friendly store" in closing and to the tradition and strength of the organization. A favorite slogan is "if you really care . . . be sure you get it at Bullock's."

Bullock's takes this show seriously and its final rehearsals are like the dress rehearsal night of a play with every part done over and over, changed, built up, toned down; sound effects perfected and every tiny sequence polished to just the taste of the critics who always include Franklin Archer, publicity director for Bullock's, and O. V. Johnson, of the Dana Jones Agency. Just how many of the ideas and how much of the script emanates from the very alert and fertile brain of Mr. Archer, it is impossible to learn, but his touch is never missing.

Actual returns on this radio show, every Tuesday night over KFI, from 9:30 to 10 o'clock, are practically impossible to check. However, listener value is tremendous, by actual check, according to the Dana Jones Agency, which handles the program. It is regarded by Bullock's in the same light as its institutional advertising, upon which it has always been strong. Even with controls on advertising what they have been these past several years, institutional advertising has kept its share in this store.

Goldblatt Programs Aim to Build Fashion Prestige—Takes Radio More Seriously Now

Chicago.—Goldblatt Bros.' four 15-minute daily radio shows are intended to build up fashions and prestige for Goldblatt's Chicago stores merchandise through a different approach than the current Wieboldt stores fashion radio show. Goldblatt's are using 312 hours of radio time this year over radio station WGN, and as William Futterman, Goldblatt sales promotion director, said, "We've used radio before, but we have never taken it as seriously as we do now."

Organization of promotion of these radio shows is still at an early stage, but Goldblatt's plan to use counter and elevator cards and window displays. They also plan to link window and interior displays with the programs, but it is not known when the plan will materialize as further reorganization may be necessary.

While Wieboldt's radio show concentrates on women's fashions in a weekly half-hour program followed by a fashion show for the studio audience, Goldblatt's devotes its shows to women's fashion merchandise, men's clothing and sportswear and occasionally general items carried in its stores. Goldblatt's tries to reach a general cross-section of potential customers, whereas Wieboldt's concentrates on club and business women.

The four Goldblatt radio programs offer a variety of entertainment with two of the four shows aired from the State street store with customers participating. The radio shows offer hundreds of dollars in prizes and merchandise

to listeners and studio audiences every week, while this plan has no part in Wieboldt's fashion radio show. Each Goldblatt program tells listeners of the following show every day, and their first morning "Record Reveille" program opens and closes with a short singing commercial. Two commercials, one at the opening and one at closing, is followed in each broadcast.

"Meet the People," a stunt show with a master of ceremonies, follows the first 15-minute morning program at 11:45, and is broadcast from Goldblatt's State street store Terrace Room restaurant. The audience participates and cash and merchandise prizes are awarded. The merchandise prizes are tied up with the department selling the item.

At 4:15 p. m., the "Banko," a quiz show, is broadcast from the State street store in a studio capable of holding about 500 people. Four contestants from the studio audience are selected through the use of ticket drawings of those present. Here the contestant may win up to \$16, while listeners who send in questions get \$5 merchandise certificates. This is the newest program of the series.

All four radio programs are aired Monday through Friday.

The "Banko" show is beamed 60 per cent at women and 40 per cent at teen agers.

BOARD TO MEET MILLER TO ASSUME PRESIDENCY

The NAB Board of Directors will hold a regular meeting at the Hotel Statler in Washington on Monday and Tuesday, October 1 and 2. They will then greet Justin Miller as their new President. Although he attended several sessions of the Board meeting held in Washington on August 6 and 7, he took no part in the deliberations.

On the evening of October 2 the board will attend an inaugural dinner honoring President Miller. To this, invitations will be sent next week to all the members of Congress, high government administrative officials, ranking military leaders, the heads of many trade associations, newspapers, and past presidents of NAB. Due to space limitations in the Presidential Room, it was necessary to limit the number of broadcasters to be invited.

The committee in charge has asked each District Director to designate three members from his District, one representing a large, one a medium, and one a small station. Limitations of invitations were likewise placed upon networks and local radio stations.

The toastmaster has not yet been selected, nor has the program been fully completed. In addition to the inaugural address by Justin Miller, retiring President J. Harold Ryan will speak. The entire Board will attend.

"DAYLIGHT SAVING" REPEAL ADVOCATED

On the first day of the reconvening of Congress, nine Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives for the repeal of Daylight Saving Time. Several of the bills would establish the last Sunday of September as the date for return to Standard Time. This date is in line with the NAB recommendation assuming Daylight Saving Time is to be abolished.

One of the resolutions, namely H. R. 3930 introduced by Hon. Ross Rizley (R) Oklahoma, goes beyond mere repeal of the Daylight Saving Clause of the law and would "establish standard time for the continental United States."

The other eight proposals would simply restore standard time practice existing before the War.

All the proposals have been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of which Hon. Clarence F. Lea (D) California, is Chairman.

OWI ALLOCATIONS AND CLEARANCES END SEPTEMBER 15

An announcement from the Office of War Information states that all local allocation and clearing functions of that agency will terminate Sept. 15.

Activities of the 13 OWI district offices will likewise cease on that date. Although OWI officials inform NAB that these offices will be open for approximately 30 days beyond the Sept. 15 operational deadline, this will be only for the purpose of winding up their affairs in final liquidation.

BROADCASTERS ETO TOUR ENDS

The party of broadcasters headed by NAB President-elect Justin Miller which has been touring the European Theater of Operations under the auspices of the War Department, is scheduled to leave Paris today (7) and will arrive at Washington and New York on Saturday evening.

The party included, in addition to President-elect Miller, the following broadcasters: Martin Campbell, WFAA; John E. Fetzer, WKZO; Clair R. McCollough, WGAL; J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, WIOD, WHIO; M. S. Novic, WNYC; William S. Hedges, NBC; Joseph H. Ream, CBS; Mark Woods, ABC; and Robert Sweazey, MBS. Col. Ed Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, Public Relations Division of the War Department, acted as military liaison officer to the group. Also included were Sol Taishoff of "Broadcasting," Abel Green of "Variety," Jack Alicoate of "Radio Daily," and Joe Csida of "Billboard."

NEW SET PRODUCTION AT STANDSTILL

Despite OPA's announced increase of ceiling prices for original equipment tubes and parts, manufacture of household receivers is still at a standstill.

The trade describes the situation as a complete tie-up. Suppliers won't accept original equipment orders for tubes and parts because they are reluctant to take the business at a loss.

An RMA parts committee—OPA meeting is scheduled for mid-September. Whether a deal can be worked out is anybody's guess.

Meanwhile the production of replacement parts and tubes is stimulated because the price schedule here permits the parts-and-tubes makers to make and sell at a profit. Net result of the tangle, however, is that employment by set manufacturing establishments continues to decrease, and consumers are just as far from new sets as before.

KOIN RADIO SCHOOL OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

Portland, Ore.—KOIN President C. W. Myers announces that the success of the three-week 1945 KOIN Institute for the Study of Radio exceeded the fondest expectations of the station's hardworking staff, and that everybody, staff and students, came through smiling with pleasure, tinged with regret that it had to end so soon.

"A most outstanding contribution to the educational development of the Portland schools," was the critical appraisal given the 1944 KOIN Radio Institute for Teachers by Willard B. Spalding, superintendent of public schools. "This was the first time in the nation," said Dr. Spalding, "that such a workshop was conducted by a radio station for its school system."

In the words of one teacher summing up her first day at KOIN's Institute a year ago: "You've jarred me out of my rut. Now, darn you, what are you going to do about it?"

Scholarly, soft-spoken Luke L. Roberts, KOIN director
(Continued on next page)

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Barry T. Rumble, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

of education, had the right answer: a school to teach radio to teachers.

Again this year, the Institute was successful because of a remarkable faculty, the complete cooperation of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, the Portland Public Schools and a hard-working KOIN staff. Result was that the teachers "caught hold" in a big way.

Typical of those attending was Alice Smith, Girls' Polytechnic teacher and president of the Oregon chapter, Association for Education by Radio.

With some 200 other Oregon schoolteachers Alice Smith was exposed to the radio bug during the three-weeks KOIN Institute for the Study of Radio June 11-29.

She found herself sitting as a student before a faculty of 12 of radio's top-drawer specialists brought to Portland from as far away as New York, Chicago, Detroit, Columbus and Hollywood.

But it wasn't all sit-and-listen to lectures. To complete her course for university credits, Alice had to write radio, produce radio, act radio, criticize radio.

Sessions lasted a full day and were divided into lectures, discussion panels, workshop periods and on-the-spot broadcasts. Paying for their own meals was the only expense for Institute-goers. KOIN footed the bill otherwise, and loaned its own staff and equipment.

Alice has no desire to give up teaching for a career behind the microphone—but for going through the Institute she did gain a solid respect for radio as a social force. Equally significant, she acquired the "know how" for rightly utilizing radio in the classroom.

Reaction of teachers was expressed by one of Alice's classmates: "I've been a schoolteacher for 33 years. This is the most inspirational thing that ever happened to me."

FCC ANNOUNCES FM PROCESSING POLICY

The Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday (4) issued a public notice setting forth the policy to be followed for processing FM applications. The notice follows:

Moving toward an expeditious processing of the large number of applications on file for new FM broadcast stations throughout the United States, and to effect procedures for shifting of existing FM stations to be new band of frequencies (92-108 mc.) assigned to this service, the Federal Communications Commission today announced that it was sending letters to present holders of licenses and of construction permits and to pending applicants for new FM stations. The Commission announced that procedures relating to television, and developmental and non-commercial educational FM stations would be announced at an early date.

Three types of letters are being sent to FM licensees, permittees and applicants as follows:

1. *Existing licensees*, 46 in number, are being placed on notice that the Commission proposes to shortly issue to each an authorization for a specific operating assignment in the new band, and that equipment tests shall commence no later than December 1, 1945, and regular program service by January 1, 1946. The Commission recognizes that equipment may not be presently available for operation with the radiated power specified. Accordingly, licensees will be permitted to operate with less power until such time as materials and equipment are obtainable. Moreover, until such time as it appears that receivers for the new band are generally available to the public and owners of existing receivers have had the opportunity to adapt or convert them to the new band, licensees will also be permitted to continue operation on their existing assignment in the old band. However, when receivers and converters are available for the upper frequencies, dual operation will be terminated.

2. *Present holders of outstanding construction permits*, 7 in number, are being asked to file current financial and ownership data. After the receipt of such information, the Commission will issue to each permittee a modification of his construction permit for a specific operating assignment in the new band which will require that equipment tests commence no later than January 1, 1946, and regular program service by February 1, 1946. The Commission recognizes that equipment may not be presently available for operation with the radiated power specified in these modified construction permits. Accordingly, operation will be permitted with less power until such time as materials and equipment are available.

3. *Other applicants*.—Pending applicants for new FM stations—approximately 500 in number—and persons who intend to file applications are asked to file their applications or bring them up to date as soon as possible before October 7, 1945. This will enable the Commission, after October 7, 1945, to make as many grants as would be consistent with the availability of frequencies and other public interest factors. Recognizing the difficulty that applicants may have in submitting complete engineering information by such date, the Commission's procedure contemplates the granting of a substantial number of FM applications conditionally subject to the filing of such data at a later time.

TEXAS RADIO AIDS PAPERS

San Antonio, Texas.—Newspaper strikes which started some time ago in New York and have been spreading southwest reached San Antonio on August 26. Local radio stations aided the press in San Antonio in much the same manner that the stations of other cities came to the rescue of this allied medium of news dissemination. Augmenting an already heavy schedule of news broadcasts, additional programs were put on the air to provide heavier local news. Resumes of special features, comics, and other regular offerings of the suspended publications were aired.

WOWO PINCH-HITS FOR PAPERS

Fort Wayne, Indiana.—Radio again went to bat for strikebound newspaper when V-J Day found this city without newspaper service.

WOWO printed and distributed 35,000 copies of a special public service news bulletin which contained President Truman's statement of victory, other important headlines of the day, and a statement by Mayor Harry W. Baals. A listing of WOWO programs of special interest was also carried.

Distribution was handled by newspaper boys, and airplanes which showered them over the Fort Wayne area. Novelty of the situation created a demand for many hundreds of extra copies.

RADIO FIGHTS TEXAS HURRICANE

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Radio has risen again to an emergency situation, this time catapulted upon the east coast of Texas by a severe tropical hurricane. All stations in the area were on the alert, constantly broadcasting warnings which were furnished by the New Orleans weather bureau.

Broadcasters in Corpus Christi, San Antonio and Houston kept a constant stream of hurricane warnings and weather information reports flowing into the homes of those in the area struck by the tropical disturbance. In Corpus Christi, evacuation of families from the lowlands was directed by radio in a warning from the local disaster and relief committee.

Telephone calls swamped the operators at stations. Anxious residents relied almost completely upon radio for information. Heavy telephone traffic into the stations continued even after the storm, with Texans asking for information about relatives in nearby towns, extent of damage done and where relief materials might be obtained. Property loss was held to a minimum.

SHIP MORE "HOMETOWN MUSIC" SHOWS

More "Music from Your Hometown" programs have been produced for Armed Forces Radio Service during the week ending today.

KOIN—Portland

According to Bill Mears, assistant production manager, KOIN, Portland, the station shipped its second "Music from Your Hometown" show on August 31.

KONO—San Antonio

Letter from Stanley A. Cox, program director, KONO, San Antonio, says that three "Music from Your Hometown" programs were shipped to Armed Forces Radio Service on August 28.

WWJ—Detroit

Dan DeGroot, program manager, WWJ, Detroit, on September 4, air-expressed masters of two "Music from Your Hometown" programs to AFRS. Programs were done by Tony Pastor and his orchestra from Eastwood Gardens. Next two shows planned by Mr. DeGroot will be the orchestra from the Palm Beach Cafe, Detroit.

"RADIO MUST GROW UP," SAYS PAUL PORTER IN OCTOBER AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, writes for the October issue of *American Magazine*, now on sale, in an article entitled "Radio Must Grow Up."

NAB obtained special reprints of the article and one is enclosed with this issue of Reports.

STATION REPORTS ON JAYCEE RADIO WEEK COMING IN

Following publication of the request in last week's Jaycee Radio Week Bulletin for detailed reports of station participation in the observance, August 26 to September 1, the mail has been heavy with material which will provide industry files at NAB headquarters with an impressive record of the success of this undertaking.

Letters outlining station and Jaycee activities, scripts, clippings, texts of speeches, photographs, schedules and titles of programs, all are coming in to fill the permanent file.

It is hoped that every station which participated in Jaycee Radio Week will provide NAB headquarters with this material, which will be of lasting value to the industry. Please address Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations, National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

ARNOUX ADDRESSES RICHMOND JAYCEE

Campbell Arnoux, NAB Director for the 4th District, was the speaker at the meeting of the Richmond Junior Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday (4). The title of his talk, "Radio and the Press—Guardians of Free Speech," was in keeping with the theme of Radio-Jaycee 25th Anniversary Week. A transcription of the talk was made and was broadcast over all Richmond stations during this week. The full text of the talk follows:

This year, 1945, in the midst of world shaking events, two young and vital forces are reaching maturity. It is an unusual privilege for me to salute you young men of the Richmond Junior Board of Trade as the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and American Radio join in observing their twenty-fifth anniversaries. Your alertness in selecting as a theme, "Freedom of Speech," the one subject that is the very foundation of all progress and good government, speaks well for the future of the country, whose affairs will be increasingly in your hands as the years roll by.

It seems especially significant that this happens at a time when the gains of mankind's oldest crusade, the Fight for Freedom, are again being inspected by a world looking ahead to peace.

Freedom of speech is an inherent demand in the laws of nature. In a state of civilization, the only curb on it should be that imposed by a sense of responsibility for what is spoken or written. The American creed is "Say what you please, if it is constructively truthful." In time of war, of course, we must add the precaution of not helping the enemy even with the truth.

The attainment of this high level of freedom has a background of bitter struggle. Heroic sacrifices by great and noble men down through the ages finally found vindication in our American Democracy. Even then this freedom, which is now our priceless heritage, was bitterly contested. It is still contested. *It always will be.* We recognize this, and face it, mindful of the warning voiced by John Philpot Curran in Dublin, back in 1808. Said Mr. Curran: "*Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty.*" That vigilance shall not be relaxed.

The Press has long defended the sacred right of the people to have full knowledge of the affairs of this Government; a Government of, by, and for the people. Continued existence of this sacred right offers a Golden Rule for progress, and better living. To the press goes our warm and heartfelt appreciation.

Now, radio has added the ears of the Nation to the eyes served by the press.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, along with many others, occasionally casts an anxious eye toward radio. Mr. Price left a top-flight executive position with the Associated Press soon after America's entry into the war to assume the tremendous task involved in directing the critical operations of the Censorship office. That it was a labor of love is well known to all broadcasters and editors who, without exception, vindicated Mr. Price's trust in them by maintaining a voluntary censorship. War time and censorship always bring to Freedom of Speech its greatest threat. To the everlasting credit of Censorship under Mr. Price, and to the radio and press and the American people, Free Speech in America is as uninhibited now, after the war, as it was before the war. Freedom of Speech simply took time out and went to war with the rest of the Nation. Now it's back, in glowing health.

There, my friends, you have the answer to the questions of any doubting Thomas as to whether the American system of *Free-Speech-with-Responsibility* works. Isn't it a magnificent answer to dictatorships and gestapos, to government-controlled radio and government-operated press?

(Continued on next page)

Put a man on his honor and you've got something. Put him under constant suspicion and surveillance, and you've certainly got something else again.

You've got something by the tail that you don't want.

I quote from an address by Mr. Price before the Junior Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of a Jaycee Radio Week luncheon in Washington, on August 30. In concluding his address, in which he reviewed the wartime activities of Censorship, Mr. Price made the following very significant statement:

"... I am aware, of course, that all dangers to free speech do not result from wartime restrictions. Many broadcasters are apprehensive that governmental peacetime regulations may go beyond the necessities of physical control. It is fitting and in the tradition of a nation devoted to free speech that the broadcasting industry should speak its convictions on that subject and should not surrender to a complex of inferiority. Nor is there any plainer lesson in the history of free expression than this: Unless a free press does what it can to support freedom of radio, the press itself will in the end find its freedom also in danger. . . ."

The point is well taken. The physical controls of which Mr. Price speaks, as you all know, are at present exercised by the Federal Communications Commission, directed by a chairman and six commissioners who conscientiously endeavor to administer these controls in the spirit outlined by Congress in the Federal Communications Act.

Unfortunately these men are subject to the harrassing influence of many minority groups and individuals, the same as are the many other Governmental departments.

Some of these groups are "conscientious objectors" of a peculiar sort. Their conscience, or whatever motivates them in its absence, directs them to object to everything that doesn't conform strictly to their own tastes and convictions. They are the stuff that dictators are made of. They are intolerant of the desires of others.

They flit around, getting in everybody's hair, chattering like magpies, objecting to everything. If they were ever to assemble in convention for the purpose of selecting a suitable slogan for their convictions, I feel confident I could offer the winning inscription that would be emblazoned upon their coat of arms. It would be: "*I object.*"

The leader of one of these groups is on record as advocating full government control of radio and press. The ugly synonym for this is: Dictatorship.

In line with their resolute policy of objecting to everything, these groups and individuals object strenuously to present-day programming on the radio. The fact that these programs, through careful listen surveys, are indicated as being the types favored by the people, means nothing to them. They hold that the people should be denied the freedom to select. They're positive that one hundred and thirty million people can't know what they want. They need a master mind—one of these good, first-class "*I object*" guys.

Now, you might think that these individuals or groups, are being inconsistent when they call upon the Commission to designate itself, contrary to law, as a sort of deified body, controlling everything pertaining to a radio that the Constitution, the Congress, our President and 130 million people say should be free. Not at all—the objectors want to tell the Commission how to do it.

There is democracy in reverse for you! The few should tell the many!

I think Mr. Price is right. It's time to state in clear-ringing terms that free radio is here to stay, with a free press; that radio and 130 million people, are unswervingly behind President Truman who recently said: "Radio . . . must be maintained as free as the press." That very term, "Free Radio," implies that it must and will continue to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity, *not* as that may be interpreted by a few individuals, or groups, but rather as it is determined by the wishes of the people.

No broadcaster, dependent upon the good will of his audience, has the temerity to attempt to ram down the throat of that audience programs that offend, no matter what his personal tastes may be. Nor does any broad-

caster intend to let anybody else do it. That would be suicidal. Advertisers would abandon the resulting ineffective radio. An instrument and guardian of free speech would dissolve into thin air, to be replaced by a State radio. The broadcasters programs are selected to suit the tastes of thousands, and only those thousands should have the privilege of selecting.

The broadcaster constantly strives to improve this programming, to better suit more listeners; and he'll make a good job of it only if he remains free to continue unhampered. If he does not remain free, then there just as surely will be no free radio. If free radio goes, the free press follows; and Freedom of Speech also will disappear in their wake.

Broadcasters have faith that the people of this nation will never permit any of their elected representatives or administrative officials to impair the right of free speech. that they will resist vigorously any effort on the part of any group to force the government to impose restrictions in the form of official edicts.

I think I may unhesitatingly say that the broadcasters will take the lead in denouncing the subversive, un-American aims of *any individual or group, or foreign influence* that may seek to impose its unwelcome will upon a free radio. Free radio will, we hope, spread into other lands. It *shall not* wither here.

Faith in America and its ways is an American trait, common to all of us. The broadcasters of America join with the Jaycees, the young men of America, in re-affirming this common faith in American traditions. With you, and all true Americans, we pledge ourselves to uphold, against any and all onslaughts, Freedom of Speech and its aides, a free radio and a free press.

Campbell Arnoux
September 4, 1945
Richmond, Virginia.

GILLIN RETAINS WOW

Omaha, Neb.—WOW has been re-leased to its present operators, WOW, Inc., of which John J. Gillin, Jr., NAB 10th District Director, is president.

Re-leasing of WOW terminates a lengthy arbitration in which seven bidders were involved. At one stage, the U. S. Supreme Court ordered a re-bid (NAB REPORTS, vol. 13, p. 247).

The new lease is for a 25-year period.

RADIO COUNCILS ACTIVE

Cessation of hostilities has brought a marked increase in Radio Council activity. Indicative of this is an announcement that the Southern California Broadcasters have approved the formation of a Council, and reports from five cities as follows:

Southern California.—"On August 30th," reports Mr. William B. Ryan, NAB 16th District Director, "the Southern California Broadcasters approved the formation of a Radio Council." A committee to work out details was appointed, with Mr. Ryan as chairman.

For some time, large civic and educational groups have urged this action for this important radio center. Among the interested organizations are the Parent-Teacher Association of 110,000 members, Occidental College, and the Los Angeles Board of Education. The PTA has recently released 20,000 *Guides to Listening* distributed through schools and libraries in greater Los Angeles.

Rockford.—For the past 9 months, the Rockford Radio Council has conducted a weekly series of broadcasts in which various civic groups have participated. Florence Lovejoy Shugars, former AWD District Chairman, is Director of the Radio Council.

Wichita.—Out of wartime hibernation comes the Wichita Radio Council directed by Dr. Forest Whan, Wichita University, and well-known radio research man. Dr. Whan advises that a well-rounded program of activity

(Continued on next page)

is being lined up for 1945-1946, inaugurated by a dinner hosted by Wichita broadcasters.

Kalamazoo.—Dr. Raymond Hightower of Kalamazoo College is newly elected President of the Kalamazoo Radio Council. Dr. W. F. Dunbar, Program Manager, WKZO, has served as organizing chairman.

Greater Cleveland.—The new President of the Radio Council of Greater Cleveland, one of the oldest Councils, is Mrs. George V. Goodbold. Mrs. Henry Christian, retiring President, will serve as Public Relations Chairman. The Council Board entertained the executives of the Ohio State Radio Workshop during the Cleveland session.

Omaha.—“A state-wide survey of equipment and of utilization of radio in all Nebraska schools has been undertaken by the Omaha Radio Council,” Mrs. W. F. Ottmann, President, announces.

NAB soon will have lists of all Council officers and chairmen so that broadcasters interested in specific subjects may contact them direct.

WPTF COMMENTATOR BACK FROM PACIFIC

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 4.—WPTF Commentator W. E. Debnam, has returned from an extensive tour of the South Pacific where he interviewed fighting men of the Carolinas and Virginias, bringing home by transcription their voices and news of their overseas activities.

Sent overseas in May, Mr. Debnam covered a circuit of thousands of miles, with visits to the Philippines, Guam, Saipan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. He participated in the landing operations at Balikpapan and in a paratroop assault on a Jap airfield in northern Luzon, for which he was cited “for bravery and courage” by Gen. Walter Kruger.

Throughout the tour, Debnam was transported in Army planes and wore an official radio correspondent's uniform.

Debnam's transcribed interviews were scheduled daily over WPTF for many weeks.

NBC AWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS

Chicago, Ill.—Two outstanding Institute students of the fourth annual NBC-Northwestern Summer Radio Institute found their efforts well worthwhile when they were presented with scholarships at a dinner party on Aug. 23 for students, faculty and the press.

The winners were 29-year-old Helen Jane Barr of Cleveland, Ohio, and John Leslie Blake, 26, of Milwaukee, Wis. Judith Waller, public service director of the NBC Central Division and co-director of the Institute, presented the scholarships.

Miss Barr holds a B.A. and an M.A. and was a speech major at the University of Michigan. She is currently teaching at the Harbor High School at Ashtabula, Ohio. Blake has a B.S. in speech from Milwaukee Teachers College and was formerly associated with Station WSAU, Wausau, Wis., as announcer and assistant program director and Station WTMJ, Milwaukee, as an announcer.

WBIG DONATES AD SPACE TO TREASURY

Radio Station WBIG, Greensboro, N. C., has contributed three half-pages in *Broadcasting Magazine* to the War Finance Division, Treasury Department.

According to Executive Vice President Edney Ridge, the second half-page will run September 10; the third on September 24. First half-page was published August 27.

PORTER ON “POST-WAR RADIO HORIZONS”

Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was the guest speaker on the CBS

Symphony Program last Sunday (2). The full text of his radio talk follows:

“This is really a privileged platform for anyone who has a message. Those of you who are devotees of the great music which the Columbia Broadcasting System makes available to millions of listeners on Sunday afternoons are citizens of demonstrated discrimination. Anyone in a position of public responsibility should welcome the opportunity to claim your attention. I must confess, however, I speak to you with a sense of fear and trepidation. I am convinced that you could as readily detect a false note in the remarks of an intermission orator as you could in a distorted interpretation of the eternal symphonies which are presented to us each Sunday afternoon over these facilities. I am convinced, therefore, that I am talking to individuals who place a high premium on integrity. And I want to discuss briefly a problem concerning which you, an articulate and cultivated group, have an especial responsibility.

During the summer recess, this network has continued the presentation of this great music. Here is proof of the finest in our democratic system of broadcasting. I do not know the audience rating of this particular program, nor do I care. I do know that there are many Americans who schedule their Sunday afternoons with this program in mind. And perhaps there are other times when you search in vain over your dial for that which will satisfy your particular tastes. I know that this is so because as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission I have heard from some of you. You have expressed the desire or the hope that your radio bill of fare was the exclusive problem of your government. This is not so, nor should it be. I would not want the Commission of which I happen at the moment to be a member prescribing any specific programs or pontificating on what particular things the American public should hear. While I am quite certain that the present Commission could, if it had the legal authority, develop a plan which would be superb, I shudder, as a listener, over the job which my successors might do.

Therefore, I want to put to you a simple inquiry. How many of you who constitute the Sunday afternoon audience of this particular program have ever taken the trouble to make known the fact that you appreciate the opportunity to hear this grand music? I am not suggesting that, in humble abnegation, you should timidly make known your gratitude. The channels of the ether by which these programs reach you are yours. They don't belong to the network, the stations, or the FCC. They belong to you. What I am saying is that you should make known what you want and those who are the licensees and have custody of public franchises of the ether will be responsive to your desires. I do not want to be in the position of violating the hospitality of those who have invited me to give the artists a rest, but I think the management of our broadcasting systems will agree that by and large the public receives over the air not necessarily what it wants but what it doesn't complain about. To put it another way, if you like this symphony program, don't write your Congressman, or the FCC, but tell your local station and the network and the sponsor and if there is a program you don't like, do likewise.

The American system of broadcasting is a democratic system. And a democratic system presupposes certain free choices. Our licensing procedure doesn't provide for a quadrennial election. There is no method by which you can enforce a change like you do in government. But you can, if you take the trouble, give voice to confidence or disapproval of what you like or don't like.

Stations always get a renewal of their franchises unless somebody complains about them with great vigor and then they usually get it anyway. It is the theory of the American system that the people are the arbiters and final judges. I doubt whether, as far as our radio services are concerned, that this has worked in practice. When, as has been the case recently, the Commission has made inquiry about the overall performance of a particular station, we have been charged with attempting to usurp power which belongs to the listeners. I wonder just how effectively

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listeners have exercised this power which your station owners claim you have. I suspect that indifference has characterized the attitude of most listeners, many of whom may feel they have legitimate grounds for complaint.

We at the Commission want to encourage various groups and individuals to express their views about the services which you receive through your radio. The democratic way is to stimulate such discussion, including both criticism and approbation. I personally feel that the broadcasting system of this country has a great record of achievement during the war and before. Of course there are imperfections. We would all be suspicious of perfection in a democratic society even if we could recognize it. I think that one of the things we have been fighting for is the right of criticism—criticism of your government, our broadcasting system, the taxi cabs, the corner grocer and the top sergeant. My principal concern is whether this freedom to criticize has been effectively exercised in radio. It will be a healthy thing for this to be done.

During the past two Sundays you have heard how science has reached new frontiers. A system of frequency modulation broadcasting is about to get underway. I share the views of those who predict a nationwide system of television in development of which this network has pioneered and made important contributions. The tremendous skills and resources of this great country have advanced in the science of electronics many generations during the war. Now that victory is in our hands, technology offers a tremendous challenge. The engineers have shown us how to do many new things in all fields and communications and broadcasting are in the forefront of these developments.

The important question, to my mind, is whether we can match the ingenuity of the scientists and explore and develop new techniques which will make effective use of that which they have created. In short, can our social sciences, our political systems and the art of human relationships keep pace with the new technology, television, FM, and, yes, the atomic bomb—which have made that question supreme in our time."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, September 10th. They are subject to change.

Monday, September 10

NEW—Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Indiana—Construction permit. 1490 kc., 100 watt, unlimited.

Wednesday, September 12

NEW—O. E. Richardson, R. W. Widdel, and S. G. Strasburg, d/b as the Voice of Marion, Marion, Indiana—Construction permit. 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, September 13

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—C. M. Zinn & G. Leslie Golliday, d/b as Martinsburg Broadcasting Company, Martinsburg, West Virginia—Construction permit. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Richard Field Lewis, Jr., & Grant Pollock, a partnership, d/b as Berkeley Broadcasting Company, Martinsburg, West Virginia—Construction permit. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KBST—The Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Co., Big Spring, Texas.—Granted construction permit to increase power from 100 to 250 watts and make changes in transmitting equipment. (B3-P-3880)

WCAR—Pontiac Broadcasting Co., Pontiac, Mich.—Granted special service authorization to operate with power of 250 watts from 7 a. m. EST, to local sunrise, for the period ending April 1, 1946. Station is licensed to operate daytime only with 1 KW on 1130 kc.

WBT—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.—Granted construction permit (Chairman Porter not participating, Commissioner Durr voting "no"), to install directional antenna for night use, and modified action of August 21, 1945, approving transfer of ownership of WBT from Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., to Southwestern Broadcasting Co., upon condition that transferee will forthwith take steps to construct a directional antenna which will afford appropriate protection to station KFAB. In order that the installation of such an antenna may proceed without delay, the Commission grants application B3-P-3699 authorizing construction of a three element directional array. This directional array can, with minor adjustments, either protect KFAB, operating with 10 KW as at present, or with 50 KW as proposed in KFAB's application B4-P-1736. No action can be taken on this latter application, however, until after October 8, 1945, when the 60-day period expires which was provided in Commission's statement of August 7, 1945, for the filing of new applications.

Sarkes Tarzian, Bloomington, Ind.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station to operate on frequencies that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; emission: A0 and A3; transmitter: composite; power: 500 watts; to operate in accordance with Secs. 4.151 to 4.157 inclusive and to conduct such other related experimental operations as the Commission may require through its Engineering Dept. particularly with respect to determination of receiver characteristics as related to the proposed operation and the coordination of experimentation with other stations and experimental operations in the field. (B4-PEX-71)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WSRR—Stephen R. Rintoul (assignor), The Eastern Conn. Broadcasting Co. (assignee), Stamford, Conn.—Designated for hearing application for consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WSRR from Stephen R. Rintoul to The Western Connecticut Broadcasting Co. (Commissioners Jett and Wills voting for grant).

DOCKET CASES

The Commission announces its Opinion and Order closing the proceedings in the matter of a complaint filed by Senator John H. Overton charging that E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber, and H. G. Wall, doing business as Stephens Broadcasting Company, licensees of Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, La., had refused to make available to him any time between the hours of 6:00 and 10:00 p. m., for political broadcasts during his campaign for renomination as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Louisiana at the primary election held on September 12, 1944. The complaint charged that E. A. Stephens, one of Senator Overton's opponents in the primary election, had been allowed ample and well-placed time for broadcasts in support of his candidacy. (Docket No. 6740; B-212)

A hearing was held in this matter, after a preliminary investigation of the station's program logs, for the purpose of determining whether Station WDSU had violated the provisions of
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Section 315 of the Communications Act which provides that equal opportunities shall be afforded qualified candidates in the use of broadcasting stations.

In its Conclusions of Law, the Commission does not feel that the ends of justice or the enforcement of its statutory responsibilities "require the elimination of an established service because of a single episode in which the licensee exercised questionable judgment in the operations of his station. However, in closing the proceedings, the Commission placed the licensees of Station WDSU on notice "that the facts disclosed in this record are subject to further review upon consideration of the station's overall operation when application is made for renewal of license."

The Commission's Conclusions of Law read:

1. Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, provides:

"If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station, and the Commission shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: PROVIDED, That such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this section. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate."

The Act is thus quite explicit in requiring that, once a licensee has permitted his station to be used by a candidate for public office, he must afford "equal opportunities" to all other candidates for the same office. While neither the Act itself nor the Commission's Rules and Regulations define the term "equal opportunities", it is amply clear both from the statutory language and legislative history of section 315 (see H. Rep. No. 1886 on H. R. 9971, 69th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 18) that the meaning of this term is not to be arrived at by the application of narrow, legalistic notions. The obligation imposed upon a licensee by this provision is not discharged merely by offering the same amount of time to each candidate. Quantity alone is not the sole determining factor, for it is a matter of common knowledge that the size of a station's potential audience, an important consideration in political broadcasts, is much larger during the early evening hours than in other portions of the broadcast day. Fifteen minutes during this choice listening period is much to be preferred to quarter-hour segments early in the afternoon or late at night. This is borne out by rate schedules adopted by station WDSU—which are in line with those of other stations—prescribing their highest rates for quarter hour periods between 6:00 and 10:00 or 10:30 p. m. Consequently, since Stephens was being allowed to broadcast during the choice period between 7:45 and 8:00 p. m., it cannot be said, and respondents do not seriously so contend, that their offer to make available to Senator Overton time after 10:35 p. m. represents a satisfactory fulfillment of the statutory requirement to afford him "equal opportunities."

2. Nor can it be said that the belated offer to grant time to Senator Overton during these select hours on *Saturday* evenings was "equal" to the time afforded candidate Stephens on *Thursday* evenings. Notwithstanding respondents' contrary contentions, the record indicates that political broadcasts on Saturday nights are generally conceded to be less effective than those on week nights. One has merely to compare the number of persons on the streets and in various public places such as theatres, restaurants and night clubs on Saturday nights with the number at similar places on week nights to realize that a station's potential listening audience, especially for serious political speeches as distinguished from dance music and similar programs, is likely to be less at such time than on week nights. In this connection it is significant that candidate Stephens saw fit to make only one Saturday night broadcast during the campaign—and that on the last Saturday before the election.

3. In an attempt to justify the station's refusal to afford time to Senator Overton between 6:00 and 10:00 p. m. on week days, Weber testified that it was the established policy of WDSU not to cancel any regularly scheduled commercial program in order to clear time for political broadcasts and that such broadcasts are restricted to periods of sustaining time only. This statement of policy reflects such a complete failure on the part of respondents to appreciate their obligations as station licensees (to operate in the public interest) as to require severe censure of such policy. Under the Communications Act of 1934 and the Commission's Rules and Regulations, a station licensee has both the right and

the duty to cancel such previously scheduled programs as may be necessary in order to clear time for broadcasts of programs in the public interest. And the mandate of section 315 is both positive and explicit: "He shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station * * *." It is impossible to reconcile respondent's policy with this statutory requirement.

4. Stephens, as majority owner of the licensee company, and as a candidate for public office, was under a peculiar obligation to make certain that the operations of this station did not afford the opportunity for his opponents to complain that the public facility over which he had control was being used for personal political advantage. A station operator more sensitive to the requirements of the statute and the traditional practices in the broadcasting industry would have been more scrupulous in this respect. Station WDSU was not licensed by this Commission for the personal benefit of the licensee, but is required by the terms of its license and the regulations governing its operation to perform a service to the public. Had the record been clear that Stephens as a licensee of this Commission wilfully and deliberately used this privileged position to discriminate against his political opponents such an offense would warrant revocation proceedings. It appears, however, that Stephens, who was not the active manager of the facility, was perhaps more guilty of a lack of understanding of his obligations and responsibilities as a licensee than any wilful intent to utilize his broadcasting facilities unlawfully.

5. In view of the foregoing, the Commission does not believe that the ends of justice or the enforcement of its statutory responsibilities require the elimination of an established service because of a single episode in which the licensee exercised questionable judgment in the operations of his station. It would appear that the only sanction which the Commission could apply would be after appropriate further proceedings to revoke the station's license and thus destroy a service which the Commission has heretofore found meets the standards of public interest.

6. Upon consideration of the entire record and the attendant circumstances in the instant case, the Commission therefore concludes that no further action need be taken at this time and that the instant proceeding should be dismissed. This proceeding should serve, however, to remind the licensee that the facility in which he has an interest is not an instrumentality to be used for his personal political advancement. Broadcasters have a particular obligation to avoid discrimination in political contests and broadcasters generally are conscious of this responsibility.

7. In view of the foregoing, the proceedings in this cause are hereby closed, with notice that the facts disclosed in this record are subject to further review upon consideration of the station's overall operation when application is made for renewal of license.

The Commission also announces its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions (B-213) in the matters of (1) the applications of KOMA, Inc., for construction permit to operate Station KOMA, Oklahoma City, Okla., on 690 kilocycles (the channel now assigned to Station KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans.), with 500 watts power at night and 5 kilowatts power during the day, using its present equipment (KOMA now operates on 1520 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts power day and night, with a non-directional antenna), and for renewal of its license to operate on the frequency 1520 kilocycles as presently assigned, and (2) application of Hugh J. Powell, licensee of Station KGGF, Coffeyville, Kans., for construction permit to move its transmitter to a new site, to install a directional antenna and to operate with 1 kilowatt power both day and night on 690 kilocycles (KGGF now operates on 690 kilocycles with 500 watts night and 1 kilowatt-LS), and for renewal of license to operate on 690 kilocycles as presently assigned. (Dockets 5948, 6570, 5949 and 6560 respectively)

The Commission concluded that the application of KOMA for a construction permit to operate on 690 kilocycles with 500 watts power at night and 5 kilowatts during the day, using its present non-directional antenna, should be denied, but without prejudice to the filing by KOMA of another application within 12 months, if KOMA should desire to do so. Because of the serious interference which KOMA's present operation (1520 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts power both day and night, using a non-directional antenna) causes to Station TGW at Guatemala City and to Station WKBW at Buffalo, New York, the Commission concluded it cannot authorize continued operation of KOMA with a nighttime power of 5 kilowatts, employing a directional antenna, and, accordingly, stated it would issue KOMA a six-month temporary authorization to continue operation on 1520 kilocycles with 5 kilo-

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watts day and 500 watts night, employing a non-directional antenna. This temporary solution to the interference problem will eliminate interference to Station TGW at Guatemala and will substantially reduce, but not entirely eliminate, interference to Station WKBW at Buffalo. It will afford KOMA an opportunity to file an application looking toward the permanent solution of the interference problem. The record indicates that the proper use of the frequency 1520 requires the use of a directional antenna which will protect Station TGW in Guatemala and Station WKBW in Buffalo.

The Commission's statements of policy of January 25, 1945 and August 7, 1945, prevent action until after October 7, 1945, on the application of KGGF for construction of the type contemplated. However, the Commission concluded that, since the applicant is proceeding with appropriate steps looking toward the correction of the interference, a regular license renewal should be granted for the period ending November 1, 1946.

KOMA's Application for Construction Permit on 690 Kilocycles

1. Weighing the considerations which militate for and against a grant of the KOMA application for a construction permit on 690 kilocycles we find that on the one hand a grant of the application would result in additional daytime service to approximately 1,035,081 persons who already receive service from some 25 other stations, many of them having service from 8 different stations. On the other hand, a grant of the application would result in: (a) A loss to KOMA of nighttime service to 82,637 people, all of whom receive primary service from at least one other station; (b) a signal strength of only 16 mv/m over the business district of Oklahoma City whereas the Commission's Standards of Good Engineering Practice recommend at least 25 mv/m; (c) interference to the service of station CBF, operating as a class 1-A station at Montreal, Canada, well within the Canadian border, east of North Dakota, in violation of the provisions of NARBA (the increase in the interference to Station CMQ, Havana, Cuba, and Station XEN in Mexico is too small to be significant); (d) A substantial reduction in KGGF's daytime service, and (e) the weakening of KGGF's nighttime signal in the area it now serves although its interference free nighttime service area would be somewhat increased. Moreover, a grant to KOMA on 690 kilocycles would block a possible improvement by KGGF in its use of that frequency which would result in a substantial gain to KGGF in both nighttime and daytime service, and the elimination of interference to Station KFEQ at St. Joseph, Missouri and to Station CBF at Montreal, Canada. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that KOMA's application for a construction permit to operate on 690 kilocycles with 500 watts power at night and 5 kilowatts power during the day, using its present non-directional antenna should be denied.

2. Unless otherwise provided in the Commission's order the effect of denying KOMA's application would be under regulation 1,369 to prevent the consideration of another application from KOMA to serve a whole or part of this area until after the lapse of 12 months from the effective date of our order. Upon consideration of special circumstances in this case, which are described below, the Commission has concluded that its order should not have such an effect and, accordingly, is denying KOMA's application without prejudice to the filing of another application within 12 months, if KOMA should desire to do so.

3. The special circumstances, which have persuaded the Commission to make the denial without prejudice to the filing of another application, are these—prior to the war KOMA was applying for a construction permit on 690 kilocycles with 50 kilowatts power during the day and 25 kilowatts power during the night, using a directional antenna both day and night. It was December 29, 1941, after the United States entered the war, that KOMA amended its application to reduce its operating power to 10 kilowatts day and night. After the Commission issued its Memorandum Opinions restricting the use of critical materials for the construction of broadcast facilities or for changes in existing facilities KOMA again amended its application so as to request the use on 690 kilocycles of its present 5 kilowatt transmitter and its present non-directional antenna, employing 5 kilowatts power during the day and 500 watts during the night. Obviously then the proposal by KOMA, which is involved in this proceeding, is simply a wartime expedient and does not represent KOMA's best plan for the use of the frequency 690 kilocycles. As a matter of fact, KOMA contended at the hearing that its request

to operate with 5 kilowatts day and 500 watts night did not constitute an amendment to its application requesting 10 kilowatts power, unlimited time with the directional antenna. It offered to submit proofs regarding both operations. The presiding officer at the hearing correctly ruled that KOMA's proof should be restricted to its application as last amended. This ruling was consistent with the Commission's order of February 16, 1944, which granted KOMA's petition to amend its 10 kilowatt application and was required by rule 1.368, which prevents an applicant from simultaneously prosecuting two applications for a particular broadcast facility. Nevertheless, now that the war is over and restrictions on the use of critical materials have been removed, the Commission does not believe that because KOMA unsuccessfully prosecuted an application which was designed as a wartime expedient, that it should prohibit it for 12 months from presenting to the Commission an application not tailored to wartime restrictions and proposing a permanent plan for the operation of Station KOMA either on its presently assigned frequency of 1520 kilocycles or on some other frequency. An opportunity to do this is afforded by the Commission's statements of policy dated January 25, 1945, and August 7, 1945, which provide that when restrictions on the use of critical materials are lifted the Commission will provide a period of 60 days for the filing of new applications prior to taking any action on cases retained in the pending file during the period when the ban on construction was in effect. This 60-day period started on August 7, 1945, and will not expire until October 7, 1945.

KGGF's Application for Construction Permit on 690 Kilocycles

4. A grant of KGGF's application for a construction permit on 690 kilocycles would result in a gain during the daytime of 125,558 potential listeners, all of whom receive service from a number of other stations. At nighttime KGGF would gain 33,266 potential listeners, all of whom presently receive primary service from one or two other stations. Interference now caused by KGGF to Station KFEQ, St. Joseph, Missouri would be substantially reduced with the result that KFEQ would gain 3,222 square miles of service area containing a population of 49,442. The proposed operation of KGGF would also eliminate objectionable interference to Station CBF at Montreal, Canada in violation of NARBA.

5. Under the Commission's statements of policy of January 25, 1945, and August 7, 1945, construction of the type contemplated by KGGF's application cannot be authorized until after October 7, 1945, when the 60-day period provided for the filing and processing of new applications expires.

KGGF's Application for Renewal

6. KGGF has presented a proposal which would permit the correction of the interference now caused to Station KFEQ at St. Joseph, Missouri and Station CBF at Montreal, Canada. Even though the Commission's statement of policy prevents action on this proposal at this time the Commission has concluded that, since the applicant is proceeding with appropriate steps looking toward the correction of the interference, a regular license renewal should be granted for the period ending November 1, 1946.

KOMA's Renewal Application

7. In view of the serious interference which KOMA's present operation (1520 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts power both day and night, employing a non-directional antenna) causes to Station TGW at Guatemala City and to Station WKBW at Buffalo, New York, the Commission has concluded that it cannot authorize continued operation of KOMA with a nighttime power of 5 kilowatts, employing a directional antenna. Accordingly, the Commission will issue KOMA a six-month temporary authorization to continue operation on 1520 kilocycles with 5 kilowatts day and 500 watts night, employing a non-directional antenna. This will eliminate interference to Station TGW at Guatemala and will substantially reduce, but not entirely eliminate, interference to Station WKBW at Buffalo. This, of course, is to be regarded only as a temporary solution to the interference problem but it will afford KOMA an opportunity to file an application looking toward the permanent solution of the interference problem. As pointed out above, the record indicates that the proper use of the frequency 1520 requires the use of a directional antenna which will protect Station TGW in Guatemala and Station WKBW in New York.

LICENSE RENEWALS

- WINK—Fort Meyers Broadcasting Co., Fort Meyers, Fla.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.
- WHAM—Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary for the period ending May 1, 1948.
- KRE—Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley, Calif.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.
- WKPT—Kingsport Broadcasting Co., Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.
- KGKL—KGKL, Inc., San Angelo, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.
- WRRN—Neid & Stevens, Warren, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

- WJLS—Joe L. Smith, Jr., Beckley, W. Va.—Construction permit to increase power from 100 watts night, 250 watts daytime to 500 watts night, 1 KW daytime; install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

930 Kilocycles

- KSEI—Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho.—Construction permit to increase power from 250 watts night, 1 KW daytime, to 1 KW day and night; install directional antenna for night use and move transmitter; AMENDED: to change requested power to 5 KW, day and night, employing directional antenna night and install new transmitter.

1030 Kilocycles

- WBZA—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1340 Kilocycles

- NEW—Herbert Herff, Memphis, Tenn. (P. O. 295 Union Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1400 Kilocycles

- KTNM—Hoyt Houck, Robert D. Houck, Walter G. Russell and Lonnie J. Preston, d/b as Tucumcari Broadcasting Co., Tucumcari, N. Mex.—Modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited.
- NEW—J. E. Richmond, Percy M. Whiteside, Homer W. Wood, Charles A. Whitmore and Morley M. Maddox, d/b as Tulare-Kings Counties Radio Associates, S. W. of Visalia, Calif. (P. O. Box 511, Visalia, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1460 Kilocycles

- NEW—Albany Broadcasting Co., Inc., Albany, New York (P. O. Cor. Lodge & Howard Sts.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1460 kc., power of 500 watts night, 1 KW daytime, and unlimited hours of operation—facilities of WOKO.

FM APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Daily Telegraph Printing Co., Bluefield, W. Va. (P. O. 623 Commerce St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 32,620 square miles.

- NEW—Buckeye Broadcasting Co., Cincinnati, Ohio (P. O. 140 W. Ninth St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 99.5 mc., with coverage of 18,100 square miles.
- NEW—William Avera Wynne, Rocky Mount, N. Car. (P. O. Box 752)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 99.1 mc., with coverage of 8,610 square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- WGYN—Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Charles E. Merrill and Muzak Corporation to Charles E. Merrill, Muzak Corporation and Radio Sales Corporation.
- NEW—The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, New York, N. Y. (P. O. Broadway & 116th St.)—Construction permit for a new noncommercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 91.7 mc., power of 10 KW, and special emission for FM.
- W2XRY—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PEX-72) which authorized construction of a new developmental broadcast station.
- WNBX—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Dixon, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PIB-61) which authorized construction of a new international broadcast station.
- WJRA—WJR, The Goodwill Station, area of Detroit, Mich.—Modification of relay broadcast station license to change corporate name to WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Hollywood Athletic Co., 211 East Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., selling and distributing athletic and sporting goods, including banners, pennants, flags, emblems, insignia and similar articles customarily used by students of schools, colleges and universities, is charged in a complaint issued with misrepresentation and the use of deceptive acts and practices in commerce. (5373)

Marvel Equipment Manufacturers, Inc., Freeport Illinois, with offices at 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, selling and distributing machinery and industrial equipment, including railway switch heaters, intended to keep switches free from snow and ice, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5372)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulation:

Rosenberg Umbrella Company, 25 West Thirtieth Street, New York, entered into a stipulation to discontinue failing to disclose that the frames of certain umbrellas they sell are reconditioned and that the covers contain rayon. (4100)

Table of Contents

January — August

	Page
ALLOCATIONS	
Arguments Under Way	86
Developments	39
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Panel 4 Memo—Brief on Allocations	235
Panel 4, RTPB, Heard in Oral Argument	246
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4
A. F. OF M.	
Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Court Restricts AFM	352
Decision and Order of NLRB	133
KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
John L. Lewis Following in Petrillo's Footsteps	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Rebukes Petrillo	133
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Petrillo After Television	85
Petrillo and Congress	85
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84
Petrillo Bans Interlochen	49
Petrillo to Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Interlochen	50
BROADCAST ADVERTISING	
Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning—By Paul Hollister	85
Broadcast Advertising Bulletin Planned	380
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Sales Managers Resolutions	84
See Public Service Era Coming	237
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT	
District Meetings Report	83
New Peak Reached in District 1	93
DEFENSE	
Anniversary War Bond Auction	237
Baking Industry Backs 7th War Loan	166
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
Broadcastings War Record	187
Censorship Relaxed	186
Complete Flint Let's Go to Town Show	316
Discussion of G.I. Bill of Rights Gets Results	374
Dollar Value 7th War Loan Support by Stations, Networks, Advertisers	293
Enemy Still Listens	146
"Even 'Damned Yankees' Applauded WOAI Global Show"	273
Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261
Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250
Fun in Fairmont Sells Bonds	305
Global Show Cheers Fighters on Okinawa	197
Hears Miami Global Show in Germany	237
Hears Quincy Global Show in Far East	216
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40
Industry Takes on Second Job for Overseas Military Personnel	313
International Broadcast for "Canada Day in Rochester"	260
KOIL Lists Bond Buyers	286
KROW, KLX, KWBR Show Heard	294

	Page
"Let's Go to Town" Global Shows Produced	42, 52, 58, 86, 95
	108, 115, 125
"Let's Go To Town" Programs Thrill Our Fighters	146, 175
"Let's Go to Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	96
"Let's Go to Town" Shows Draw Praise	137, 158
	165
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24
"Let's Go To Town" Shows on the Up	382
Like WHOM Global Show	227
Mason Hears from Global Show	358
More "Hometown Music" Shipped AFRS	381
"Music from Your Hometown"	372
NAB Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107
Radio Averts False Armistice Recurrence	177
Radio on V-E Day	185
Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351
Resume Campaign for Global Shows	292
Rochester Produces 3rd Global Show	227
San Bernardino Boy Hears Show in Foxhole	197
Seventh War Loan	158
Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New High	95
Soldier Takes Over KTSM for Day	219
Southeastern Stations Praised	167
Task Force Commanders	58, 86
"Telling the World" Report No. 1	205
"Telling the World" Report No. 2	217
"Telling the World" Report No. 3	225
"Telling the World" Report No. 4	233
"Telling the World" Report No. 5	241
"Telling the World" Report No. 6	257
"Telling the World" Final Report	293
"This Is Berlin" Again on Air	286
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24
V-Day, Ryan Issues Statement	363
Vast Need for "Hometown" Programs	372
Veterans Over 40 Eligible for Discharge	219
Victory Loan Announced	367
Wallis Ships Global Show	286
War Department Asks Your Help	260
War Effort Report	122
Wounded Want Commercials	198
ENGINEERING	
ABSIE Engineering Group Formed	262
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
DeWolf Addresses IRE	42
Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123
FCC Announces Engineering Hearing	294
FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271
New Engineering Handbook	176
Owen to American	359
Radar Report Available	371
Third Year of Student-Teacher Training Course in Radio Now Under Way at KYW	262
WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123
WPB Removes Component Restrictions	315
FCC	
Allocation Procedure Announced	43
Announces Engineering Hearing	294
Announces Proposed Allocation Below 25 MC	208
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9
Appropriations	51
Approves WLW Transfer	313
Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66
Case Opens Law Office	271
Clear Channel Hearing October 23	356
Clear Channel Hearings	65
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Commends Case	260
Commissioners to Inspect Railroad Radio	212
Committee Hears Wills	284

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
Defers FM Allocation Decision	195	FM Transition Operation Authorized	283
Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission	102, 121	Influence of FM Educational Stations	227
Facsimile Committee	359	Jett of FCC Speaks on FM	374
FCC and NAB to Close Saturdays	380	NAB Brief on Proposed FM Rules	301
Federal Communications Commission	305	Newspaper Publishers Warned on FM	295
FM Hearing Postponed	292	Ohio Students Study FM	304
FM, Television Allocations Announced	258	Summary of FM Rules	379
FM Propagation Tests	211		
Full Power Resumed October 1	294	FREE RADIO	
Industry-FCC Committees Organized	294	Byron Price, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletin	381
Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51	Canadian Editor Asks for Free Radio	295
Jett of FCC Speaks on FM	374	Free Radio and Press Helped Make Atom Bomb	355
KTUL Makes General Answer to FCC on Commercials and Sustainers	301	Free Radio Reference Material in this Week's Bulletin on Jaycee Radio Week	356
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2	Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free Speech Forum	315
Manpower Survey	5	Truman, Byrnes, Support Free Radio, Press	370
McDowell Leaves FCC for KPRO	235	Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill	284
Members on Tour	40		
Memorializes Hanley	295	GENERAL	
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188	AASDJ Thanks Radio	177
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69	Abeloff Given Award for Distinguished Service to Richmond	42
NBC Contract Revision O.K'd	249	ABSIE Dies	286
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5	A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
New Construction Restricted	22	Australia Bans Broadcasts	305
Number of Stations—January	88	Basis for Use of Surplus Equipment by Schools	316
Number of Stations—February	127	Boston Council Elects	316
Number of Stations—March	160	Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive	96
Number of Stations—April	199	Broadcasters Performance Recognized	154
Number of Stations—May	238	Broadcasters Tour Navy Yard	159
Number of Stations—June	286	Broadcasters to ETO	355
Operators License Period Extended	380	Byron Price, Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin Speeches for Jaycee Radio Week in Special Bulletin	381
OWI Forces to Curtail	305	CAB Now Has Engineer	191
Porter Again Nominated	2	Cancer Control Fund Drive	148
Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102	Carr Joins Brush-Moore	261
Porter, Paul A., Says "Roosevelt Greatest Radio Personality"	153	CBS Soft-Pedals Discussion of Home Affairs	304
Porter, Paul A., Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32	Colonel Coe Returns to KSD	44
Porter Promises Speed	270	Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Transcriptions	40
Proposed Rule Change	173	Component Parts May Be Bottleneck	212
Radio Operator Survey	358	Council on Radio Journalism Meets September 18	381
Raytheon Experimental Radio Relays Approved	227	Crandall, George—"I Object"	86
Revenue Figures Released	40	Creutz Named Radio and Radar Assistant Director	358
Rule 2.41 Amended	157	Eatough to KMBC	382
Satellite Transmitters for AM	210	Education Week	97
Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves FCC National Defense Fund	106	Egolf, Willard D., Member of AFA Committee on Standards of Practice	148
Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulations	282	Egolf, Willard D., Presents AFA Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271	Farm Battery Troubles Are Over	196
951 Standard Broadcast Stations	238	Fat Salvage Needs More Radio Help	314
955 Standard Broadcast Stations	286	FCC Upholds WPEN Religious Policy	164
Standard Station Applications Listed	238	Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261
Statement of Policy Interpreted	218	Fire Moves WOPI Into Temporary Quarters	96
Stations' Annual Reports	188	Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Stations' News Policy Watched	173	Florida Broadcasters Meet	136
Statistics Available	190	Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250
Summary of FM Rules	379	72 "Fuel Saving" Spots May be Sponsored	284
Supervisors to Meet	168	Fourth Estate Speaks Out Over WGY	227
THAW	352	Good Reports on Kiwanis Week Deluge NAB	219
Transcription Rule Changed	270	Hams May Resume	371
Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed FM Rules	292	Help for Veterans	107
Wills Confirmation Hearings Announced	271	Improvement for Postwar Receivers	211
Wills Confirmed to FCC	295	In Memoriam—Judge Sykes	243
Wills Nominated to FCC	234	Inter-American Broadcasts Increase	124
WPEN Religious Policy Upheld	164	International Radio Noise Standards	211
		Jaycee Radio Week, August 26-September 1	301
FM		Jaycee Radio Week Provides National Free Speech Forum	315
Allocations	18, 70	Junior League Commended	190
Durr Airs Radio Views	262	Kirby, E. M., Col., "War Mission of Radio"	95
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258	Kiwanis Citation Reproduced in Special Bulletin	285
FCC Sets Hearing on FM Rules-Regulations	282	Kiwanis Publishes Highlights of Kiwanis Radio Week	285
FCC Sets Informal Engineering Hearings	271		
FCC Wants Broadcasters Views on Proposed FM Rules	292		
FM Hearing Bulletin	358		
FM Hearing Postponed	292		
FM in Australia	24		
FMBI, TBA Request Immediate Allocations	227		

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Kiwanis Radio Week Plans Completed	165
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
KPRO Staff Changes	261
KTUC Free Bike-Check for Kids	359
Lane Names Official Song	294
Leyte on the Air	126
Lt. Levy New Chief	261
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Marks Numbers Still under BMI License	315
Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
"Mileposts"	208
23 Minutes Too Late	373
More Tubes for Home Radio Sets	227
NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51
NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
National and Inter-American Music Week	159
National Boys and Girls Week	118
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Expands	117
Nebraska Broadcasters Meet	237
New England Stations Launch "Song of the Week"	190
New Red Cross ET Series	273
Newspaper to Coast by Facsimile	177
No Newsmen Allowed	286
Okay on "Man in Street"	197
Owen to American	359
Panel 4 Votes on Proposals to Extend Standard Broadcast Fund	316
Pardon the Error	260
Peabody Selections Announced	116
Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings Proposed	147
Platters to Yank Prisoners	96
Press Reaction to Truman's Radio Attitude	302
Pricing in Bottleneck for Sets	372
Procedure for Locating Stations within National Forests	166
Professor Tucker Is Studying at WGAR	382
Program Men to Hold War Activities Conference	94
Radar Report Available	371
Radio and the Press	285
Radio at War	69
"Radio Commercials Mean America", Says Eisenhower	241
Radio Correspondents' Dinner Advanced	2
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24
Radio for High School Students at WJHP	304
Radio Man Decorated	286
Radio Man Keynotes Tourist Meeting	261
Radio News Editors Beware	174
Radio Newsmen to Attend San Francisco Parley	137
Radio Preferred to Telephones	218
Radio Regulatory Agencies in American Republics	125
Radio Unaffected by Curfew	175
Records Wanted by Army Hospital	294
Red Cross Cites Industry	249
Reinsch, J. Leonard Returns to Cox Stations	163
Reinsch, J. Leonard to White House	153
Reinsch to Frisco With President Truman	219
Roosevelt "Greatest Radio Personality"	153
RTPB Elects Officers	316
Russian Radio	237
Sheep Join Staff	219
Simplify It	304
Sound Comment	373
Standards for Radio Journalism	167
Survey of Beer Advertising	358
Texas U Radio Degree	359
Tyler, Dr. I. Keith Reelected to Head AER	176
WBAP Is Cooperating	359
WHIO Executive Dies	249
WIP Scripts in for OK	261
WRVA Correspondent to the Pacific	286
WRVA's Jack Stone to Pacific Theatre	273

GOVERNMENT

	Page
Board of War Communications Rescinds Visitors Restrictions	371
Byron Price to Germany	379
Censorship Relaxed	186, 218
Censorship Release—Enemy Still Listens	146
Censorship Terminated—Price Salutes Broadcasters	369
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369
Court Bans Union—Management Combinations	246
Court Blasts Attempted Censorship	226
Delegation to Rio Conference Named	370
Department of State Prepares for Rio de Janeiro Conference	210
Federal Aid for Public Airports	245
Forty-eight Hour Week	235
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Hurdles Face Civilian Radio Start	187
Industry and Government to Review Rio Agenda	197
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Censorship Code	207
New Senate House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees	52
Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59
Only Nine BWC Orders Remain	369
Other Amendments	226
OWI Forced to Curtail	305
Pricing Is Bottleneck for Sets	372
"Q" Cox on Loan to Treasury	369
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Ups OWI Budget	260
Treasury Department and Office of War Information Praise Program Managers	116
Truman, Byrnes Support Free Radio, Press	370
UNRRA Issues Clip Sheet	237

LABOR

	Page
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Court Hears NABET Case	245
Employment of Veterans	272
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Kibler, Milton J., New NAB Labor Dir. Asst.	123
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Charter for Labor and Management	126
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Radio Aids N. Y. Newspapers during Strike	271
Regional WLB Decides Chicago AFRA Case	145
Report to Board	84
"Right to Work" Law Upheld	246
Union Certification: When Lost	235
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24
WLB Approves Rate Hike to Maintain Take-Home under Reduced Workweek	314
WLB Order Affects Radio Station	303

LEGISLATION

	Page
About the Communications Merger	123
Airport Aid Bill Reported Favorably	271
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Capper-Johnson Bills Would Prohibit Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages	86
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Controls on Higher Salaries Eased	369
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Hearings on Dondero Bill H. R. 1648	60
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Other Amendments to WPB Orders	226
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Rep. Arthur Lewis Miller Introduces Bills Affecting Unions	136
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41
Senator Homer E. Capehart Introduces Resolution to Investigate Foreign Radio Patents	159
Senator Pepper Proposes Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings	147
Supreme Court Decides WOW Case	247
Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill	284

LISTENER ACTIVITIES

AWD at Stephens College	374
AWD New England Chairman	42
AWD Sponsored Meeting Successful	66
WFA Compliments Women Broadcasters	118
Women's Radio Committee Urges More Discussion on San Francisco Conference	124

NAB

Alma Kitchell New AWD Prexy	260
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37
Avery to Address City College of N. Y. Conference	198
Board Meets	351
Board of Directors Meeting	83
Board Personnel Changes	242
Book on Children's Programs Available	371
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68, 117
Code Committee Meets June 20-21	228, 245
Code Discussed at Board Meeting	84
Committee to Name NAB Operating Head	203
Committees Appointed	302
Convention Advocated by Editor and Publisher	86
Cooperation in OWI Overseas Operation Praised	228
Director-at-Large Election Under Way	163
Directors-at-Large Election	205
District 1 Meeting	93
District 2 Meeting	101
District 3 Meeting	68
District 4 Meeting	101, 113, 122
District 5 Meeting	163
District 6 Meeting	20
District 7 Meeting	121
District 8 Meeting	135
District 9 Meeting	135
District 10 Meeting	57
District 11 Meeting	57
District 13 Meeting	31
District 14 Meeting	51, 58
District 15 Meeting	39
District 17 Meeting	50
District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
District Meetings Schedule	22
FCC and NAB to Close Saturdays	380
Flash—Election Results	234
Issues G.I. Rights Bulletin	314
Justin Miller Impresses British	370
Justin Miller Named President	291
Kibler, Milton J., Joins Staff	123
Launch Teacher-Radio-News Internships	272
Lewis Avery Resigns	379
"Management in the Public Interest" Mailed This Week	199
Meetings Ahead	50
NAB Board to Meet	292
NAB Code Provisions Jeopardized	255
NAB Opposes Disclosure at Oral Argument	205
NAB Pleads for OWI Radio Bureau	243
News Bureau Letter Gets Results	114
News Committee Makes Recommendations	51
News Committee Meets	33
Nominating Committee Enlarged	84
Office Forms and Practices Committee Meets	158
Program Chairmen Appointed War Loan Field Committee	116

	Page
Program Committee Meets	107
Public Relations Executive Committee Meets in New York	228
Quebec Meeting of CAB	59
Radio News Committee Recommendations	95
Radio News Committee to Meet in Chicago	381
Red Cross Cites Industry	249
Religious Broadcasting Booklet Issued	208
Research Committee Meets	12
Revised Standards of Practice	356
Rumple, NAB Research Director	292
Ryan Commends Price	381
Ryan, Harold, to Address Omaha Kiwanis Club	156
Ryan Thanks Nation's Papers	219
Small Market Stations Committee Meets	164
Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52
Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers' Committee	59
SWAP Bulletin Discontinued	371
V-DAY, Ryan Issues Statement	363

PROMOTIONS

Angel of Bataan on WHIO	96
Boy Scouts Commend Radio	294
Certificate of Merit for KPFL	60
Coast Guard Thanks Radio	370
Comment on Broadcasts	285
Crippled Children Made Happy by WHIO Comics	138
Easter Program Material	60
Farm Safety Program Awards	219
High Honor Paid KMBC Service Farms	359
KELA Assists Merchants with OPA Data	159
KFRO Observes Birthday	117
KMBC Program Fights Juvenile Delinquency	87
KTSW Annual College Award Goes to Girl	219
KYW Gets Sixth Award for Aiding War Effort	374
New WBTM Church Policy Succeeds	118
Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedule	60
Officials Acclaim Station Help	316
Ohio State Station Observes Birthday	116
Ohio State Makes Educational Program Awards	198
Radio Again Praised	272
Radio Did 55% 7th War Loan Promotion	351
Red Cross Tells of Radio Help in Drive	379
Ryan Responds to Coast Guard	381
Waste Paper Program Material	69
WAY's Third Anniversary	125
WLS Accounts for Christmas Funds	118
WOW Observes Anniversary	124
WRJN Show Like Handshake	294
WROK Helps in Polio Epidemic	372

PUBLIC RELATIONS

KFI on Public Service	238
Public Relations Committee Meets	245
Report to Board	84
Teachers Radio Institute	237
Wisconsin U Sets Summer Institute	191

RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY

Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11
Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3
Hollywood Reporter Salutes Radio in Special Edition	157
KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
Motorola Radio Observes Radio's Anniversary	109
Musical Signature	41
National Association of Music Merchants Make Anniversary Tie-In	165
Network Committee Meets in New York	58
Program Ideas	20
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4
"Victory Through Air Power"—Bulletin No. 6	96
Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material	3
What Will 50th Anniversary Bring?	301
XXV Angle Added to Westinghouse Film	272

(Continued on next page)

	Page
SELECTIVE SERVICE	
About Manpower Changes	196
Changes	2
Deferments	59
Occupational Deferment Certification	121
Procedure Modified	196
Selective Service Procedure Revised	380
War Manpower Commission Continues Broad- casting on Essential List	20
WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101
TAXATION	
Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Rule 1.301 Financial Report	188
TELEVISION	
Allocations	17, 70
Apartment Houses Are Television Reception Problem	373
British to Develop Color in Television	44
"International Language"	86
Petrillo After Television	85

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. OF M.	Vol. 13, #1-#4
ALLOCATIONS	#14-#18
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU	#1-#18
EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS	#1
FCC RULES INFORMATION	Vol. 13, #3
INFORMATION	#19
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN	#5
RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY	#2-#18
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE	#1-#79
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#29
SWAP BULLETINS	#57-#58
WAR BULLETIN	Vol. 13, #1-#2

LEWIS AVERY RESIGNS

Lewis H. Avery, for the past three years NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, has presented his resignation effective September 15. In his letter to President Ryan, Mr. Avery revealed that he has planned for some time the establishment of his own radio station representative organization, and that his plans are now complete.

Mr. Avery joined the staff of NAB in October 1942, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Frank Pellegrin who entered the military service and is now a Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Avery has rendered a most distinguished service to the broadcasting industry and his leaving is a source of sincere regret to the entire membership. He carries with him the best wishes of all for complete success in his new venture.

President Ryan announced that he expects within a brief time to announce the selection of a successor as Director of Broadcast Advertising.

RED CROSS TELLS OF RADIO HELP IN DRIVE

Almost two and one-half billion listener impressions delivered by broadcast stations tell the story of the success of the Red Cross 1945 War Fund campaign. Exact number, according to the Red Cross, was 2,448,171,184.

The above is taken from a two-color, illustrated brochure which ARC national headquarters distributed this week. Title is: "How the Red Cross Story Was Told."

Four pages of the brochure tell the story of broadcast help. In February says one page, "Radio Blanketed the Country." Another page tells the story of "Kickoff Radio Day, February 28." Says the brochure: "Every radio listener in the country heard a Red Cross War Fund message on February 28 an average of 5.6 times." The record: 192 national network broadcasts; 564,900,000 listener impressions.

"And in March Radio Plugged the Red Cross for 31 Days" with 290 national network shows and 786,560,000 listener impressions.

"Local Stations and Firms Gave Generously of Their Time" headlines the fourth page of Red Cross radio history. These listener impressions totaled 838,155,400.

BYRON PRICE TO GERMANY

President Truman on Thursday (30) announced the appointment of Byron Price, former Director of Censorship, to be personal representative of the President in Germany. Mr. Price's appointment is well deserved tribute to the splendid service which he has rendered in his capacity as Director of Censorship. No announcement was made as to when he will take up his new assignment.

SUMMARY OF FM RULES

The Federal Communications Commission on Friday (24) issued a summary of the rules it is now formulating for FM broadcasting to enable manufacturers, licensees

and applicants to proceed immediately with development plans.

In the more populous Northeastern section of the country (Area I) with its heavier frequency needs, the Commission will increase the number of channels originally allocated to FM from 70 to 80. This will be done by taking over the two megacycles between 106 and 108 mc. initially reserved for facsimile. These two megacycles, however, will continue to be available for facsimile in the rest of the country and facsimile will also have 10 mc. between 470 and 480 mc.

The Northeastern section will be able to have at least as many Metropolitan FM stations as there are existing stations (whether high or low power) plus as many as 50 per cent more in most communities. Sixty channels are allocated for Metropolitan stations having, in general, 20,000 watts power and a 500-foot antenna. In addition, this section will have 20 channels for community stations, with main studio located in the center of the city served and limited to 250 watts power and a 250-foot antenna.

Preliminary studies by the Commission indicate that under this plan all listeners in the Northeastern area, whether urban or rural, will have the opportunity of a choice of at least several FM stations, with many listeners a choice of a dozen or more. The Commission intends to scrutinize closely the licensing of stations in this area to make sure that this result is achieved. If it should develop that some listeners in this region do not receive satisfactory service, the Commission will take appropriate remedial action either by the licensing of Community stations or by adjusting service areas of Metropolitan stations in an appropriate manner.

Since it is not possible to allocate rural stations in Area I, the type of service to be rendered by the Metropolitan stations will have to meet the needs of the rural listeners residing in this area as well as the urban listeners.

The remainder of the nation will have 70 FM channels, 10 for Community stations and 60 for Metropolitan and Rural stations. The Metropolitan stations in this area are designed primarily to render service to a single Metropolitan district or a principal city, and to the surrounding rural area.

It will be the policy of the Commission to take all appropriate steps to insure rural coverage.

Other rules reported on by the Commission today:

1. All FM stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation and initially will be required to operate a minimum of six hours per day.
2. No rules or regulations are being adopted at this time concerning program duplication (Commissioner Durr dissenting).
3. No person may own more than one FM station in the same community. No person may own more than one station anywhere except upon proper showing. In no case may he own more than six.

(Continued on next page)



1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NATIONAL 2080

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Barry T. Rumble, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

4. No rule is being adopted regarding ownership of FM stations by present AM licensees.
5. The chain rules will apply to FM.
6. Sharing of antenna sites will be required, under certain conditions.
7. No rules are being adopted regarding booster stations but applications will be considered on their individual merits.
8. The Commission does not proposed to reserve any FM channels from assignment at the present time (Commissioner Durr dissenting).
9. FM stations will be permitted to transmit simplex facsimile (images only—without the sound) during the hours not required to be devoted to FM aural broadcasting. Provision will be made for experimentation with multiplex transmission of facsimile and the aural broadcast programs.

Instructions will be issued to all FM licensees and applicants in the near future concerning the procedure to be followed in bringing their applications up to date.

The 20 channels from 88 mc. to 92 mc. allocated by the Commission to non-commercial educational broadcasting are not affected by the report issued today. Rules governing that service will be announced later.

Commissioner Durr's dissent in Items 2 and 8, above.

(See Special Allocations Bulletin No. 18.)

FCC AND NAB TO CLOSE SATURDAYS

The Federal Communications Commission amended Section 1.1 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure establishing the working hours of the Commission on the basis of a 5-day week.

Section 1.1 as amended reads as follows:

"Section 1.1—Offices; hours—The principal office of the Commission shall be located at Washington, D. C., and all communications to it shall be addressed to the Secretary, Washington, D. C., unless otherwise specifically directed. The hours of the Commission are from 9:15 a.m. to 5:45 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on legal holidays."

This Saturday closing policy became effective August 28. The action of the Commission in going to the 5-day week is in line with that taken by nearly all the Government Departments in Washington. Consistent therewith, NAB headquarters will go on the 5-day week effective September 1.

Any person desiring to communicate with NAB on Saturdays regarding important matters may wire C. E. Arney, Jr., the Secretary-Treasurer at 2115 P Street, N. W., or call HOBart 8825, Apartment 205.

SELECTIVE SERVICE PROCEDURE REVISED

National Headquarters of Selective Service on Friday (24) announced that the 17 Federal agencies having jurisdiction over employer-supported requests for deferment of registrants under 30 years of age have agreed to termination of the certification plan, which was put into effect in February of this year in order to furnish local boards with the fullest information possible as to the extent of a registrant's value in war production and related activities.

Termination of the plan, effective September 15, results from capitulation of Japan and President Truman's subsequent announcement that monthly inductions are to be materially reduced and that the inductions will be confined to registrants 18 through 25 except volunteers. As result, National Headquarters pointed out, there remain relatively few registrants whose deferment requests require supporting certification.

National Headquarters said, however, that a Federal Government agency may still file written information in support of the case of any registrant in an activity in which it is interested, even though the formal certification procedure has been abandoned.

It was announced that employers will be required to submit, prior to September 15, new deferment requests for any registrants for whom they desire renewal of deferment. These requests are to be made by the employer on the same form as previously used and filed with the local boards without certification.

So far as broadcasters are concerned, this means that applications for certification of requests for occupational deferment need no longer be made to the War Production Board. Attention is also called to the requirement that deferment requests for any registrants for whom renewal of deferments is desired must be filed by September 15.

OPERATORS LICENSE PERIOD EXTENDED

Commercial radio operator licenses who have not been able to file renewal of their licenses due to their service abroad, either in the armed forces or in Maritime Service, have been granted the right by the Commission to file application for renewal as late as June 30, 1946. The order of the Commission, issued Tuesday, August 28, reads in part as follows:

IT IS ORDERED. That any application filed or mailed not later than June 30, 1946, for renewal of a commercial radio operator license (other than Temporary Emergency Radiotelegraph Second Class Operator Licenses) which was valid on December 7, 1941, and has expired by its own terms without having been cancelled or suspended, may, until the further order of the Commission, be acted upon, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 13.11 if a statement is filed as a part of the renewal application showing that

- (1) the applicant is serving in the armed forces of the United States or has been honorably discharged therefrom since December 7, 1941; or
- (2) the applicant is serving in the United States Maritime Service or has voluntarily left that Service since December 7, 1941; or
- (3) the applicant is or has been employed outside the continental United States and has been unable to file timely application for renewal of license because of such employment outside the continental United States.

RETAIL ADVERTISING BULLETIN PLANNED

A special bulletin is now being planned for mailing next week which will contain some interesting material on the methods and results from the use of radio by two

(Continued on next page)

of the nation's top flight department stores. This bulletin will make splendid sales ammunition for many stations. Watch for it!



BYRON PRICE, LT. COL. FRANK PELLEGRIN SPEECHES FOR JAYCEE RADIO WEEK IN SPECIAL BULLETIN

Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 18, with this issue of REPORTS, carries two speeches which are a significant contribution to the theme of Jaycee Radio Week, "Freedom of Speech."

A final roundup of station plans for observance of the week is included, taken from postcards which were still coming in up to press time for the Bulletin, Wednesday afternoon.

The postcard survey was instrumental in gauging the development of the Week and in some cases expanding its observance. NAB hopes that stations and networks will now file more comprehensive reports of their activities for a permanent headquarters record of the event. This is requested in the Bulletin.

Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, who was the same day appointed Special Representative of President Truman to go to Germany, addressed the Washington Junior Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C., Thursday, August 30. His address was picked up by WOL and the Mutual network, 1:15-1:30 p. m., Washington time.

Lt. Col. Frank E. Pellegrin, Army Ground Forces, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, and former Director of the NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising, spoke before the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday, August 29, being picked up by WISH, where he was also interviewed in a special broadcast later in the day.

RYAN COMMENDS PRICE

In a letter dated August 29, addressed to Byron Price, Director of Censorship, J. Harold Ryan, NAB president, expressed his warm appreciation, and that of NAB and the industry, for Mr. Price's "exceptional service in behalf of all of us," in administering the difficult and trying affairs of Censorship.

Mr. Ryan's letter is in answer to one received by him from Mr. Price (NAB REPORTS, vol. 13, p. 369), dated August 21, in which Mr. Price commends the support given to voluntary censorship by broadcasters.

Broadcasters join in adding their well wishes to Mr. Price, as expressed in Ryan's letter, which follows in full:

"Your gracious note of August 21 has been received and has not only been communicated to the staff at the National Association of Broadcasters but has been carried in the NAB REPORTS of August 24. I am enclosing a copy of this issue of the REPORTS, thinking that you would

like to see how we handled this very greatly appreciated expression on your part.

"The close of the war, which brings with it so much happiness for the American people, at the same time is going to deprive them of your services in wartime Washington. I know, however, how eagerly you have looked forward to returning to your regular work, and it is the hope of all of us in broadcasting—the staff members of the NAB, its Directors, and the radio stations of the country—that the future will hold for you those rewards which you have so richly deserved by exceptional service in behalf of all of us."

RYAN RESPONDS TO COAST GUARD

Answering a letter (NAB REPORTS, vol. 13, p. 370) received from Commodore Ellis Reed-Hill, Chief, Public Information Division, USCG, J. Harold Ryan, NAB president, on August 29 sent the following reply:

"May I, on behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters and of all the broadcasting stations in the country, express to you our gratitude for your letter of the 13th of August.

"You may be sure that it has been an appreciated opportunity for all broadcasting stations to have cooperated in the celebration of the 155th anniversary of the founding of the United States Coast Guard. Whatever we have been able to do collectively and unitedly is a part of the service that we so cheerfully render to the American people.

"We carried a copy of your letter in our NAB REPORTS of August 24, 1945, and I think you will be interested in seeing a copy of this issue, which is enclosed herewith."

Mr. Reed-Hill's letter, mentioned above by Ryan, expressed thanks, on behalf of the officers and enlisted men in the Coast Guard, to "the entire radio broadcasting industry for its public-spirited assistance and cooperation," in furthering the observance of the 155th anniversary of the U. S. Coast Guard.

RADIO NEWS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN CHICAGO

The radio news committee of the National Association of Broadcasters will meet in Chicago, at the Palmer House, Monday, September 17. Call for the meeting was issued this week by E. R. Vadeboncoeur, WSYR, Syracuse, committee chairman.

COUNCIL ON RADIO JOURNALISM MEETS SEPTEMBER 18

The Council on Radio Journalism, sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters and the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, has scheduled its fall meeting for September 18, Palmer House, Chicago. Five members of the Council are broadcasters: five are educators. Fred S. Seibert, director, school of journalism, University of Illinois, is Council chairman.

MORE "HOMETOWN MUSIC" SHIPPED AFRS

Cooperating stations are solidly behind the "Music from Your Hometown" series. Since last week, NAB has been notified of three additional shipments of local recordings. AFRS advises that the quality of ETS received is good and that programs will soon be heard by our overseas personnel.

WSM—Nashville

Word from General Manager Harry Stone, WSM, reports first shipment of "Music from Your Hometown" ETS . . . Francis Craig's orchestra. Handled by Ottis Devine.

(Continued on next page)

KSTP—St. Paul-Minneapolis

Stanley E. Hubbard, president, KSTP, shipped the first set of quarter-hour programs on August 27—the Hotel Nicollet orchestra with Paul Williams. Brooks Henderson, KSTP production supervisor, directed production.

KOMA—Oklahoma City

Bill Bryan, KOMA, director of programs and news, has completed two sets of "Music from Your Hometown" programs. He plans on finishing the assignment before the middle of September.

"LET'S GO TO TOWN" SHOWS ON THE UP

Station managers continue to respond to the request of Armed Forces Radio Service, as relayed by NAB, for more "Let's Go to Town" programs. This week we are able to report one completion and five new shows for overseas personnel.

Other managers are urged to volunteer to produce one of these hometown shows for global broadcast to our millions of fighting men scattered throughout the world.

Shipment by KOMA

Task Force Commander Kenyon Brown, KOMA, Oklahoma City, shipped his "Let's Go to Town" production August 23.

WMBD—Peoria

Brooks Watson, program director, WMBD, Peoria, yesterday volunteered to produce a second "Let's Go to Town." "The first was such a success," he wrote, "that WMBD will be glad to do another show now that we understand they are so urgently required."

WSPD—Toledo

Task Force Commander E. Y. Flanigan, WSPD, Toledo, and his staff are engaged in producing a second "Let's Go to Town" program. The first was lost in transit.

WTRY—Troy

Task Force Commander Woodbury Carter, WTRY, Troy, is engaged in producing the second "Let's Go to Town" show from the Troy Area. The first was an outstanding hit with overseas personnel.

WIBX—Utica

Elliott Stewart, executive vice president, WIBX, Utica, has responded to the request for a Utica show. In his letter of August 27 he said: "The broadcast industry has indeed some unfinished business for the direct benefit of our men in the armed services who will be overseas for many months to come. Since that business is the continued production of 'Let's Go to Town' programs, originally requested by General Eisenhower for all theatres of operation in our far-flung outposts, we at WIBX want to be a part of that 'business.'"

KBUR—Burlington, Ia.

General Manager G. B. McDermott, KBUR, Burlington, has accepted the responsibility for a Burlington "Let's Go to Town" program. "Count us in with both feet," said "Mac." "We know we can produce a home town show that the GI's will like."

PROFESSOR TUCKER IS STUDYING AT WGAR

WGAR, Cleveland, is the eighth station which is giving practical radio newsroom experience to journalism teachers. "Professor of Internship" is Ralph Worden, WGAR news director.

The interne is Associate Professor Willis C. Tucker, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Professor Tucker has a solid background of practical newspaper experience which is helping him at WGAR. The "know how" that he acquires from Mr. Worden and the WGAR newsroom staff will be reflected in his classroom this autumn.

In providing the opportunity for an outstanding university teacher to acquire practical experience, WGAR is cooperating with the Council on Radio Journalism. This is sponsored jointly by the National Association of Broadcasters and the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

EATOUGH TO KMBC

Kansas City, Mo.—Sam H. Bennett, vice-president in charge of sales for the Midland Broadcasting Company (KMBC), announces that Charles Eatough, since 1942 representative of The Katz Agency, Inc., joins KMBC in charge of regional sales, October 1.

Mr. Eatough replaces Miller C. Robertson who has served the Kansas City station in a like capacity as assistant sales director since 1940. Mr. Robertson was recently appointed sales manager for KSTP, St. Paul.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, September 3. It is subject to change.

Wednesday, September 5

KID—KID Broadcasting Company (Assignor), Idaho Radio Corporation (Assignee), Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Voluntary assignment of license. 1350 kc., 500 watts, night; 5 KW, day; unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WSTN—Charles P. Blackley, Staunton, Va.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized a new station, for changes in transmitting equipment and antenna, and approval of studio location at Morrison Bldg., corner of W. Beverly and Church Sts., Staunton. The permittee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations conditions.

WLEE—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized a new station, for installation of new vertical antenna, change in transmitter location to Southampton and Colo. Ave., Richmond, and extension of commencement and completion dates from 7-1-45 and 1-1-46 to 30 days after grant and 60 days thereafter, respectively.

WIBW—Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

(Continued on next page)

WJYK—Findlay Radio Co., Area of Findlay, Ohio.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WFIN; frequencies 30.82, 33.74, 35.82, 37.98 mcs.; 25 watts.

Textile Broadcasting Co., Portable, area of Greenville, S. C.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WMRC; frequencies 33.38, 35.02, 37.62 and 39.82 mcs., 2 watts.

KAZA—WKY Radiophone Co., Area of Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in transmitter site of relay station from W. of Oklahoma City on U. S. Highway 66, to Portable, area of Oklahoma City, and change antenna.

WCAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment.

W9XEV—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Glenwood, Ind.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date to 11-19-45.

W9XK—The Journal Co. (The Milwaukee Journal), Richfield, Wis.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new developmental broadcast station; frequencies that may be assigned from time to time by the Commission's chief engineer; power to be assigned from time to time by Commission's chief engineer. The license is granted upon an experimental basis only; conditions.

W3XMB—Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new developmental broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's chief engineer from time to time; power 1 KW. The license is granted upon an experimental basis only, conditions.

W4XFM—Voice of Alabama, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, authorizing new developmental broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's chief engineer from time to time; power 1 KW. The license is granted upon an experimental basis only, conditions.

W3XCT—WAPO Broadcasting Service, N. Chattanooga, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new developmental broadcast station; frequencies that may be assigned by the Commission's chief engineer from time to time; power 1 KW. The license is granted upon an experimental basis only, conditions.

WABW—Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing a new FM station, for extension of completion date to 11-1-45.

Georgia-Alabama Broadcasting Corp., Columbus, Ga.—Retained in the pending files amended application for new FM broadcast station.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending August 1, 1947:

KOKO, La Junta, Colo.; WELL, Battle Creek, Mich.; WHUB, Cookeville, Tenn.; KTEM, Temple, Texas, and WBTM, Danville, Va.

WLBj—Bowling Green Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bowling Green, Ky.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

W2XWE—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—License for facsimile broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending November 30, 1945.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of licenses, for the period ending November 1, 1945:

KPMC, Bakersfield, Cal.; KRLD, Dallas, Texas; KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; WBAL and auxiliary, Baltimore; WBT, Charlotte, N. C.; WDGy, Minneapolis, Minn.; WDW, Tuscola, Ill.; WFTC, Kingston, N. C.; WHAM, main and auxiliary, Rochester, N. Y.; WINS and auxiliary, New York City; WLIB and auxiliary, Brooklyn; WSKB, McComb, Miss.; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.

KOZY—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Eqt. Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted renewal of FM broadcast station licenses for the period ending May 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

WQXQ—Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted renewal of FM broadcast station licenses for the period ending May 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

WFMN—Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine, N. J.—Granted renewal of FM broadcast station licenses for the period ending July 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

WNYC-FM—City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System, New York City.—Granted renewal of FM broadcast station licenses for the period ending July 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

WMIT—Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Granted renewal of FM broadcast station licenses for the period ending July 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

WGTR—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted renewal of FM broadcast station licenses for the period ending July 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

WMTW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted renewal of FM broadcast station licenses for the period ending July 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

KALW—Board of Education of the San Francisco School Dist., San Francisco, Cal.—Granted renewal of non-commercial educational broadcast station license for the period ending May 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets Nos. 6651 and 6768.

W4XAJ—The Atlanta Journal Co., Area of Atlanta, Ga.—Granted renewal of developmental broadcast station license for the period ending May 1, 1946.

WMLL—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—License for high frequency broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending Nov. 1, 1945, pending determination upon application for renewal and subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

WHFM—Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.—License for high frequency broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending Nov. 1, 1945, pending determination upon application for renewal and subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets 6651 and 6768.

Licenses for the following relay broadcast stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal, for the period ending November 1, 1945:

WCBE, Col. Broadcasting System, Inc.; KIIH, KFAB Broadcasting Co.; KABE, KAIE, KSTP, Inc.; WNBj, NBC; KBIC, KBID, KNEF, Radio Service Corp. of Utah; WAIOR, WELR, WDW, Broadcasting Co.; WBGm, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.; WAAH, W. Va. Broadcasting Corp.; WMWA, WOKO, Inc.

MISCELLANEOUS

KYA—Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.; KFOX—Nichols & Warriner, Inc., Long Beach, Cal.; KEVR—Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Notified licensees of these stations that the special service authorizations under which each now operates, shall continue to and including Sept. 30, 1945, or earlier termination hereafter designated by the Commission. (These authorizations generally permit point-to-point broadcasting as a public service and without charge of information to longshoremen in the cities wherein the stations are located in accordance with a request of the Pacific Maritime Industry Board.)

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.—Advised the applicant in connection with application to furnish electrical transcriptions and recordings to Station CFQC, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, that a formal permit is not required.

KCMO—KCMO Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted petition to waive construction requirements under condi-

(Continued on next page)

tional grant of January 4, 1944, and extended the time to January 1, 1946.

KID—KID Broadcasting Co. (Assignor), Idaho Radio Corp. (Assignee), Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Granted motion to take depositions in re application for Voluntary Assignment of License, scheduled for hearing on September 5, 1945.

George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., & Daniel H. Castille, a Partnership, d/b as The New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now scheduled for August 30, on application for a new station, and continued same to October 1, 1945.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

650 Kilocycles

NEW—The New Mexico Publishing Co., Santa Fe, N. M. (P. O. % C. B. Floyd, Vice-Pres., 202 E. Marcy St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 550 kc., with power of 1 KW, employing directional antenna day and night, and unlimited hours of operation.

680 Kilocycles

WLAW—Hidreth and Rogers Co., Lawrence, Mass.—Construction permit to increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location from Andover, Mass., to Burlington, Mass.

760 Kilocycles

WJR—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich.—Modification of license to change corporate name to WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc.

790 Kilocycles

KVOS—KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash.—Construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location.

KFQD—Wm. J. Wagner, tr/as Alaska Broadcasting Co., Anchorage, Alaska.—Construction permit to install new vertical antenna and move transmitter.

910 Kilocycles

WABI—Community Broadcasting Service, Bangor, Maine.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, employing directional antenna night, and make changes in transmitting equipment.

940 Kilocycles

NEW—Midwest Broadcasting Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill. (P. O. 107½ S. 10th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 940 kc., with power of 500 watts, and daytime hours of operation.

1030 Kilocycles

KWSC—State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1250 kc. to 1030 kc., change power from 5 KW, day and night, to 5 KW day and 1 KW night, and change hours of operation from sharing time with KTW to unlimited time and make changes in vertical antenna.

1090 Kilocycles

KEVR—Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 10 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location from Seattle, Wash., to Maury (Vashon) Island, Wash.

1110 Kilocycles

KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Cal.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1110 to 750 kc., and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use.

1170 Kilocycles

KVOO—Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla.—Construction permit to install new directional antenna for night use.

1180 Kilocycles

WLDS—Hobart Stephenson, Milton Edge and Edgar J. Korsmeyer, d/b as Stephenson, Edge and Korsmeyer, Jacksonville, Ill.—Voluntary assignment of license to Milton Edge and Edgar J. Korsmeyer, d/b as Edge and Korsmeyer.

1210 Kilocycles

NEW—Hobart Stephenson, Centralia, Ill. (528 Rosedale, Jacksonville, Ill.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1210 kc., with power of 1 KW, and daytime hours of operation.

1220 Kilocycles

WGAR—WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Construction permit to increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use.

1230 Kilocycles

KGAK—Albert E. Buck & Merle H. Tucker, a partnership, d/b as Rio Grande Broadcasting Co., Gallup, N. Mex.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3862, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for approval of antenna, transmitter and studio locations, and to change name of partnership to Albert E. Buck and Merle H. Tucker, a partnership, d/b as Gallup Broadcasting Co.

WHTB—Voice of Talladega, Inc., Talladega, Ala.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3726, as modified, which authorized a new standard broadcast station).

WHTB—Voice of Talladega, Inc., Talladega, Ala.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WCMA—The Corinth Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corinth, Miss.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3858, which authorized a new standard broadcast station, for change in type of transmitter, approval of antenna and transmitter site, and to specify studio location).

1300 Kilocycles

KVOR—Out West Broadcasting Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1340 Kilocycles

WEBR—WEBR, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1340 to 970 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location from Buffalo, N. Y., to Hamburg Township, N. Y.

NEW—Robeson Broadcasting Corp., Lumberton, N. C. (P. O. 120-122 W. 5th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

KPKW—Western Radio Corporation, Pasco, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3587 as modified) which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station.

KPKW—Western Radio Corporation, Pasco, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Lowell F. Arterburn, tr/as Athens Broadcasting Co., Athens, Tenn. (P. O. 37 N. Jackson St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Dairyland's Broadcasting Service, Inc., Marshfield, Wis. (P. O. 207 S. Central Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

(Continued on next page)

WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md.—Construction permit to install new antenna and ground system.

1480 Kilocycles

WHBC—The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—The Covington News, Inc., Covington, Ga. (P. O. 112-122 Pace St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1500 Kilocycles

NEW—San Jose Broadcasting Co., San Jose, Calif. (P. O. 266 S. First St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1500 kc., with power of 1 KW, employing directional antenna day and night, and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Herman Radner, Dearborn, Mich.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.5 mc., or other available frequency, with coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from 49.5 mc., or other available frequency, to 45.7 mc., specify coverage as 2,620 square miles, and specify transmitter site, type of transmitter, and antenna system.

NEW—Robert F. Wolfe and Margaret Wolfe, a partnership, d/b as Robert F. Wolfe Co., Fremont, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.7 mc. Amended: to specify coverage as 1,455 square miles, and change type of transmitter.

NEW—Guillermo Cortada, Ramon Cortada and George A. Mayoral, New York, N. Y. (P. O. 37-21 85th St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by the Commission following reallocations, with coverage of 8,600 square miles. Amended: to request frequency of 99.9 mc., and specify type of transmitter.

NEW—McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Stockton, Calif. (P. O. 911 7th St., Sacramento, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.1 mc., with coverage of 4,120 square miles.

NEW—Alamance Broadcasting Co., Inc., Burlington, N. C. (P. O. 310½ S. Main St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.9 mc., with coverage of 6,230 square miles.

NEW—Macon Telegraph Publishing Co., Macon, Ga.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46.7 mc., with coverage of 12,000 square miles. Amended: reincorporate structure.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W2XJT—William B. Still, tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-100, as modified, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) to change requested frequency from Channel #13 (230-236 mc.) to Channel #13 (210-216 mc.).

NEW—The Evening Star Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C. (P. O. Evening Star Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #6 (82-88 mc.), with ESR of 1370.

NEW—WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. (P. O. Wm. Penn Hotel, Wm. Penn Way, bet. Oliver & Sixth Sts.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78-84 mc.), with ESR of 1841.

NEW—WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa. (P. O. 8 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (66-72 mc.), with ESR of 907.

NEW—Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. (P. O. 2 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (54-60 mc.), with ESR of 3180.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to Stations CBL and CBM and other stations under the control of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. for the period beginning 9-15-45.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations under the control of the Canadian authorities that may be heard consistently in the United States for the period beginning 9-15-45.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Colonial Bead Co., Inc.—A complaint has been issued charging Colonial Bead Co., Inc., 1 East 33rd Street, New York, and its officers, Abraham Abramovitz and Abraham Goldenberg, with unfair and deceptive practices in selling imitation pearl necklaces and other jewelry without marking the articles so as to indicate their foreign origin. (5371)

Paear Company, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, and Alan F. Pater are charged in a complaint issued with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of books entitled "Who's Who in Poetry in America" and "We, the People," the latter a so-called year book of public opinion. Pater, who is the principal stockholder of the respondent corporation and exercises personal control over its business, trades as Who's Who Publishing Company, The Paear Company, Literary Publications, Columbia Book Publishing Company and Judicial Publishing Company. (5369)

Robert Rossoff—A complaint alleging violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act has been issued against Robert Rossoff, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, who operates as Rochelle Fur Company and is engaged in the interstate purchase of furs and fur garments for himself and for others for resale. (5370)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

General Diaries, Inc., 145 W. 41st St., New York, and its president, Albert A. Friedman, trading as General Diaries, have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of an appointment book designated "Dial," intended for use of doctors, dentists and other professional people. (5002)

(Continued on next page)

Benjamin Goldman, 1643 Bathgate Avenue, New York, has been ordered to discontinue misrepresenting the origin and constituent fiber or material of certain knitting yarns he sells in interstate commerce. The respondent trades as Tiger Yarn Co., Minnette Yarn Co., Bengo Yarn Shop, and Goldman's Yarn Shop. (5077)

Liberty Chemical Co., 1813 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating advertisements which represent that the medicinal preparation she sells under the name "Liberty Nasal Cream" will prevent colds or influenza or the development in the nose and throat of organisms causing colds or influenza. (4869)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Alpha-Craft, Inc.—A stipulation to discontinue certain representations in connection with the sale of jewelry has been entered

into by Alpha-Craft, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York. Louis G. Myers, active in the promotion of the business, and Roy Dumont, an employee of the corporation, also signed the stipulation. (4099)

Schachter & Schreck, 1178 Broadway, New York, engaged in manufacturing and assembling women's umbrellas, stipulated that they will cease and desist from offering for sale or selling umbrellas the coverings of which are made of or contain rayon, without clearly and unequivocally disclosing in their labels, invoices and advertising matter that such covering material is rayon. (4098)

FTC CASE DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Eastern Wine Corp., Bronx Terminal Market Building, Bronx, New York, with making "tie-in" sales of wine to retail dealers. The complaint alleged that the corporation, in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, had refused to sell still wines to retailers unless they purchased a like or stipulated quantity of sparkling wines.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 18

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN August 31, 1945



Speeches, Forums, Special Events, Interviews, Announcements, Publicity and Promotion Highlight Jaycee Radio Week, Aug. 26—Sept. 1

With reports still coming in during Jaycee Radio Week, it is apparent that a staggering amount of time is being devoted to the discussion of Freedom of Speech in relation to the American system of broadcasting by the broadcasters of America in collaboration with the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. When this week closes, an enlightened public opinion on this subject throughout the United States is a foregone conclusion.

The broadcasters and the young men of America who comprise the membership of the Junior Chamber of Commerce are to be congratulated on the manner in which they embraced this theme, which is today one of the most important topics connected with the advent of the new age of peace.

Speeches of Byron Price and Lt. Col. Frank Pellegrin

This Bulletin contains the speeches of Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship throughout the war, and Lt. Col. Frank E. Pellegrin, Army Ground Forces, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, formerly Broadcast Advertising Director of NAB. These speeches are presented here because of their extremely fine content, in our opinion. Byron Price spoke before the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C., on Thursday, August 30, 1:15 to 1:30 p. m., being heard also over WOL and the Mutual Broadcasting System. Lt. Col. Pellegrin spoke before the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, Indiana, Wednesday, August 29, being heard also over WISH, with a special interview scheduled later the same afternoon.

Similar appearances are a feature of the week throughout America, the texts of which are not now at hand, but earnestly desired by the Public Relations Department of NAB. Your attention is called to the request for such material.

PLEASE REPORT TO NAB, SEND MATERIAL

Our earlier request for a brief postcard report received excellent response and enabled the NAB Public Relations Committee to gauge the success of plans for Jaycee Radio Week and in some cases expand them.

What we need now for our permanent files is a report from your station covering the Week's activities. Please mention all phases of the observance in as much detail as possible, sending clippings, scripts, announcement continuities, etc., together with the names of Jaycees and prominent senior citizens who participated. This will give NAB a permanent record of the occasion and in addition should supply a library of information on the subject of Free Radio which will have considerable value to the industry. Please address Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations, National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Final Roundup of Postcard Reports

We close this Bulletin with the final roundup of postcard reports, completing the survey which revealed the nationwide character and diversity of Jaycee Radio Week.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH"

By BYRON PRICE

Director of the Office of Censorship

Delivered before the Washington, D. C., Junior Chamber of Commerce
and broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System, August 30, 1945.

It is something more than a privilege to salute the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the broadcasters of America as you arrive together at this 25th milestone.

Twenty-five years is a very short span in the making of history. Both of you represent the vigor and ambition of youth, and as you continue to grow in stature both are certain to be powerful forces in the new world of tomorrow. What could be more auspicious than your joint selection of the topic "Free Speech" as the theme of combined observance of the anniversary?

This is an old topic, to be sure. There is nothing new or revolutionary in man's yearning to be himself and to think and speak for himself. Yet the struggle to attain and maintain civilized self-expression is an ever recurring struggle, as we have seen so recently in the mammoth reenactment of the age-long encounter between the ideology of freedom and the ideology of slavery. In spite of the historic phrase of the Declaration of Independence, there is no "inalienable right" except as each succeeding generation makes it so and keeps it so.

Upon the world's battlefields freedom once more has triumphed over slavery; but even that chapter is not yet ended. To the victors belong the responsibilities. You do not make the world free by triumph of arms alone. Only by the patriotic toil of vigilant citizens are free institutions reared again among the ruins and kept safe for posterity.

For leadership in that work the world looks to America. Whether we sought that leadership or not, it has come to us; and whether we like it or not, the degree to which this nation upholds the ideals of freedom in the years just before us is sure to become the most powerful single force in shaping the future of the world. What you and I as American citizens do in this hour of destiny becomes a matter of immediate importance, not only to ourselves and to our fellow-citizens, but to humanity. More than ever in the past, our words and our deeds, our devotion to true freedom or our lack of it, will ring around the globe.

In the foundations of the house of freedom no stone carries a greater weight than free speech. Unless we have freedom to speak, how shall any of our freedoms be preserved? How can we seek redress or error, or resist tyranny, or support the right, if freedom to express our convictions is withheld? The principle of free expression, which includes freedom of the press and of the air, is no less than the indispensable ingredient of our liberty. Unless we have free speech we are not free.

And yet it is surprising what widespread and dangerous misunderstandings surround so vital an element of our national heritage. No other tenet of our political faith more richly deserves repeated public discussion than freedom of speech. Myths and misconceptions need to be swept away if we are to realize what free speech really means to us and how carefully it must be guarded.

Too many Americans make the mistake of taking free speech for granted, as though it were a bountiful dispensation of Providence, like the beauties of nature or the air we breathe. To understand the great error of that conclusion it is necessary only to look about the world. The sun shines alike on all tribes and conditions of men, but the full blessings of liberty enlighten only a fraction of the globe. Even in these United States the principle of free speech was written into the Constitution tardily and amid controversy; and to this day there is continuing debate whether that principle actually has been carried out fully by our law makers and our courts.

It is not always remembered that the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which wrote the Constitution, gave little time to that group of "rights" which we speak of as "the civil liberties." A small minority did suggest that something be said about free speech, press and religion, but the majority voted otherwise, contending that these matters would be taken care of by the states. We cannot be sure how realistic that argument was intended to be; certainly subsequent events proved amply enough that state guarantees could by no means be relied upon.

Some of the original states did promise free speech in their own Constitutions, but not all of them. Fortunately, however, a majority protested when a Federal Constitution devoid of a Bill of Rights was submitted for ratification; and after a delay of four years the young nation at last accomplished its dedication to free speech over the opposition of powerful elements who really feared to place too much freedom in the hands of the people.

Just as there was nothing automatic about the establishment of free speech in the United States, so there has been nothing automatic about maintaining it. The Constitution did not define free speech, but merely prohibited Congress from abridging it; and neither legislation nor courts have regarded this as anything but a conditional restriction. It is accepted doctrine that no right is absolute, and that no one may exercise a right if by so doing he infringes the rights of others. We are not free, for example, to speak or write indecently, or with libelous intent, or in such a manner as to foment illegal conspiracies or incite to riot or promote treason. Without becoming involved in the legal niceties, it is sufficient merely to understand that there is a limit, and that somewhere a line must be drawn. And that's the rub. Even our courts never have agreed where to draw the line.

During the First World War and the years immediately following there were many flaming debates over the exact meaning of free speech. Many of the acts of Federal and State prosecutors were regarded by the more liberal proponents of civil rights as outrageous and unsupportable. In some instances the courts upheld these objections and reproved the prosecutors. The general attitude of the Federal Government during that war period, in its acts of suppression and attempted suppression, was such that a great authority on free speech, Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., observed mournfully that "When war begins, all thinking stops." That observation of Professor Chafee, published in 1941, doubtless epitomized the genuine apprehensions of many true lovers of liberty as to what might happen should the nation once more become involved in a major war.

You are entitled to your own conclusion whether these fears were in any way justified. I will speak only of a

single field of governmental action of which I have direct knowledge—the field of censorship. From an ill-considered censorship free speech has most to fear in wartime; but I think we have demonstrated in the war just ended that all necessary censorship can be maintained without any encroachment whatever on the freedom of the press, the radio or the individual to express convictions, debate public issues, including war issues, and criticize the government as severely as may be desired. In this war censorship, to the disappointment of some, confined its operations to depriving the enemy of dangerous information and made no attempt to stifle opinion. In so far as war controls are concerned, press and radio are as free at this hour as they were four years ago today.

Again let me remind you that this result was not attained by accident or predestination. It was attained because editors and broadcasters were willing to cooperate loyally and effectively with their government in the one vital endeavor of restricting dangerous military information. It betrays no secret to say that if the experiment of voluntary compliance had failed, advocates of compulsion were ready to take the field without a moment's delay. Radio stood in special jeopardy because it was talking day and night to listeners outside our borders. But there was no lack, either, of those who wanted a law which would put a censor into every newspaper office in the land. Had press and radio been less vigilant, had the advocates of compulsion been supplied with the evidence of failure they were seeking and expecting, this nation would have plunged overnight into a surpassingly bitter dispute over free speech, with national unity the one sure casualty. But the faith was kept, the incident did not occur.

I am aware, of course, that all dangers to free speech do not result from wartime restrictions. Many broadcasters are apprehensive that governmental peacetime regulation may go beyond the necessities of physical control. It is fitting and in the tradition of a nation devoted to free speech that the broadcasting industry should speak its convictions on that subject and should not surrender to a complex of inferiority. Nor is there any plainer lesson in the history of free expression than this: Unless a free press does what it can to support freedom of radio, the press itself will in the end find its freedom also in danger.

The preservation of free speech must not be thought of, however, as a matter of concern only to editors and broadcasters. Free speech belongs to all the people and it is encouraging that the Junior Chamber of Commerce does not forget its own direct interest in the matter; for free speech is an indispensable prop to free enterprise. The battle for a Constitutional clause dealing with free speech, at first lost and later won, was not led by those whose business was the dissemination of news. It was Charles Pinckney, soldier and diplomat, who first pleaded the cause in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. It was George Mason, the planter, and Elbridge Gerry, the lawyer, who seconded the proposal most strongly. And it was James Madison, the scholar and statesman, who framed in imperishable words the historic pronouncement of the amendment: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech."

It was the people who insisted that such a declaration be included in the basic instrument of our liberty. Let us hope devotedly that the people will never come to think lightly of free speech, or fail to defend it against all enemies.

"RADIO'S NEW HORIZONS"

By LT. COL. FRANK E. PELLEGRIN

Army Ground Forces

War Department Bureau of Public Relations

Delivered before the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of
Commerce and broadcast over WISH August 29, 1945.

This year we are observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of American radio. One of these ideas was born in the mind of its founder; the other in a laboratory. Both were able to emerge from their small beginnings because they had the good fortune to exist in a free country, where things of the mind and things of the laboratory alike are free to prosper and become strong. Both grew to their present stature because they were dedicated to the service of the nation—a free nation that gives full rein to initiative and to enterprise; to idealism as well as to the impelling motive of legitimate entrepreneurial gain.

In their infancy and adolescence, neither was ever shackled by a totalitarian or dictatorial state; neither was ever suppressed or made subservient to narrowness or viciousness on the part of any ruling class. To each, there was no limit but the horizon, and every day of their untrammelled growth presented them with a new horizon.

I do not say that these things could not happen in any other country but America; but I do say that nowhere in the world would they have been more free, more unhampered, and less subject to oppression and control. For the sake of the postwar world in which we hope to establish everlasting peace, for the sake of generations yet to come, I fervently hope that the example these two great national institutions have set here will be emulated in more and more nations, some of them only now emerging from the darkness of spiritual, mental and material slavery.

Because you, as members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, know so much of its glorious history and of its achievements, I shall not detail them here. Your national membership of 100,000 free young American business and professional men, your proud record of local, state and national achievement over the past twenty-five years, speak for themselves.

But radio, although it has become an integral part of your daily lives, may not be quite so familiar to you. There are many well-informed Americans who do not realize that from its small beginning in the laboratory, radio has become one of the nation's leading social forces, and one of its greatest industries.

Four national networks, a large number of regional networks, and 943 radio stations serve this country. Thirty-three million, one hundred thousand families, or 90 per cent of all the families in the United States, own 59,000,000 radio receiving sets; there are twice as many homes with radios as with telephones, one-third more with radios than with gas or electric ranges. Radio's gross income in 1944 was 386 million dollars, and the industry employed nearly 30,000 people.

This phenomenal growth has been possible because of the American system of free and competitive enterprise. I repeat, it may have been possible in other nations as well; I only know that nowhere else in this world has

radio shown comparable advancement, or comparable achievement. Nowhere has it been so free.

In addition to the unending and unmeasurable contribution radio has made over the past twenty-five years to the people of this nation, its contributions to our armed forces during the terrible war just ended have been incalculable. Indeed, many of them are not yet even known, because they are still, and very properly, shrouded in military secrecy. But it is known to all of you how much radio has meant on the home front, particularly by its swift and accurate reporting of the news, and by its ceaseless maintenance of home-front morale.

To the armed forces, radio—and the whole science of electronics—have been an aid and a weapon of unbelievable value. I am saying only what is obvious to every army commander when I declare that without radio, it would have been impossible for us to have won this war. As long ago as 1940 the British Isles, standing alone against the overwhelming power of the Nazis, could not have won the Battle of Britain without radar. Since then the masters of electronics have made spectacular progress, and every single one of their brilliant achievements moved us that much closer to the final victory.

The extent of radio's contribution to the armed might of the Allies is generally known, although not always fully appreciated. For example, it is hard to realize that there is a great deal of highly complicated and indispensable radio equipment in every airplane that flies, be it a superbomber, a night-fighter, a cargo carrier, or even a little artillery reconnaissance cub. There is a vast amount of radio equipment in every ship that floats, from the largest aircraft carrier to the smallest landing craft. There is a complete set of receiving and transmitting equipment in every tank that rolled across the deserts of Africa, and the valleys and hills of Italy, and of France, and of Germany, and of the islands of the Pacific.

There was radio equipment in every command post of every fighting unit overseas, from the huge transmitters at the higher headquarters to the small compact sets in the CPs of the smaller units, tucked away in the basements of shell-torn farmhouses, or in caves in the hills. Forward artillery observers, alone in their advanced and isolated observation posts, used their radio telephones to direct artillery fire on the enemy. Platoon leaders and company commanders and even small patrols used their walkie-talkie radios to maintain vital communications with their flanking and supporting units.

The magic of radio as applied in the almost-miraculous radar sets rendered priceless service to our cause, by detecting enemy planes overhead, enemy ships at sea, enemy tanks and armored vehicles ranging the lines under cover of night. To our navy, and especially to our heroic submarine service, the science of underwater sound detection, made possible by radio, was a prime factor in our winning supremacy at sea.

These are but a few of the better-known contributions

of radio to the total victory we have just won. Many other and even more spectacular developments and achievements can not yet be disclosed, but in the future they will emerge, in their postwar peacetime applications, to enrich still further the American way of life. Some day the full story of radio's contributions to the victory will be known, from the first faint radio signal of the radar set on Britain's shores to the climactic development of the world-shaking atomic bomb.

All through this world conflict, now so happily ended, radio recording devices were on hand, too, to perpetuate experiences and to record results that will be of untold value in the future, both for war and for peace.

Airplanes, ships, submarines and tanks carried radio recorders, either as regular equipment or on special occasions, to record accurately in the heat and excitement of battle the innumerable little facts and events which, when calmly and patiently analyzed by experts, resulted in the development of better techniques or tactics, the correction of errors or improvements in training, thereby making possible the saving of lives and a speedier victory.

Recorders were on hand at world-shaping conferences, to perpetuate "the voices of history" for future generations.

And even now, some of these recordings are proving their value in surprising ways. For example, I recall that when we gathered at 7th Army Headquarters in Germany to interrogate Reichsmarshal Goering, the No. 2 Nazi, commander of the Luftwaffe, and perpetrator of some of history's greatest crimes against civilization, every word he uttered during that conference of more than an hour was forever preserved on one of our magnetic wire recorders. Two sets of "dubs" were immediately made and transmitted to the proper American and British authorities; the master set was shipped to the United States for safekeeping. The testimony which that Nazi leader gave on that occasion, incriminating not only himself but also many of his colleagues, is irrefutable evidence for the War Crimes Commission to use in the coming trials of war criminals.

Even this single and isolated example, small in its way and perhaps negative in its application, may yet have a positive effect in the preservation of peace; for the war-mongers of the future, if any there be, may well pause when they consider what the magic of radio may do to record and spotlight their crimes, and make more sure the inevitability of justice.

On this, radio's twenty-fifth anniversary, we may truly say that if the past has been silver, the future is indeed golden. Your own Junior Chamber of Commerce magazine is aptly named "Future," and therefore it typifies the new era of opportunity that continually is offered to your own great organization. Likewise in radio: a vast new peacetime horizon is now emerging from the clouds of war.

Due to the artificial acceleration induced by war in the electronics laboratories, the normal advance of ten or twenty years have been telescoped into the past five. Temporarily they have been devoted exclusively to war; now they are about to burst, full-bloom, upon a peacetime world. Only your imagination can encompass what the immediate future offers in the realm of improved radio transmission under the present system of audio modulation, and under the new systems of frequency modulation, television and facsimile broadcasting.

We can hardly realize how much these will add to our

standard of living, to our enjoyment, our education, our ability to understand and appreciate our fellow men, our neighbors in this postwar society of nations. Already we have had some indication of radio's power to make us all members of the world society in which we must hereafter live.

For the first time in history, radio has given the common man a place at the conference tables where our common future is being molded. Radio was present at Dumbarton Oaks and at the San Francisco conference. Our President, like the leaders of the other great powers, hastened from the Potsdam conference to a radio microphone to report its conclusions to our people. Radio was present at the trial of Marshal Petain of France, a leader convicted of betraying his country; it will be present at the war crimes trials in Nurnburg, where the cycle will be completed of the rise, decline and fall of misguided leaders who, by throttling radio along with other free institutions, were able to plunge the world into the most devastating of all wars. These, I believe, are but the small beginnings of the part radio offers to the citizens of the world to keep under their control their own destinies.

But—and I emphasize the word—radio can only succeed in fulfilling its stupendous possibilities if it *remains free*. Even a well-ordered and well-managed industry, if it is shackled by tyranny or controlled by oppression, can never realize its potentialities for good. During this past war we saw in the enemy countries overseas, efficient radio structures—efficient from a technical and operating standpoint—fail miserably in informing their listeners of the truth. Indeed, they performed a grave misservice, one that at times resulted in tragedy. Warped and stultified and handcuffed by their totalitarian masters, these radio stations were instruments of evil, distorting the truth, spreading propaganda, and leading their misguided listeners to despair and death.

I recall the sad condition of some of those people, who over a period of years had become so indoctrinated by Nazi propaganda, as fed to them by German radio transmitters as well as by other media, that they did not know what to believe, or where to turn for the truth. We saw some of these people so bewildered by five years of conflicting reports that they had faith in nothing. We saw others, so completely habituated by years of exclusive listening to the poisoned programs of the Nazi transmitters, that when the truth was thrust upon them by our liberating forces, they were incapable of accepting it.

This, I say, happened not only to the people of Germany, but unhappily it occurred also among the unfortunate people of occupied Europe. Let me cite one example.

We were stationed for several weeks in Saverne, a city in Northern Alsace which dominates the Saverne Gap through the Vosges mountains. These people were Frenchmen; although they had been subjected to four years of Nazi domination and oppression, both mental and physical, their loyalties still remained with the Allies.

During the four years of the German occupation they were forbidden, upon pain of death or the concentration camp, to listen to any radio transmitter except those operated by the conquerors. During this long period they lost what memory they had of free radio; they forgot, apparently, that somewhere in the free world there were still transmitters that were permitted to tell the truth.

When our forces entered Saverne there was rejoicing; loyal Alsations who had been forced to remain silent or in hiding during the German occupation came above-ground once more.

Then, in January, the Germans launched a counter-offensive. Although the enemy struck with all of his dwindling power, the American and French forces there were amply strong to handle the situation; each attack was thrown back decisively. Saverne was never in danger. Yet the civilian population did not know this, and there was no way of convincing them. They listened to German radio, to Swiss radio, to French radio, to BBC. From some they got the truth; from others, threats and boastful propaganda. The German radio repeated, day by day and hour by hour, that the Nazi conquerors would return; that Alsations who had been friendly to the Allies would be called to terrible account as soon as the Wehrmacht came back. Radio France and BBC attempted to reassure them by giving them a true account of the military situation. Swiss radio, attempting to give both sides of the story in its neutral reports, was confusing.

So indoctrinated had these Alsations become during four years when radio was *not* free, that they were unable to distinguish between truth and falsehood; they were mentally incapable of accepting one and rejecting the other. So they had faith in nothing they could not see with their own eyes.

Then we began to notice one of the strangest things I have ever seen. Day and night, little groups of Alsations would gather at key points in the town of Saverne, through which all military traffic had to pass through the Gap. All night these little groups maintained their vigil, checking the trucks and the tanks and the other army vehicles that moved, in unending streams, up and back. They tried to determine the type of load each truck was carrying, and to assess its meaning according to which direction it was travelling. Was more traffic moving forward, or was more coming back? Were the Americans advancing, or were they pulling out? Were we sending up reinforcements, and ammunition, and bridging equipment, and other items that would indicate an advance, or at least a successful defense? Or were we evacuating men, and guns, and tanks, and hospitals? Every day, as we later learned, these little groups got together and compared their notes, trying to "G-2" the situation on the basis of their own observations. Of course they failed. And so the refugees began to take to the roads. Every day we saw the pitiful parade up the snow-bound highways, with men and women and children carrying their little bundles, or pulling their small carts, driven by a horrible fear of Nazi vengeance. They were giving up their homes, their only means of livelihood, everything they held dear; nothing could stop them. They had become incapable of recognizing and accepting the truth.

I recall particularly the case of one family in Saverne. The father was a judge, one of the best educated and best informed civilians in the area. You might think that because of his education and his judicial experience which had taught him to distinguish between true and false evidence, he would be among the first to recognize the truth when at last it came to Alsace. But he was as much a victim as the others of the Nazi system of distortion and suppression during that long occupation.

One of our war correspondents was billeted at his home.

This correspondent told me that the judge was among those Alsations who took up their nightly posts at the highway intersections and the bridges, trying to mastermind for themselves the true state of military affairs. This correspondent told me how, one morning about three o'clock, the judge wakened him to say goodbye; how the judge and his wife had packed their pitiful little packages, and with their young daughter were prepared to leave their home and take to the wintry road, afoot. It was all this correspondent could do to prevent their leaving. The wife was in tears, the little daughter was terrified, the judge was bewildered and shaking with fright.

I cannot convey to you the misery and the suffering that lack of a free radio meant to the heroic but misguided people of those allied countries. I can only suggest it; I can only *mention* it here in the hope that you will do everything in *your* power to see that such a calamity never befalls our country, our neighbors, our own families.

It was curious, too, to note how the Nazi policy had instilled in the people a positive fear of listening to truthful radio broadcasts. I would like to cite this incident.

Shortly after our armies crossed the Rhine we moved our press camp into a little German town named Lauda. We took over a few buildings, including a small hotel. We permitted the proprietor and his family to remain there, to take care of the place. We tried to make it clear that liberation had come to Lauda; that the people were now free from all Nazi restraints and were subject only to the firm but fair regulations laid down by Allied military government. The second or third afternoon, several of us were sitting in the tap room of this little hotel. The proprietor and his family were also in the tap room, at a table in the corner just a short distance from ours. One of our men walked over to the radio and turned the switch. The set had been tuned to Radio Berlin; we left it that way and listened to the music and talk for the next fifteen or twenty minutes. The German civilians listened too; but I wondered, later on when I thought about it, how queer it must have seemed to them to watch American officers and war correspondents freely listening to broadcasts from an enemy station.

One of our group looked at his watch and reminded us that a BBC news program would be coming on in a few minutes, so he walked over to the radio set and tuned it to BBC. After a minute or two the German proprietor quietly got up and left the room; after a few seconds his wife followed him; then her sister, and then, after another few seconds, the daughter. We looked at each other in amazement. Here we were, representing the conquering and the liberating army, bringing freedom from Nazi oppression to these people. We had told them, and showed them by example, that they could listen to German broadcasts or any other kind of broadcasts. Yet, in our presence, these Germans were afraid to listen to one of our own Allied transmitters.

One of the war correspondents who spoke fluent German and who had won the confidence of the German hotel proprietor asked him later about this curious behavior. The old German told him that, much as he would have liked to listen to BBC, he couldn't trust the other civilians in the room—members of his own family! The Wehrmacht, he said, might yet return—he could not afford to take any chances! The death penalty or the concentration camp was too big a price to pay for the privilege of listening to free radio.

This example, of course, is extreme—it shows the end result of a policy that denies freedom of the air to its people. But it is just such a result that is the inevitable dead-end to any policy that permits governmental control to encroach, however slightly at first, upon the basic principle of freedom of radio or of the press. It is the first encroachment that all of us must be alert to recognize, and determined to resist.

But if radio deserves freedom, it has a concomitant responsibility to be worthy of that freedom. It has reached adulthood now, after twenty-five years of development and achievement. Its record uniformly has been good—better than good. But there can never be any relaxation of the safeguards established by the industry, and supported by the listeners. I would like to emphasize two points.

The first is that irresponsibility on the part of a radio newscaster, or commentator, or even on the part of a news editor who picks up for re-broadcast those stories furnished by outside agencies, is not something that can be minimized or shrugged off with one of those easy excuses like—“everybody is entitled to a few mistakes,” or “you can’t always be right.” Such irresponsibility can be dangerous to an extreme; at times it can be fatal. I have an example to illustrate this first point.

Last January our army was throwing the desperate German counter-offensive in the Hardt mountains in northern Alsace. This was in the center of the 7th Army zone. On our right flank, troops of our VI Corps were being ordered to attack. At the same time it was most important that the civilian population in Strasbourg and a dozen other cities in the northern Alsace plain remain where they were, performing their daily and essential jobs like keeping power stations running, keeping communications and transportation systems functioning, distributing food and other essentials, performing necessary sanitary and health services, and so forth. It was also important to keep them off the military highways; a flood of refugees could easily have choked those roads and presented a critical problem to our army.

In the Hardt mountains the German counter-offensive was meeting with very little success, but at one point a small force of German infantry did penetrate as far as a little town called Wingen—hardly more than a spot on the map. This information as given out at the routine press briefing in Paris, where a number of correspondents were living in comparative luxury and trying to give the impression that they were also covering the war. One of these typewriter strategists realized that Wingen was a village that nobody had ever heard of, and therefore would never make a headline. But by looking at his small-scale map, he noticed that Wingen was only a few inches away from Strasbourg, so he wrote a sensational piece that the Germans were threatening Strasbourg. I am glad to say that this man was not an American correspondent, and he was not a radio correspondent. He worked for a British news agency. His story went to London.

Unfortunately, BBC picked it up, and the BBC editor did not take the trouble to check that story against the accurate accounts that were being sent daily by BBC’s own man who was right at our camp, and thoroughly familiar with the situation. The true picture was that Wingen was deep in the Hardt mountains where it was impossible for the Germans to bring any strength to bear

except small numbers of infantry; that we had the veteran 45th Division in there to contain that small thrust, with two more infantry divisions between Wingen and Strasbourg, plus two armored divisions and a task force, and that we had still two more full divisions just south of Strasbourg that could be used quickly in any emergency. In other words, the situation was completely under control, and that German attack at Wingen was no more a threat to Strasbourg than it was to Indianapolis.

But BBC carried the story, and since radio was just about the only source of news that the civilians and soldiers had, a lot of people heard it and rumors started to fly. The situation did become critical for our army commanders; you can’t ask soldiers to get out of their foxholes and attack if they think they are in danger of being cut off from the rear. Civilian refugees crowded the highways, presenting a real problem to the army authorities who were responsible for moving supplies over the roads, and who had the additional burden of taking care of those frightened refugees.

The BBC correspondent with us immediately cabled a strong message to his office; BBC in later broadcasts attempted to correct the error, but much of the harm had been done—serious harm—and it was weeks before all the loose ends had been wrapped up. Meantime, many individual tragedies had occurred, the more tragic because they were so unnecessary. Strenuous efforts by military police and civilian officials, by VI Corps and 7th Army and 6th Army Group officers and men, all of which could have been applied with infinitely more profit to the business of winning the war, were necessary to undo the harm. So far as I know no action was ever taken against that Paris correspondent for the British news agency.

This too is an extreme example. It shows the end result if radio stations or networks permit their editors or commentators to relax for one instant the constant vigilance that is the prerequisite for reliability.

Although this is a wartime example, it has its application in postwar, peacetime radio. Commentators and editors must be men of unexcelled ability and experience, of mature judgment; men who are more eager to check the reliability of their facts than to rush to a microphone with a headline. If they are not, we shall suffer a postwar wave of hysteria and alarm. We shall run the risk of seeing jingoists, or pacifists, or alarmists, or all other kinds of extremists keep the public mind in a constant state of confusion—confusion not unlike that so many of us saw at first hand in foreign countries. Trust in radio will be broken down; freedom of radio will be lost.

And the second point I wish to make is that radio will be responsible only if there is a joint effort, by the radio industry and the public, to keep it that way. I believe the radio industry can be trusted to do its part; surely no industry with radio’s proud record of growth and achievement could be presumed to do less. But however well intentioned the industry may be, it needs the vigilance and the support of its listeners. Therefore, I suggest that you, as the responsible young business and professional men of today and the national leaders of tomorrow, make it a voluntary part of your continuing daily obligation to be alert, and articulate, in the cause of free radio and responsible radio. I sincerely hope that you will never hesitate to use the telephone, and telegraph or the mails to call to the attention of responsible leaders in Congress, in the Federal Communications Commission,

or in the radio industry, any hint or suggestion of infringement on freedom of radio, or any lack of responsibility on the part of radio spokesmen.

As I see it, there are three specific things that you members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce can do to insure and perpetuate the golden age of American radio:

First: As voters, and spokesmen, keep radio free.

Second: Keep radio worthy of its freedom, by insisting that it remain responsible.

Third: To some of you radio presents an opportunity for a profitable career of public service; to those I suggest that you study it, and invest in it: invest your time, your money, or yourselves.

Radio's past has been inspiring, its record justifiably proud. But the new horizons of its future stretch out before you and before this nation. Unless artificial barriers are erected, those horizons will ever remain limitless. Keep the barriers down; keep radio free.

ADDED POINTS OF JAYCEE RADIO WEEK OBSERVANCE—BY STATES

ARIZONA
Tucson

FLORIDA
St. Petersburg

MASSACHUSETTS
Springfield

NORTH DAKOTA
Fargo

CALIFORNIA
Eureka

ILLINOIS
Peoria

MICHIGAN
Saginaw

OHIO
Portsmouth

COLORADO
Colorado Springs
Greeley

INDIANA
Fort Wayne

MONTANA
Billings

SOUTH DAKOTA
Sioux Falls

CONNECTICUT
Stamford

IOWA
Ottumwa

NORTH CAROLINA
High Point

WASHINGTON
Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA
Wheeling

ADDED REPORTS OF STATION PLANS—BY STATES

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

KVOR—"Will observe entire week."

Greeley

KFKA—"Will have luncheon or dinner meeting."

CONNECTICUT

Stamford

WSRR—"Plans set for a Jaycee-Radio discussion. Will observe entire week."

FLORIDA

Miami

WQAM—"Forum, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 7:30 P.M."

St. Petersburg

WTSP—"Plan forum broadcast during the week. Will observe entire week."

ILLINOIS

Chicago

WBBM—"Program Saturday, Sept. 1, 1:45-2:00 P.M."

Peoria

WMBD—"Two programs."

INDIANA

Fort Wayne

WOWO—"Two 15-min. programs. Will stress 'Freedom of Speech in Radio.'"

IOWA

Ottumwa

KBIZ—"Will observe entire week. Shows will feature drama, music, Iowa State Jaycee President

talk—remote pickups pertaining to occasion, and dinner meeting broadcast."

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield

WMAS—"Will observe entire week."

MICHIGAN

Saginaw

WSAM—"Will observe entire week. Half-hour broadcast Aug. 30, 7:00 P.M. with first Jaycee President, with past history, etc."

MISSOURI

St. Louis

KXOK—"Special program Aug. 24 with Jaycee President and Chairman explaining our participation in their Silver Anniversary. Also, will present transcribed illustration of radio 'Freedom of Speech' at luncheon; plus News Editor, Mahlon Aldridge, as speaker Aug. 30."

NEW YORK

Schenectady

WGY—"15-min. spot Aug. 30, 6:30-6:45 P.M."

NORTH CAROLINA

High Point

WMFR—"Will have dinner meeting."

Raleigh

WPTF—"Broadcast Aug. 28, 6:45-7:00 P.M. Other cooperation during week."

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo

WDAY—"We are originating program here for a state-wide broadcast with all stations hooked together, Monday, Aug. 27."

OHIO

Columbus

WHKC - WBNS - WCOL - WOSU — "Three 5-min. broadcasts to be given throughout the week. Proclamation by the Mayor."

Portsmouth

WPAY—"Will observe entire week. Jaycee 'Victory Dinner' Aug. 29. Colyer Snyder and Eugene Carr speakers. Also broadcasts 'Salute to Radio' Monday, 7:30 P.M. and 'Salute to Jaycees' Tuesday, 7:30 P.M."

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa

KVOO—"Show built around 'Freedom of Speech' theme. Also to have direct pickup of Lewis Avery's speech at Jaycee luncheon. Will arrange series of salute announcements throughout week."

OREGON

Portland

KOIN—"Will observe entire week. Will produce special 'Free Speech' program during Jaycee week. Will also have luncheon or dinner meeting."

PENNSYLVANIA

Reading

WRAW—"Will observe entire week. Going to present special award to parents of first member lost in action."

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls

KSOO-KELO—"Will observe entire week. Main observance to be luncheon at Junior Chamber of Commerce Aug. 31, at which staff personnel will be guests of the JCC. Short talks by Station and JCC representatives. 15-min. transcription played for benefit of luncheon guests, recounting history of Radio, entitled 'On the Air' by WWJ. Noon news on KSOO will originate from the luncheon 12:45-1:00 P.M. Dave Rogers and his Men of Melody of KSOO staff will entertain. KELO will carry roving mike interview forum among guests at luncheon, concerning their thoughts for the future of Radio and Junior Chamber of Commerce during post-war years."

TENNESSEE

Knoxville

WROL—"Special broadcast Aug. 30, Jaycees participating."

UTAH

Salt Lake City

KUTA—"Promotional activity entire week. Luncheon meeting with Gov. Herbert B. Maw guest speaker. All Salt Lake City stations cooperating fully."

WASHINGTON

Spokane

KFPY—"Plan broadcast from luncheon meeting. Series of 5-min. talks by Jaycees."

WEST VIRGINIA

Wheeling

WWVA—"Local Jaycee observance Aug. 29."

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

August 10, 1945

INFORMATION BULLETIN—FCC RULES

Vol. 13, No. 3

FCC Adopts Report Rules

There is reproduced herein the new Rules adopted by the Commission governing the filing of financial, ownership and contract data by licensees.

The new Rules should be inserted in your copy of the Rules and Regulations.

NAB will appreciate your advising it of any problems which result from these Rules. If there are any questions, suggestions or comments which you desire to make, please advise Robert T. Bartley, NAB's Director of Government Relations.

The Commission's press release, the Orders and Commissioner Durr's separate comments follow:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REPORT NO. 117 (RULES AND REGULATIONS)

The Federal Communications Commission today announced the following changes in its Rules and Regulations which were the subject of hearings on May 21, 1945, in Docket No. 6756 and on March 1, 1944, in Order No. 118, Docket No. 6572:

It repealed Section 1.361 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure and Section 43.1 of the Rules and Regulations; and in lieu thereof, adopted new Sections 1.301 to 1.304, inclusive, of its Rules of Practice and Procedure, and related Forms No. 323 and 323A governing the filing of information, data and contracts relating to financial and ownership matters of licensees and permittees and their network and transcription and other contracts. For the year 1945, an Annual Ownership Report shall be filed with the Commission on FCC Form 323 on or before November 1, 1945, showing the information required by Section 1.303 as of June 30, 1945. The financial and ownership reports required by Sections 1.301 and 1.303 are to be filed on or before April 1 of each year, instead of by March 1 of each year, as heretofore provided.

It amended Section 1.5 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure concerning records of the Commission open to public inspection. In general, the rule results in opening for public inspection ownership data of licensees, but network and transcription contracts, as well as financial data of licensees, will not be open for public inspection. In this connection, the Commission announced that it is giving consideration to expanding its annual statistical report so that the report will contain certain financial data with respect to the operations of individual stations.

Before the

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Docket No. 6756

In the Matter of

PROMULGATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING
THE FILING OF FINANCIAL, OWNERSHIP AND OTHER
REPORTS OF BROADCAST LICENSEES

ORDER

At a meeting of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 2nd day of August, 1945,

WHEREAS, the Commission on April 17, 1945 submitted a proposal for the deletion of Section 1.361 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, and Section 43.1 of the Rules and Regulations and the substitution therefor of proposed Section 1.301 to 1.304, inclusive, of the Rules of Practice and Procedure with related Forms 323 and 323A, and,

WHEREAS, Time for the filing of briefs was provided, and oral argument had upon said proposals on May 21, 1945 by all interested parties, and

WHEREAS, After consideration of said briefs and oral argument, the Commission is of the opinion that public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the adoption of the proposals of April 17, 1945, as hereinafter revised,

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, effective immediately, that Section 1.361 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure and Section 43.1 of the Rules and Regulations, BE AND THEY ARE HEREBY, REPEALED, and the following Sections 1.301 to 1.304, inclusive, of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, and related Forms 323 and 323A, BE, AND THEY ARE HEREBY, ADOPTED:

FINANCIAL, OWNERSHIP AND OTHER REPORTS OF
BROADCAST LICENSEES

§ 1.301 *Financial Report*—Each licensee of a broadcast station (standard, FM, television, and international) shall file with the Commission on or before April 1 of each year (on Form 324 or such other form as the Commission may prescribe, together with supporting schedules), a balance sheet showing its financial condition as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year and an income statement for said calendar year. Each such form shall be subscribed as provided in Section 1.121 of the Commission's regulations.

§ 1.302 *Filing of Contracts*—Each licensee of a broadcast station (standard, FM, television, and international) shall file with the Commission within 30 days of execution thereof verified copies of all documents, instruments, contracts (the substance of oral contracts or understandings shall be reported in writing for submission) together with amendments, supplements, and changes therein and cancellations thereof relating to ownership, management or control of licensee of station, or of any of licensee's stock, rights or interests therein; the use, management, or operation of licensed facilities; and agreements relating to network service, transcription service or bulk time sales (amounting to two hours or more per day); including but not limited to:

- (a) Articles of Partnership, Association, or Incorporation;
- (b) By-laws affecting character of organization, control, number or powers of its officers or directors, the classification or voting rights of any stock;
- (c) Any document, instrument, or contract relating to or affecting ownership of licensee, rights or interests therein, its stock, or voting rights thereto;
- (d) Management contracts, network contracts, transcription network contracts, and time sales to brokers.

§ 1.303 *Ownership Reports*—

(a) *Annual Ownership Reports*—The licensee of each broadcast station (standard, FM, television, and international) shall file on or before April 1 of each year on FCC Form 323 an annual ownership report and shall show the following information as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year: ¹

- (1) In the case of an individual, the name of such individual.
- (2) In the case of a partnership, the names of the partners and the interest of each partner.²
- (3) In the case of a corporation or association:
 - (i) Capitalization, with a description of the classes and voting power of stock authorized and shares of each class issued and outstanding;
 - (ii) The name, residence, citizenship, and stock-

¹ For the year 1945, an Annual Ownership Report shall be filed with the Commission on FCC Form 323 on or before November 1, 1945, showing the information required by Section 1.303 as of June 30, 1945.

² Any change in partners or in their rights will require prior consent of the Commission upon an application for consent to assignment of license.

- holdings of officers and directors, and stockholders;
- (iii) Full information with respect to the interest and identity of any person whether or not a stockholder of record, having any interest, direct or indirect, in the licensee or any of its stock.

For example:

Where A is the beneficial owner or votes stock held by B, the same information should be furnished for A as is required for B.

Where X corporation controls the licensee, or holds 25% or more of the stock of the licensee the same information should be furnished with respect to X corporation (its capitalization, officers, directors, and stockholders and the amount of stock in X held by each) as is required in the case of the licensee, together with full information as to the identity and citizenship of the person authorized to vote licensee's stock.

The same information should be furnished as to Y corporation if it controls X corporation or holds 25% or more of the stock of X, and as to Z corporation if it controls Y corporation or holds 25% or more of the stock of Y and so on back to natural persons.

- (iv) Full information as to family relationship or business association between two or more officials and or stockholders.
- (4) In the case of all licensees:
- (i) The name, residence, position and date of appointment of operating personnel determining program policy (such as general manager, program director, etc.)
 - (ii) A list of all contracts still in effect required to be filed with the Commission by Section 1.302 showing the date of execution and expiration of each contract.
 - (iii) Any interest which the licensee may have in any other broadcast station.

(b) *Interim Ownership Reports*—An interim ownership report shall be filed by each licensee on FCC Form 323A describing any change in information required in the annual ownership report from that previously reported within 30 days after any such change occurs, including without limitation:

- (1) Any change in capitalization or organization.
- (2) Any change in officers and directors or in operating personnel determining program policy.
- (3) Any transaction affecting the ownership, direct or indirect, or voting rights of licensee's stock, such as (i) a transfer of stock, (ii) issuance of new stock or disposition of treasury stock, (iii) acquisition of licensee's stock by the issuing corporation.
- (4) Any change in the officers, directors or stockholders of a corporation other than the licensee such as X, Y or Z Corporation described in the example above.

Provided, however, That in the case of a change in the officers, directors or stockholders of a corporation other than the licensee (such as X, Y or Z corporation described in the example above), such change need not be reported in the interim report unless that corporation directly or indirectly owns 25% or more of the voting stock in the licensee.³

(c) *Exceptions*—Where information is required under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section with respect to a corporation having more than 50 stockholders, such information need be filed only with respect to stockholders having 1% or more of the stock of the corporation.

§ 1.304 *Definitions*—As used in Sections 1.301-1.303:

- (a) "Stock" shall include any interest, legal or beneficial in, or right or privilege in connection with stock;
- (b) "Officer" and "director" shall include the comparable officials in unincorporated associations;
- (c) "Contract" shall include any agreement (including, without limitation, an option, trust or pledge) or any modification thereof, express or implied, oral or written.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary*.

Before the

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Docket No. 6572

In re:

Order No. 118 Proposing to Amend Section 1.5 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure Relating to Inspection of Records.

ORDER

At a meeting of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 2nd day of August, 1945,

WHEREAS, The Commission on January 18, 1944, proposed the adoption of an amendment of Section 1.5 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure relating to the inspection of records, and,

WHEREAS, Time for the filing of briefs was provided and oral argument upon said proposal had March 1, 1944, by all interested parties, and,

WHEREAS, After consideration of said briefs and oral argument, the Commission is of the opinion that public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the adoption of the proposals of January 18, 1944, as hereinafter revised,

Now, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, effective 30 days from date hereof, That Section 1.5 of the Rules of Prac-

³ Before any change is made in the organization, capitalization, officers, directors or stockholders of a corporation other than licensee which results in a change in the control of the licensee, prior Commission consent must be received under Section 310(b) of the Communications Act.

tice and Procedure BE, AND IT IS HEREBY AMENDED, as follows:

"Section 1.5 Inspection of Records.—Subject to the provisions of Section 4(j), 213(f), 412 and 606 of the Act, the files of the Commission shall be open to public inspection as follows:

(a) Tariff schedules required to be filed under Section 203 of the Act; valuation reports, including exhibits filed in connection therewith, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, with reasons therefor, pursuant to Section 213 of the Act; and annual and monthly reports required to be filed under Section 219 of the Act.

(b) Contracts, agreements, or arrangements between carriers, filed pursuant to Section 211(a) of the Act, except such contracts relating to foreign wire or radio communications which are marked confidential by the Commission; *Provided, however,* the Commission will give appropriate consideration to a petition filed by any party showing that any such contract, agreement, or arrangement relates to foreign wire or radio communication; that its publication would place American communication companies at a disadvantage in meeting the competition of foreign communication companies; and that public interest would be served by keeping its terms confidential.

(c) All applications and amendments thereto filed under Title II and Title III of the Act, including all documents and exhibits filed with and made a part thereof, and all communications protesting or endorsing any such applications; authorizations and certifications issued upon such applications; all pleadings, depositions, exhibits, transcripts of testimony, reports of examiners or presiding officers, exceptions, briefs, proposed reports, or findings of fact and conclusions; all minutes and orders of the Commission. The information filed under Section 1.301 and network and transcription contracts filed pursuant to Section 1.302 shall not be open to public inspection. The Commission may, however, either on its own motion, or on motion of an applicant, permittee or licensee, for good cause shown, designate any of the material in this subsection as confidential.

(d) In the discretion of the Commission, other files, including those excepted in subsections (a), (b) and (c) hereof, upon written request describing in detail the documents to be inspected and the reasons therefor."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary*.

MEMORANDUM BY COMMISSIONER CLIFFORD J. DURR

RE AMENDMENTS TO RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE GOVERNING PUBLIC INSPECTION OF RECORDS

The amended rules are a move in the right direction, but in my opinion they stop far short of making available to the public information to which it is properly entitled. Section 1.5 still withholds from public scrutiny balance sheets and income statements of broadcasting licensees filed with the Commission pursuant to Section

1.301 and network and transcription service contracts filed pursuant to Section 1.302. It is true that the Commission, in its press release issued today, announced "that it is giving consideration to expanding its annual statistical report so that the report will contain certain financial data with respect to the operations of individual stations." This, too, gives promise of a further move in the right direction, but I can see no reason for giving the public less than complete information.

It seems to me that the Commission's action in these proceedings must necessarily turn upon the answer to a question concerning the fundamental nature of radio broadcasting. Is it essentially private business tinged only with such public interest as may flow as an incidental by-product of profit-making operations, or is it essentially public business? If it is the former, the information required pursuant to Sections 1.301 and 1.302 is private information and it does not seem to me that the Commission itself has any right to demand it. If it is the latter, the Commission is entitled to full information and I can see no reason why information made available to the Commission should be shielded from public scrutiny except as required by clear considerations of national security.

The Commission itself recognizes the public nature of broadcasting by requiring the information in question to be filed with it. Its right to require such information is not even challenged in these proceedings. The information is recognized as being necessary for the Commission's guidance in making decisions with reference to individual applications and in determining public policy. In the interests of public confidence in the Commission's operations as a public agency, no cloak of secrecy should keep from the public the information upon which the Commission relies, whether in deciding individual cases or in determining matters of broad policy.

The Communications Act itself makes it clear that broadcasting is public business. Under the express provisions of the Act, broadcasting channels are declared to be public property and the private ownership of any interest in them is denied. Licenses to use these channels may be granted only for limited periods and the condition of each grant is that the licensee must operate the channel assigned to him, not for his own private purposes, but "in the public interest, convenience and necessity." In other words, it seems to me that the theory of the Communications Act is that licensees are, in effect, charged with the responsibility of doing a public job in the operation of public property, and I can see no reason why the rewards they receive from the use of public property should be kept a secret from the public which owns that property.

There is not a single provision to be found anywhere in the Communications Act requiring any information contained in the Commission's files to be kept confidential. On the contrary, in every single instance in which this subject is dealt with, permission is granted to the Commission in its discretion, to keep information confidential *if in its opinion, interests of national security*

so require. This would seem, therefore, to indicate clearly the expectation, if not the express intention, of Congress that all information not affecting the national security would be available for public inspection. Certainly no issue of national security is here involved.

The contention that broadcasters are not "common carriers" argues in favor of, rather than against, the public inspection of their records and contracts. In the case of the "common carrier," there is a regulatory body charged with responsibility for supervising operations and seeing to it that satisfactory public service is rendered. In the case of broadcasting, however, the Commission is primarily a licensing agency rather than a regulatory authority in the common carrier sense of the term. Effective regulation, therefore, depends to a large extent upon the degree of regulation performed by the industry itself and by the public and I do not see how the public can effectively regulate unless it is fully informed.

The public has a very definite interest in seeing to it that radio is used as something more than an advertising medium. If it is to serve the public interest, broadcasting licensees have the responsibility of presenting educational programs, programs of civic and public nature, discussions of public questions, and other types of public service programs, as well as programs of a purely entertainment nature. The public can insist upon time being made available for programs of this kind only if it has information as to the financial ability of the licensee to make them available and information as to such financial ability can be obtained only from balance sheets and income statements. Moreover, if the public is to demand better programs and less advertising interruptions, it should know what the licensee is spending on program service and what it should reasonably be expected to spend in the light of its earnings.

Network-station contracts should also be open to public inspection. If the public is to understand and properly evaluate what it hears over the air, it must be fully informed with reference to the contractual relationship between licensees and the network organizations which produce a large percentage of the programs which they hear.

It seems to me wholly unrealistic to contend that secrecy of network contracts is required to maintain a competitive position between broadcasters and networks or among broadcasters with reference to network contracts. Certainly each network is familiar with the contracts of the numerous broadcasters who are its affiliates while each broadcaster is limited to a knowledge of his own particular contract. This clearly puts the individual broadcaster in an unequal competitive position in his dealings with the network and is thus a restraint upon, rather than an encouragement to competition.

Broadcasters are strongly insistent upon a maximum of regulation by the public and a minimum of regulation by the government. They should not at the same time seek to conceal from the public the information essential to intelligent public regulation.



1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 32, August 10, 1945

NAB BOARD MEETS

In a two-day session, Monday and Tuesday (6-7), the Board of Directors gave formal approval to the action of the Committee to Select the President in appointing Justin Miller as NAB President for a five-year term beginning October 1.

They also endorsed the action of the Committee in electing A. D. (Jess) Willard, Jr., to the newly created position of Executive Vice President of the Association. Mr. Willard is now the Manager of WBT, Charlotte, North Carolina.

He has a background of almost 20 years in radio and is thoroughly familiar with all phases of the business. He started his career with WCAO in Baltimore in 1927 with the first morning musical clock program to be broadcast. The following year he went with WFBR and later became sales manager and manager of that station. In 1932 when CBS purchased WJSV (now WTOP) in Washington, Willard joined the staff and was named sales manager the following year. He became General Manager in 1937 and continued in that capacity until he was transferred to Charlotte in 1942 to guide the destiny of Columbia owned WBT.

During his residence in Washington, as well as in Charlotte, he has been active in many civic affairs. In Charlotte he has been campaign chairman of two YMCA membership campaigns; general solicitation chairman of the War and Community Chest; a member and Vice President of the Mecklenberg Council of Boy Scouts of America; a member of the board of the Salvation Army and the Red Shield Boys' Club; a Kiwanian; and a member of the Charlotte Country Club.

Mr. Willard married the former Georgianna Courtney. They have two children, Courtney, age 13, and Arthur DeWalt, III, who is 6.

Ryan Continues

Acceding to the unanimously expressed wishes of the Board, J. Harold Ryan, Vice President and Treasurer, on leave, of the Fort Industry Company, who has served as NAB President since April, 1944, has agreed to continue in that capacity until October 1, when Justin Miller assumes his duties. Although Mr. Ryan will spend a part of his time in Toledo, the home offices of the Fort Industry Company, he will be in constant touch with NAB headquarters. C. E. Arney, Secretary-Treasurer, will direct NAB activities in the periods of Mr. Ryan's absence from Washington.

FMBI Invited

The Board, by resolution, extended a cordial invitation to officers and members of Frequency Modulation Broadcasters, Inc., to join with them in working out a constructive plan through which FMBI may be absorbed by NAB to the end that there will be one over-all industry organization.

Associate Member Fees Fixed

Pursuant to a recently enacted By-Law, the Board fixed the fees which are to apply to the new classes of Associate Members. FCC qualified attorneys, lawyers representing member stations, and consulting engineers are eligible to associate membership on the basis of annual dues of \$75.00. Dues of applicants for new station permits was fixed at \$50.00 annually; and construction permit holders, at \$60.00 annually.

Employer-Employee Activities Broadened

Acting upon the report of the Labor Executive Committee, the Board authorized an expansion in the services which the Association renders to its member stations with respect to employer-employee relationships. The new plan contemplates the gathering of all possible information and data respecting existing employer-employee relationships, and also all information with respect to rules, regulations, and laws, which affect these relations. It likewise embraces the rendition of personalized service to individual station management.

Revised Standards of Practice

The Board approved revised Standards of Practice submitted by the Code Committee. A full statement regarding this revision is contained elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTS.

IRE Building Fund

A request for a subscription from NAB of \$5,000 for the IRE Building Fund was considered. The Board commended the project as one worthy of the consideration of the individual broadcasters but felt that subscription to the building fund of an outside organization would establish a dangerous precedent for the NAB. For this reason the request was denied.

Next Board Meeting

The Board is to meet again in Washington early in October at which time Justin Miller will be formally inaugurated. The plans to mark this ceremony have not yet been fully developed. Announcement will be made later.

RADIO DID 55% 7TH WAR LOAN PROMOTION

The broadcast industry—stations, networks, advertisers—contributed 55 per cent of the combined support given the 7th War Loan by all media. Broadcast support was \$23,513,742; all other \$19,121,717—total \$42,635,459. This is in accordance with the release issued by the War Finance Division, Treasury Department, August 6.

7th War Loan broadcasting showed an increase of 109 per cent over the \$11,250,000 reported for the 6th War Loan. For the same period all media, excluding broadcasting, registered a 36 per cent increase.

(Continued on next page)

August 10, 1945 — 351

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Barry T. Rumble, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

Here is the breakdown of media support to the 7th:

Daily & Sunday Newspaper display	\$ 7,426,935
Daily Classified	303,535
Weekly Newspapers	3,125,386
Controlled Circulation Newspapers (Give-away sheets)	1,163,344
Magazines (general, public, farm)	3,751,495
Outdoor and Car Cards	3,351,022
Support—less broadcasting	\$19,121,717
Broadcasting support	23,513,742
Total	\$42,635,459

THAW

The FCC has announced (Aug. 7) that it will commence to process applications after October 7 and expects that standard permittees will be able to complete construction within the normal period without unreasonable difficulty. FM and Television applications cannot be acted upon until the FCC adopts regulations for those services.

The following procedures will be observed in processing applications:

- Pending applications upon which no Commission action has been taken*—These applications will not be acted on for a period of at least 60 days from August 7, 1945. During that interim applicants may file such amendments as may be necessary to reflect new or changed conditions from those stated in the application. Such amendments shall be made in accordance with section 1.121 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, in triplicate, and shall become part of said application. At the termination of this 60-day period consideration will be given to these applications in the ordinary course of business and attention will also be given to conflicting applications filed during this 60-day period.
- Applications which have been designated for hearing but not yet heard*—The Commission will not announce hearing dates for applications in this category, until the expiration of the 60-day period. Applicants desiring to file amendments shall do so within this period.
- Applications which have been heard and the records closed*—Applicants whose cases have been heard and upon which the record has been closed are requested to advise the Commission within the next 60 days of any changes which may have occurred reflecting upon matters of evidence introduced into the record. Copies of such notification shall also be served upon other parties to the proceeding and where additional testimony is required appropriate petitions may be filed to reopen the record for the introduction of this additional evidence.

COURT RESTRICTS AFM

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York has rendered a decision enforcing an order of the

National Labor Relations Board requiring the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company to bargain with the National Association of Broadcast Electricians and Technicians as representatives of platter turners in their owned and operated stations outside of Chicago. This court decision resulted from the application of the National Labor Relations Board for a court decision to enforce its order granting jurisdiction of platter turners in the M&O stations outside of Chicago to NABET, which was opposed by the American Federation of Musicians.

If the musicians attempt to interfere with the agreements which are reached between NBC, American and NABET, NLRB presumably can go into court and have the musicians cited for contempt. The full text of the decision follows:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

No. 368—October Term, 1944

(Argued June 15, 1945—Decided July 27, 1945)

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, Petitioner,
 v.
 NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.,
 AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.,
 and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS,
 Respondents.

Before: SWAN, CHASE and CLARK, Circuit Judges.
 PETITION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF AN ORDER OF
 THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Petition by the National Labor Relations Board pursuant to Section 10 (e) of the Wagner Act, 29 USCA § 160 (e), for the enforcement of an order issued by the Board on March 31, 1945, requiring National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and American Broadcasting Company, Inc., respectively, to bargain collectively, upon request with National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, American Federation of Musicians was a party to the proceedings and is named as a respondent to the Board's petition. It has moved to remand the proceedings for the taking of additional evidence.

Motion denied and petition granted.

ALVIN J. ROCKWELL, General Counsel, Malcolm F. Halliday, Associate General Counsel, Joseph B. Robison and Dominick L. Manoli, attorneys, for petitioner.

CAHILL, GORDON, ZACHRY & REINDEL, attorneys for National Broadcasting Company, Inc.; John T. Cahill, A. L. Ashby and Charles F. Metmar, Jr., of counsel.

FRANKLIN S. WOOD, attorney for American Broadcasting Company, Inc.; Joseph A. McDonald, of counsel.

JOSEPH A. PADWAY, HENRY A. FRIEDMAN and ROBERT A. WILSON, attorneys for American Federation of Musicians.

SWAN, Circuit Judge:

This case is before us upon the petition of the Board for enforcement of an order made in consolidated proceedings brought under Section 10 of the Act, 29 U.S.C.A. § 160, against National Broadcasting Company, Inc., hereafter called NBC, and American Broadcasting Company, Inc., hereafter called ABC.¹ American Federation of Musicians, a labor organization hereafter called AFM, was a party to the proceedings and is named as a respondent to the Board's petition. The order sought to be enforced requires NBC and ABC, respectively, to bargain collectively with National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, a labor organization hereafter called NABET.

The Section 10 proceedings are a sequel to representation proceedings under Section 9, 29 USCA § 159, which arose out of a jurisdictional labor dispute between AFM and NABET. The dispute between the rival unions involved work known in the broadcasting industry as "platter turning."² In the Chicago broadcasting stations of the

¹ 61 N.L.R.B. 21.

² The work of "platter turners," sometimes called turntable-operators, consists of placing phonograph records on one of the two turntables used in broadcasting studios for "on the air playback," adjusting it for either lateral or vertical cut records and fixing its speed in accordance with instructions appearing on the fact of the record, opening the fader control, and, after the record has been played, removing it from the turntable.

(Continued on next page)

respondent companies,³ platter turning had for many years been done by musicians who were members of a local AFM union, known as Local 10, while in the companies' stations in other cities platter turning had been done by technicians who were members of NABET. Early in 1944 AFM undertook to negotiate contracts with the companies which would require them to employ musicians for platter turning in all their stations after June 1, 1944. NABET countered by initiating representation proceedings. After hearings in which all the parties in interest participated, the Board determined that the appropriate collective bargaining unit in which to include platter turners in Chicago was the unit of musicians, Local 10; but, outside Chicago, platter turners should be included in system-wide units of engineers and technicians. Since the companies, AFM and Local 10 consented to the certification of NABET in such units without further proceedings, no election was directed but NABET was certified as the bargaining representative of the technical employees of NBC and ABC respectively, outside Chicago.⁴

Thereafter the companies notified NABET that they would not bargain with it in respect to platter turners because AFM disputed the validity of the certification of NABET as the representative of platter turners and threatened the companies with strikes if they recognized it as the bargaining representative of such employees. On January 15, 1945, the Board brought the Section 10 proceedings, charging unfair labor practices in violation of Section 8 (1) and (5) of the Act, 29 USCA § 158 (c) and (5) in refusing to bargain collectively with NABET. Copies of the complaint and notice of hearing were served on AFM and it became a party to the proceedings. By its order of March 31, 1945, now before us on petition for enforcement, the Board reaffirmed its unit determination, found that the companies had violated the Act in the respects charged, and ordered them to bargain with NABET upon request.

Neither of the respondent companies disputes the validity of the Board's order or opposes the granting of an order of enforcement. They urge, however, that the enforcement order be so drawn as to protect them from economic reprisals by AFM. Respondent AFM attacks the validity of the order and opposes the granting of an order of enforcement. It contends that the Board's determination that the appropriate unit, outside Chicago, consists of technical employees is arbitrary and unlawful because (1) NABET has never represented or bargained for platter turners as such, and (2) NABET is a company-dominated union. In support of the latter contention it asks leave to adduce additional evidence before the Board.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. v. Labor Board, 313 U. S. 146; *Labor Board v. Hearst Publications*, 322 U. S. 111, 134; *Merlin-Rockwell Corp. v. Labor Board*, 116 F. 2d 586, 587 (C.C.A. 2), cert. den. 313 U. S. 594. The Board found that neither musical nor technical nor technical skill is essential for turntable operation and made its determination on the basis of the collective bargaining history.⁵ AFM contends that the record is barren of evidence that NABET have ever bargained for platter turners. It is true that outside of Chicago the respondent companies have had no employees engaged exclusively in the work of platter turning; in other cities this work has been done by the engineer in the control room as an incident to his other duties. Nevertheless, the contracts between NBC and

NABET since 1940 have all contained a provision substantially as follows:

"No NBC technical equipment other than television lighting shall be operated by any person other than a Technical Employee of NBC, as hereinbefore defined." And "technical equipment" for the purpose of the contract was defined as "those facilities of the Engineering Department of NBC used in * * * on the air playback." We think the Board could properly conclude that these contracts did represent a collective bargaining as to the work of platter turning even though the employees who performed it were not exclusively engaged in such work, as were the platter turners in the Chicago stations of the companies.

It is also argued that in January 1944 the companies entered into valid contracts with AFM to employ musicians as platter turners in stations outside Chicago after June 1, 1944. But the Board's decision on March 31, 1945, states that the representation proceeding as well as at the oral argument in the complaint proceedings it was admitted that the alleged agreements had been made subject to the Board's determination in a proper representation proceeding that platter turners, except in Chicago, would be included in a musician's unit represented by AFM. This condition was never met. We conclude that the Board's unit determination was not arbitrary or capricious but is supported by substantial evidence.

2. The second contention of AFM is that the trial examiner at the representation hearing unlawfully excluded evidence that NABET was a company dominated union.

The record, however, scarcely justifies the assertion that such evidence was offered and rejected.⁶ Counsel for AFM was evidently familiar with the Board practice ordinarily to require an issue of domination to be tried in a separate proceeding and he seems to have acquiesced in this procedure. No objection to it was voiced before the trial examiner nor, so far as appears, was any criticism of his ruling made by AFM in its oral argument at the hearing before the Board on the trial examiner's report. The Board's brief states that this general practice was adopted in representation proceedings in order to avoid the delay that would ensue from the detailed investigation and hearings which must precede the adjudication of unfair labor practice issues.⁷ We believe the adoption of such practice is within the Board's discretion. In the *Pittsburgh Plate Glass* case, 313 U. S. 146, at 156 Mr. Justice Reed said:

"* * * It can hardly be said that the domination of a labor union by an employer is irrelevant to the question of what unit is appropriate for the choice of labor representative but certainly it is a collateral matter in that investigation. * * * In short, domination pertains directly to representation but influences the choice of a unit only casually."

"At the representation hearing on September 28, 1944, the following occurred:

"Trial Examiner Paradise: * * * May it be stipulated that the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians is a labor organization within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act. * * * ?

Mr. O'Donoghue: Yes.

Mr. Padway: I want to say this. We won't say yes and we won't say no. Put that on the record at this time. Our people are of the opinion that NABET, so-called, is not a labor organization within the Act, and that it is company-dominated. Since that is not an issue in this proceeding, I take it if evidence were offered you would probably refuse to take it. Am I right on that?

Trial Examiner Paradise: Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue: But for the purpose of this hearing, it is a labor organization?

Mr. Padway: For the purpose of this hearing it is a labor organization within the Act. In saying that, I do not foreclose myself or our organization from establishing in any other proceeding that it is dominated. Will that be all right?

Trial Examiner Paradise: All right."

The Board's brief states that exceptions to the general practice have been recognized "where the constitution of a labor organization participating in a representation proceeding on its face discloses the unlawful character of the organization, *Matter of Phelps Dodge Corp.*, 6 N.L.R.B. 624; where the organization has been previously found by the Board in a complaint proceeding to be company dominated, *Labor Board v. Falk Corp.*, 308 U. S. 463; where a previously disestablished organization appears in a representative proceeding under a different name and the parties have been apprised in advance of the hearing that the issue of identity would be litigated, *Matter of Baltimore Transit Co.*, 59 N.L.R.B. No. 35; and where the evidence has fortuitously disclosed employer participation in the formation of the organization, *Matter of Douglas Aircraft Co.*, 53 N.L.R.B. 486; *Matter of the Toledo Stamping Mfg. Co.*, 53 N.L.R.B. 486; *Matter of the Toledo Stamping Mfg. Co.*, 55 N.L.R.B. 865. The instant case falls into none of these categories."

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³ ABC's stations were formerly owned by Blue Network Co., Inc., which was merged with ABC on December 30, 1944. Our opinion will not differentiate between them, unless it expressly so states.

⁴ 59 N.L.R.B. No. 97.

⁵ On this subject the Board stated: "In the absence of other compelling circumstances, we are of the opinion that the collective bargaining history is determinative of the issue in this proceeding. The status of turntable operating work has been crystallized by long-standing custom in the Companies. On the other hand, Local 10 has had agreements in Chicago from the very infancy of the radio broadcasting industry which have covered turntable operators and, in the development of broadcasting techniques, the Companies have adjusted their operations in Chicago by placing their turntables in the broadcasting studios where they can be operated most conveniently by employees in musicians' units. On the other hand studio engineers, employees in technical units, members of the N.A.B.E.T. and its predecessor, have performed turntable work outside Chicago for at least 4 years. The location of the turntables in the engineer's booth was the inevitable result of this situation. We conclude that the turntable operators outside Chicago should be included in units of technical employees, while those in Chicago should be included in units of musicians."

In the present case not only did counsel for AFM appear to acquiesce in the Board's practice of requiring an issue of domination to be tried in a separate proceeding, but the record shows inexcusable delay on the part of AFM in initiating such a proceeding. Both during the pendency of the representation proceeding and afterward, there was ample opportunity for AFM to bring to the attention of the Board charges of company domination of NABET. The representation proceeding was initiated in April 1944, the hearings were held in September and the unit determination and certification were made on November 24th. Not until January 27, 1945, three days before the date set for the hearing of the refusal to bargain complaint did AFM file its charges. Then at the January 30th hearing it applied for a postponement pending the investigation of the charges filed three days before. In our opinion there was no abuse of discretion in the trial examiner's denial of a postponement.

No adequate excuse is shown for AFM's delay in filing charges and a majority of the court are of the opinion that its motion to remand the proceedings for additional evidence on this subject should be denied. The motion papers show that on March 7, 1945, AFM was notified by the Regional Director that its charges had been carefully investigated and he was refusing to issue a complaint. AFM thereupon filed a request of a review of the dismissal of the charges, and on April 17th the Chairman of the Board wrote Mr. Padway that the Board had concluded that a complaint should not be issued. There is nothing in the motion papers to indicate that a remand for additional evidence would produce anything new or additional to what the Board has already investigated. Determination whether or not to file a complaint after investigating charges of unfair labor practices is discretionary with the Board. See *Labor Board v. Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.*, 318 U. S. 9, 18-19; *Jacobsen v. Labor Board*, 120 F. 2d 96, 100 (C.C.A. 3).

3. For the reasons above stated we think the attacks upon the validity of the order must fail and we reach the question whether the petition for enforcement should be granted. It is plain that the respondent companies' refusal to bargain with the union certified by a valid order of the Board was a violation of Sections 8 (1) and (5) of the Act, 29 U.S.C.A. § 158 (1) (5). It is equally plain, and firmly established by authority, that an unfair labor practice cannot be excused because of economic pressure exerted against the employer by one of the unions engaged in a jurisdictional labor dispute. See *National Labor Relations Board v. Isthmian S.S. Co.*, 126 F. 2d 598, 599 (C.C.A. 2); *National Labor Relations Board v. John Engelhorn & Sons*, 134 F. 2d 553, 557-8 (C.C.A. 3); *South Atlantic S.S. Co. v. National Labor Relations Board*, 116 F. 2d 480 (C.C.A. 5), cert. den. 313 U. S. 582; *National Labor Relations Board v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, 129 F. 2d 661, 664 (C.C.A. 5); *National Labor Relations Board v. Hudson Motor Car Co.*, 128 F. 2d 528 (C.C.A. 6); *McQuay-Morris Mfg. Co. v. National Labor Relations Board*, 116 F. 2d 748, 752 (C.C.A. 7), cert. den. 313 U. S. 565; *National Labor Relations Board v. Gluek Brewing Co.*, 144 F. 2d 847, 853 (C.C.A. 8); *Warehousemen's Union v. National Labor Relations Board*, 121 F. 2d 84 (App. D. C.), cert. den. 314 U. S. 674. Indeed, no contention to the contrary has been advanced by any of the parties in the case at bar. Consequently, the Board's petition should be granted.

4. The final question is whether the enforcement order should run against AFM as well as the respondent companies. That section 10 (h), 29 U.S.C.A. § 160 (h), gives the court authority to make such a restraining order is argued by ABC and NBC, and nothing has been asserted in opposition to it. We are not, however, convinced of the necessity of expressly restraining AFM. At the oral argument before the Board in the section 10 proceeding, Mr. Padway said:

"We can't tell the company what to do but we hope it will do the logical and proper thing, namely, to refuse recognition until it gets to the Circuit Court of Appeals and let the Circuit Court of Appeals then in the Section 10 proceedings determine whether your finding in the Section 9 proceedings was correct." * * *

That has occurred and we shall not assume that AFM

will not respect our decision. If an attempt to prevent the companies from complying with our order should be made it would seem that the ordinary contempt procedures available against a person with knowledge of the decree although not named in it would enable the court to protect its order. Accordingly the enforcement order will issue in the customary form directed against the respondent companies only.

National Broadcasting
J-930

CLARK, Circuit Judge (dissenting):

Due process, the Act, and the Board's own rules of procedure all seem to me to require the conclusion that AFM here cannot be deprived of the opportunity of presenting whatever evidence it has that NABET is company dominated, and hence that its motion to remand for that purpose should be granted. A hearing in representation proceedings is mandatory under S 9 (c), U.S.C.A. S 159 (c); cf. *Inland Empire Dist. Council v. Graham*, D. C. W. D. Wash., 53 F. Supp. 369, appeal dismissed 9 Cir., 142 F. 2d 455; and the Board's rules specifically so require, 29 U.S.C.A. Appendix, SS 203.6, 203.7, with a full inquiry into the question of representation, and with the right to any part "to call, examine and cross-examine witnesses," as provided in *ibid.* S 202.25. The only reason for a hearing is to hear relevant evidence; and the proffered evidence is clearly relevant. *N.L.R.B. v. Falk Corp.*, 308 U. S. 453, 461, 462; *Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. v. N.L.R.B.*, 313 U. S. 146; *Madden v. Brotherhood and Union of Transit Employees*, 4 Cir., 147 F. 2d 439, 441, 442. The petitions for representation were made by NABET and the employers, and AFM was a party. It is well settled that company domination is to be presumed where disconnection with a former company union is not shown, *N.L.R.B. v. Standard Oil*, 2 Cir., 138 F. 2d 885; *Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. v. N.L.R.B.*, to Cir., 112 F. 2d 657, affirmed per curiam 312 U. S. 600; and here AFM's evidence points directly to such original domination. This is the first occasion AFM has had to contest the Board's asserted "consistent practice," since there is no direct review of representation proceedings. *Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. v. N.L.R.B.*, supra; *American Federation of Labor v. N.L.R.B.*, 308 U. S. 401. And refusal to receive relevant evidence is appropriate ground for the grant of a motion to adduce additional evidence. *N.L.R.B. v. New York Merchandise Co.*, 2 Cir., 134 F. 2d 949.

In short, AFM has not been accorded the full hearing to which it is entitled, and is now seeking, at its first opportunity, and in the only way open to it, to procure that full hearing. Indeed, its right would seem to me so clear that I am rather surprised at the Board's vigorous objection and assertion of a contrary practice "to leave the aggrieved parties to their right to file charges under Section 10 of the Act"—a practice all the more doubtful, since it is not consistently followed, as the Board itself showed in its brief quoted in note 7 of the opinion. And in the *Madden case*, supra, 147 F. 2d 439, 441, involving the employees of the Baltimore Transit Company and the Baltimore Coach Company, the court, in reversing an injunction against the conduct of an election ordered by the Board after hearing and deciding the question of domination, D. C. Md., 58 F. Supp. 366, said quite properly: "It was clearly not the intention of Congress that the Board should place on the ballot in an election an employer dominated organization (*N.L.R.B. v. Falk Corporation*, 308 U. S. 453, 461, 462, 60 S. Ct. 307, 84 L. Ed. 396); and it is inconceivable that it should have been intended that the summary procedure provided by section 9 (c) should be delayed while complaint proceedings under Section 10 were being conducted."

Indeed, the Board makes its own answer to its practice when it says in its brief: "But, plainly, the Board's refusal to issue a complaint upon that charge is not relevant to the issues in the instant proceedings nor does the evidence sought to be adduced have any bearing upon them. Moreover, both the Act and judicial authority make it clear that the Board may in its discretion refuse to issue a complaint and its action in that respect is not subject to judicial review." The action of a prosecutor in refusing

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to prosecute can hardly be made the subject of direct review; and the only relevancy of reference to the Section 10 procedure would seem to be a more complete demonstration that AFM is seeking here and now the only real relief open to it.

The Board's fear of great delay in representation proceedings is answered by the statutory requirement of a hearing which must be had, whatever the delay. And if it must be had anyhow, it will certainly take little additional time to determine whether or not a party can establish a *prima facie* case in support of its claims, and thus only force an extended hearing. Our holding here upholding such a *practice* as discretionary with the Board, notwithstanding the *statute* and the Board's own published *rules*, seems to me seriously disturbing. I read the *Pittsburgh Plate Glass* case, *supra*, cited in support of this conclusion, as pointing rather to the contrary, even without reference to the vigorous opinion of the present Chief Justice for the dissenting Justices to the very point that relevant evidence was erroneously refused. For that case has no suggestion that relevant evidence may be refused in a Section 9 hearing because charges may be filed under Section 10; it holds only that the evidence there sought to be adduced, in view of the facts already known to the Board, would not have required a change in the result. The issue there was one of the effectiveness of a bargaining agent representing a plurality of the employer's plants as against the independence of separate units (an issue upon which the Board's views seem to have been changing towards the latter view, 51 Yale L. J. 155-162); and the majority held that the Board, having a full picture before it, could favor the broader bargaining unit because of its advantages, even if steps must be taken to stop the company domination. If, together with the decision below, 8 Cir., 113 F. 2d 698, has been taken by the court rendering the original decision as reinforcing the requirement that the Board must consider relevant evidence. *Donnelly Garment Co. v. N.L.R.B.*, 8 Cir., 123 F. 2d 215, 222, 223. Of course, had the Board here determined that NABET, even if company dominated, must nevertheless be the employees' representative, we would have been faced with a different problem of review.

In denying AFM's motion, the opinion relies on two further grounds, which are not pressed by the Board and are essentially inconsistent with the Board's position. The first is that counsel acquiesced in the Board's practice so far as present proceedings are concerned, intending only to attack it elsewhere. And the second is that AFM was guilty of inexcusable delay in filing charges under Section 10. As to the second, it must fall if we accept the Board's view (as I think we must) of the complete irrelevancy of the Section 10 issue here and the absence of any right of review of the Board's decision not to issue a complaint. But it is to be noted that AFM did file such charges, without result, in 1942, and that it again filed the same charges just before the hearing in January, 1945, on the real proceedings to enforce the results of the election, i.e., contemporaneously with the taking of steps by the Board for putting its decision into effect. This does not seem like inexcusable delay; it does prompt the question as to how many footless collateral proceedings are necessary that AFM preserve its right to a full hearing in the proceeding to which it is a direct party.

The first ground seems also answered by the quotation from the record in the opinion, viewed in the light of the background of the Board's practice and its own simple stark submission here, "that the Board committed no error in refusing to permit in the representation proceedings an inquiry into the legality of NABET." (Italics supplied.) Clearly counsel was bowing to the clear ruling of the Board, so that the hearing might proceed, but *expressly* reserving the right to establish "in any other proceeding that it is dominated." Not only is this quite completely another proceeding, but, as we have seen, it is the *only one* where the issue can really be raised judicially or reviewed judicially. In view of the background, the intent of counsel seems so clear that the result is thus made to turn upon his mischoice of appropriate words in the midst of trial, though no one was or could be misled thereby; and, quite obviously, no different result would have followed had he argued all day and with the most careful choice of precise English. This seems to me a result harsher

than that now reached in federal courts of law where the exception has been abolished. F.R.C.P. 46. I suggest that these parties, like litigants in court, should not suffer important and damaging loss of rights because of hasty, though not misleading, mistakes of counsel during trial, and that tranquillity in labor relations will not be promoted by holding otherwise.

Not only has AFM not delayed these proceedings in the slightest, so far as the record shows, but they have attained an almost unknown speed for labor cases, since even the representation hearing occurred only last fall. While we certainly ought not to decry expedition when it does occur, yet it is proper to suggest that this is not the case where speed is likely to safeguard rights which the Act aims to protect. On the contrary, the few weeks needed at most to determine if AFM has a case will cause harm to no one, but will impress all the litigants as a real endeavor to secure a completely fair and final settlement of litigation which otherwise bids fair to leave substantial union interests dissatisfied not merely with the outcome, but with the means by which it has been achieved.

FREE RADIO AND PRESS HELPED MAKE ATOM BOMB

Development of the atom bomb is universally regarded as the best-kept secret of the war. In June, 1943, 18 months after we had entered the war, a request went out to broadcasters and editors from Censorship asking that radio and the press refrain from disseminating information about experiments involving atoms and a list of unusual equipment, elements and compounds thereof.

Effective testimony to the superb manner in which radio and the press kept faith with Censorship came with the recent lifting of restrictions. In rescinding the ban, Director of Censorship Byron Price commented as follows: "This is the biggest story of our time. To the everlasting credit of radio and the press it has been a well-kept secret."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in a release on the development of the new weapon, says: "Radio and the press of the nation, as in so many other instances, have complied wholeheartedly with the requests of the Office of Censorship that publicity on any phase of this subject be suppressed."

The Office of Censorship release follows:

"The Office of Censorship's special request on scientific experiments, originally issued on June 28, 1943, and repeated on May 15, 1945, is hereby rescinded in view of the President's announcement of the use of the atomic bomb against Japan. Editors and broadcasters are reminded, however, of the Production section of the Press and Radio Code which restricts information without appropriate authority on 'new or secret weapons . . . secret designs, formulas, processes or experiments connected with the war.'

"In the interest of the highest national security it is requested that editors and broadcasters continue to withhold information without appropriate authority concerning scientific processes, formulas, and mechanics of operation of the atomic bomb; location, procurement and consumption of uranium stocks; quality and quantity of production of these bombs; their physics, characteristics and future military employment; and information as to the relative importance of the various methods or plants, or of their relative functions or efficiencies.

"In case of doubt concerning any of the foregoing material you are urged to get in touch with the Office of Censorship."

BROADCASTERS TO ETO

The War Department has announced that the eleven selected representatives of the radio industry and three trade press representatives who will make a three-weeks tour of the European Theater of Operations were briefed yesterday (9), and likely will take off today via plane for London, the first scheduled stop on the itinerary.

The group will be headed by Justin Miller, president-
(Continued on next page)

elect of NAB. The tour will be made under War Department auspices with Col. Edward M. Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, Army Public Relations, in immediate charge as escorting officer.

In addition to Miller, those making the trip are: J. Leonard Reinsch, managing director of the Cox Radio Stations and radio adviser to President Truman, who will go as the White House representative; Mark Woods, president of American Broadcasting Co.; William S. Hedges, vice-president of NBC, in charge of planning and development; Joseph H. Ream, senior vice-president of CBS; R. D. Swezey, vice-president and general manager of Mutual; John E. Fetzer, WKZO, Kalamazoo, assistant director of Censorship for radio; Clair R. McCollough, managing director, Mason-Dixon Group; Col. Harry S. Wilder, WSYR, Syracuse; Martin Campbell, WFAA, Dallas; and Morris Novik, manager of WNYC, New York, municipally owned non-commercial station and part owner of WKNY, Kingston, New York. News representatives scheduled for the trip are Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher of *Broadcasting*; Abel Green, editor of *Variety*; Jack Ali-coate, publisher of *Film Daily* and *Radio Daily*; and Joseph Cside, general manager of *Billboard*.

The trip to Europe represents a return to familiar scenes for many of the broadcasters, veterans of World War I. The group will travel as fully accredited war correspondents, making the trip in uniform.

CLEAR CHANNEL HEARING OCT. 23

Federal Communications Commission has continued the Clear Channel Hearing to 10:30 a. m. October 23, instead of September 5, due to the fact that Commission members and others interested will be at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the Third Inter-American Radio Conference which convenes September 3.



"FREE RADIO" REFERENCE MATERIAL IN THIS WEEK'S BULLETIN ON JAYCEE RADIO WEEK

Accompanying this issue of NAB REPORTS is Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 15. This Bulletin contains the NAB statement of policy with reference to the "Freedom of Speech" theme adopted for Jaycee Radio Week, August 26-September 1.

Relation of Freedom of Speech to the American system of broadcasting is the sole aim of the industry in this observance.

The Bulletin contains numerous references to source material on the subject of Free Radio and Freedom of Speech, with some selected statements in full.

Extra copies will be mailed to all state and local Jaycee presidents.

The attention of station managers and program departments is called to this Bulletin, as a source of program material for Jaycee Radio Week.

REVISED STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

(As released by NAB News Bureau)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8: Recognition of the responsibility of station management is the keynote of revised Standards of Practice adopted by the Board of Directors

of the National Association of Broadcasters in Washington, August 7. Described by NAB President J. Harold Ryan as "a strong safeguard of free radio in America," the foreword says, "determination of what shall be broadcast rests entirely with the station licensee and this responsibility may not be delegated." In these revised standards broadcasting is dedicated to freedom of expression, limited only as prescribed by law and by considerations of decency and good taste.

Shorter commercials are recommended for daytime programs. The recommended length of commercials for both nighttime and daytime programs is now identical. Effect of this provision, however, will not be immediate because of existing station and network advertising commitments.

The revised standards recommend that political broadcasts and those dealing with public questions be confined to straightforward statements appealing to intelligence and reason.

Acting upon the recommendation of the NAB Code Committee, headed by Lee B. Wailes, manager of Westinghouse Radio Stations, with headquarters in Philadelphia, the Board adopted these revised Standards of Practice substantially in the language submitted by the Code Committee on February 27 of this year. During the intervening months, the wording of several sub-sections has been worked out with the help of other NAB committees, including the Sales Managers Executive Committee, the Radio News Committee and Board Liaison members of the Code Committee. Code Committee members serving under Lee Wailes were: Richard H. Mason, WPTF, Raleigh; Jan Schimek, CBS, New York; Edgar L. Bill, WMBD, Peoria; William S. Hedges, NBC, New York; Eugene P. O'Fallon, KFEL, Denver; Herbert Hollister, KANS, Wichita; and William B. Quarton, WMT, Cedar Rapids.

J. Harold Ryan, who agreed upon request of the Board to continue as President of NAB until Justin Miller takes office October 1, expressed great satisfaction with the new Standards of Practice. "The twenty-fifth year of broadcasting is most appropriate for a renewed declaration of principles which assert the complete independence of station management in determining its own operation in the public interest," Ryan stated. "These Standards of Practice provide flexibility and enable the individual licensee to meet the varying social and economic problems growing out of our democratic processes, as they affect the area which his station serves."

The new Standards of Practice will be given wide circulation immediately.

Ryan's Statement to Industry

J. Harold Ryan makes the following separate statement to the industry:

"The Code of the National Association of Broadcasters was first adopted in 1939. While its language was mandatory, it was always construed by the Association as being advisory to station management, upon whom the obligation rests by law to make the selection of programs within the framework of public interest, convenience and necessity.

"In the winter of 1944 it became evident that the added experience and greater maturity of broadcasting invited and required certain changes in the Code. Starting with the Spring of 1944 the Code Committee has been at work on the revision of this document. Several meetings have been held and a great many of the leaders of the industry have given careful thought to the preparation of the revised Standards of Practice, including two other Committees of the National Association of Broadcasters, the Sales Managers Executive Committee and the Radio News Committee, and Board Liaison members of the Code Committee. The Chairman of the Code Committee has been Lee Wailes, Manager of Westinghouse Radio Stations, and the other members of the Committee were: Edgar L. Bill,

(Continued on next page)

WMBD, Peoria, Illinois; William S. Hedges, NBC, New York, New York; Herbert Hollister, KANS, Wichita, Kansas; Richard H. Mason, WPTF, Raleigh, North Carolina; Eugene P. O'Fallon, KFEL, Denver, Colorado; William B. Quarton, WMT, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Jan Schimek, CBS, New York, New York. The language of the Standards of Practice that has just been approved by the Board was decided on substantially at the Chicago meeting of a special sub-committee of the Code Committee on January 23, 1945.

"In general, the accepted practice of the advisory nature of the Code has been expressed in the language, and complete emphasis has been placed upon the responsibility of individual management in the question of programming consistent always with management's obligation under public interest, convenience and necessity.

"Shorter commercials are recommended for daytime programs. The recommended length of commercials for both nighttime and daytime programs is now identical. Effect of this provision, however, will not be immediate because of existing station and network advertising commitments. The revised Standards recommend that political broadcasts and those dealing with public questions be confined to straightforward statements appealing to intelligence and reason.

"The Code Committee is one of the standing Committees of the National Association of Broadcasters and can at any time be convened. The Code is a living and growing document, capable of additions, changes or deletions as conditions and experience show the need for such alterations. It is intended as a guidebook to help management in its decisions to the end that discussion of all matters of public interest may be as free as possible under the American system of broadcasting consistent with the natural limitation of facilities."

The complete text of the Standards of Practice follows:

FOREWORD

Broadcasting is dedicated to freedom of expression, limited only as prescribed by law and by considerations of decency and good taste.

The National Association of Broadcasters formulates and publishes the following Standards of Practice as a guide to assist the licensee in operating in the public interest.

Determination of what shall be broadcast rests entirely with the station licensee and this responsibility may not be delegated.

Public Questions

Station licensees should provide time for the presentation of public questions. Such time should be allotted with due regard to the value and interest of the subject to the public.

Treatment of Political and Public Question Broadcasts

Broadcasts designed for the presentation of political, economic, social or philosophic questions or the candidacy of any person for public office or a measure to be voted upon should be presented by straightforward statement appealing to intelligence and reason.

News

News should be presented with fairness and accuracy and the station licensee should be satisfied that the arrangements made for obtaining news insure this result. News should not be selected for the purpose of furthering or hindering either side of any public question nor should it be colored by the opinions or desires of the station management, the editor, or others engaged in its preparation or the person actually delivering it over the air, or, in the case of sponsored news broadcasts, the advertiser.

The fundamental purpose of news dissemination in a democracy is to enable people to know what is happening and to understand the meaning of events so that they may form their own conclusions.

Children's Programs

Programs designed specifically for children reach impressionable minds and influence social attitudes, aptitudes and approaches and, therefore, they require the closest supervision of broadcasters in the selection and control of material, characterization and plot.

This does not mean that the vigor and vitality common to a child's imagination and love of adventure should be removed. It does mean that programs should be based upon sound social concepts and presented with a superior degree of craftsmanship; that these programs should reflect respect for parents, adult authority, law and order, clean living, high morals, fair play and honorable behavior. Such programs should not contain sequences involving horror or torture or use of the supernatural or superstitious or any other material which might reasonably be regarded as likely to over-stimulate the child listener, or be prejudicial to sound character development. No advertising appeal which would encourage activities of a dangerous social nature should be permitted.

To establish acceptable and improving standards for children's programs, the National Association of Broadcasters will continuously engage in studies and consultation with parent and child study groups. The results of these studies will be made available for application to all children's programs.

Education

While all radio programs possess some educative values, broadcasters should endeavor to assist specific educational efforts. In cooperation with educators and other appropriate groups, broadcasters should search for improving applications of radio as a medium of education.

Religion

Broadcasting, which reaches men of all creeds and races simultaneously, should not be used to convey attacks upon another's race or religion. Rather it should be the purpose of the religious broadcast to promote the spiritual harmony and understanding of mankind and to administer broadly to the varied religious needs of the community.

Commercial Programs and Length of Commercial Portion

Acceptance of programs and announcements should be limited to products and services offered by individuals and firms engaged in legitimate commerce; whose products, services, advertising, testimonials and other statements comply with pertinent legal requirements, fair trade practices and accepted standards of good taste.

Brief handling of commercial copy is recommended procedure at all times, with special consideration being given to the effect on the listener of the manner of presentation.

Member stations should hold the length of the commercial portion, including that devoted to contests and offers, to the following number of minutes and seconds:

Five minute programs.....	1:45
Five minute news programs.....	1:30
Ten minute programs.....	2:00
Fifteen minute programs.....	2:30
Twenty-five minute programs.....	2:45
Thirty minute programs.....	3:00
Sixty minute programs.....	6:00

Exceptions:

The above limitations do not apply to participation programs, announcement programs, "musical clocks," shoppers' guides and other local programs falling within these general classifications.

"Standards of Good Taste"

The following are deemed to be generally unacceptable under these Standards of Practice:

(Continued on next page)

1. Unfair attacks upon competitors, competing products, or upon other industries, professions or institutions.
2. Misleading statements of price or value or misleading comparisons of price or value.
3. Continuity which describes repellently any functions or symptomatic results of disturbances, or relief granted such disturbances through use of any product.
4. Cures and products claiming to cure.
5. Advertising statements or claims member stations know to be false, deceptive or grossly exaggerated.
6. Any remedy or other product the sale of which or the method of sale of which constitutes a violation of law.
7. Any spirituous or "hard" liquor.
8. Any fortune-telling, mind-reading, or character-reading, by handwriting, numerology, palm-reading, or astrology, or advertising related thereto.
9. Schools that offer questionable or untrue promises of employment as inducements for enrollment.
10. Matrimonial agencies.
11. Offers of "home work" except by firms of unquestioned responsibility.
12. Any "dopester," tip-sheet or race track publications.
13. All forms of speculative finance. Before member stations accept any financial advertising, it should be fully ascertained that such advertising and such advertised services comply with all pertinent federal, state, and local laws.

FCC RADIO OPERATOR SURVEY

In response to the continued need for additional radio operators and technicians expressed by government agencies and the communications industry, the Federal Communications Commission has continued the manpower survey launched in the summer of 1943. The list of such persons now being released as the sixth report encompasses holders of radiotelephone and radiotelegraph licenses as well as those holding both types of licenses.

List Number 6 is divided into three sections: holders of radiotelephone licenses (first- and second-class), holders of radiotelegraph licenses (first- and second-class), and holders of both radiotelephone and radiotelegraph licenses (first- and second-class).

The new list contains 307 names and addresses of licensees who have reported themselves available for employment according to replies received up to July 15, 1945, by the Federal Communications Commission in response to a postcard questionnaire. In addition to the names and addresses, the list also shows the present draft status, nature of present employment, and whether the licensee states his availability for full- or part-time employment. To facilitate use of the list, the names of the license holders are grouped according to state of residence and the states are grouped according to Census Regions.

The Commission does not certify as to the experience or availability of any person listed but merely sets forth the information as received.

The FCC lists are made part of the NAB Technicians Pool. Broadcasters requesting lists of available personnel from NAB are given names from both the NAB registrations and the FCC lists.

FM HEARING BULLETIN

Special Allocation Hearing Bulletin No. 17 will contain the complete transcript of the proceedings before the FCC on July 30, 31 and August 1. This hearing, identified by Docket Number 6768, was in connection with the "Promulgation of Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice for FM Broadcasting Other Than Non-educational Services."

Copy of this special bulletin is now in the hands of the printer and will probably be mailed on or about August 22. It is suggested that broadcasters be on the lookout for this bulletin as it contains the views of engineering authorities and others prominent in the industry concerning the FM broadcast service.

CREUTZ NAMED RADIO AND RADAR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

In a move to utilize experienced personnel to best advantage in coordinating related activities of the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division Melvin E. Karns, Director of the Division, today announced certain administrative appointments.

John Creutz, of McLean, Va., has been appointed Assistant Director for Production succeeding Mr. Karns who became Director of the Division upon the resignation of Louis J. Chatten on August 1st. Mr. Creutz has been Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch since June 1944. Mr. Creutz has been in close association with all phases of the industry since he joined the Division in December 1942. Previously he served the industry as a radio engineer and consultant. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and holds a degree in electrical engineering.

Henry B. Esterly, of Pottsville, Pa., former Assistant Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch since September 1944, succeeds Mr. Creutz as Branch Chief. He has had long experience in the distribution end of the radio industry previous to joining the Division in Sept. 1943.

SURVEY OF BEER ADVERTISING

A nation-wide survey of beer advertising acceptance by radio stations has just been completed for one of its clients by J. Walter Thompson Company. The information, which has been made available to the National Association of Broadcasters by the agency, reveals that out of the nation's total of 884 commercial radio stations, 88% accept beer advertising, 10% do not, and 2% have failed to express themselves either way.

Out of the nation's total of all commercial radio stations, non-affiliated and network affiliated, replies were tabulated as follows:

Do accept beer advertising	783 stations	88%
Do not accept beer advertising	88 "	10%
Failed to respond to questionnaire	13 "	2%
Total radio stations	884	100%

The questionnaire was sent to all commercial radio stations in the country asking this question, "Do you accept advertising for beer?" It did not go to the 32 college and religious non-commercial stations which do not accept advertising of any kind.

MASON HEARS FROM GLOBAL SHOW

Richard H. Mason, manager, WPTF, Raleigh, Task Force Commander for the Raleigh "Let's Go to Town" program, is beginning to receive letters from overseas personnel who heard the Raleigh show on July 20.

Pfc. G. R. Johnson wrote for himself and another combatant, from Camberg, Germany:

"It was very good and I was glad to get to hear the home news. My home was in the Willow Springs and Raleigh section. I have a buddy here from Winston-Salem. We are in the 70th Inf. Div. and we hope to soon be back. The program was damn good and was short waved all over Europe. Tell Kingham Scott and Uncle Milt that the G.I.'s think they're swell. Send us more programs from Raleigh."

Sgt. Elizabeth G. Arnold, a native of Raleigh, and a "homesick North Carolinian," wrote:

"It has been almost thirteen months since I walked down Fayetteville Street but I sure walked down it the morning I listened to you. Gee you don't know how it made me feel to hear you mention the different stores and people. You made a comment on the ladies' legs and how they looked in rayon hose. The women over here don't wear any hose at all but I know that the women's legs at home are much better looking than the ones over here. Here's hoping I will hear another broadcast soon. I have been

(Continued on next page)

here at Bovington about 30 miles from London for about a year and I hope that I will be walking down Fayetteville Street soon."

WBAP IS COOPERATING

WBAP, Fort Worth, is cooperating in the "Music from Your Hometown" series for broadcast to overseas military personnel. Ed Lally, program director, is in charge according to General Manager Harold Hough. WBAP was inadvertently omitted from the list of cooperating stations published in last week's REPORTS.

OWEN TO AMERICAN

Clure H. Owen, Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division of the Engineering Department, has resigned to accept a position as Allocations Engineer with the American Broadcasting Co., Inc.

Mr. Owen has been with the Commission and its predecessors since 1931. Mr. Owen has been active as chairman of Committee 2 of the Clear Channel Hearings which was assigned the determination of what constitutes objectionable interference insofar as interference between standard broadcast stations is concerned. He was chairman of committee 1 (standard broadcasting) of the allocations hearing. He has been in charge of the Hearing Section of the Broadcast Division since 1937. As representative of the Board of War Communications Mr. Owen had charge of two functions of the BWC—(1) the Vacuum Tube analysis conducted in 1942, and (2) the survey to determine existence and location of surplus radio equipment, following which a catalog was published in January 1943 which aided Government and industry in locating such equipment.

Mr. Owen has been associate member of the Institute of Radio Engineers since 1926.

Mr. Owen is married and has two children.

FCC FACSIMILE COMMITTEE

George P. Adair, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission today announced the appointment of the following committee to prepare recommendations for engineering standards for facsimile:

Curtis B. Plummer, chairman, Assistant to Chief, Non-Standard Broadcast Application Section, Broadcast Division, Engineering Department of FCC; Virgil R. Simpson, Assistant to Chief Engineer of FCC; Hart S. Cowperthwait, Radio Engineer, Non-Standard Broadcast Application Section, Broadcast Division, Engineering Department of FCC; William H. Bauer, Chief, Technical Section, Law Department of FCC; John V. L. Hogan, Facsimile, Inc., New York, N. Y.; F. R. Brick, Jr., Finch Telecommunications, Inc., Passaic, N. J.; Stuart L. Bailey, of Jansky & Bailey, Consulting Radio Engineers, Washington, D. C.; T. A. M. Craven, Vice-President, Cowles Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; and Charles J. Young, RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J.

The committee will submit its recommendations to an informal engineering conference to be called by Mr. Adair within the next month.

TEXAS U RADIO DEGREE

Austin, Tex.—The University of Texas announces that it will offer a degree in professional training for radio, thus becoming the first of the southwestern universities to provide a full course in the subject. The course will open with the advent of the fall term.

Radio courses will include broadcasting, radio drama, production, announcing, program planning and many other phases.

The degree will be conferred by the College of Fine Arts, and the courses will be supervised by the University's radio committee.

KTUC FREE BIKE-CHECK FOR KIDS

Tucson, Ariz.—Radio station KTUC is following up on a recent overwhelmingly successful auto brake check campaign with a free bicycle check for children.

HIGH HONOR PAID KMBC SERVICE FARMS

Kansas City, Mo.—In recognition of outstanding accomplishments by "KMBC Service Farms" in the first two years of operation, the National Hampshire Hog Type Conference came west of the Mississippi river for the first time in its history. The conference was held Aug. 7th and 8th on "KMBC Service Farms," 20 miles southwest of Kansas City, just over the Missouri line in Kansas.

KMBC's farm service includes the direct operation of livestock farms for developmental purposes. The KMBC developmental farms of 1,000 acres have built up outstanding purebred Angus cattle herds, Hampshire and Berkshire hogs. Hundreds of these purebred offspring have been distributed to many farms in the 100 miles primary radius of KMBC.

In addition to the obvious many ways that the farm project has served farmers, including three-times-daily remote broadcasts direct from the farms, an eye has been kept to the future with the development of new local 4-H clubs and the fostering of improved farming methods actually put to test on "KMBC Service Farms."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, August 13.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WLBZ—Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine.—Granted modification of license to change from employing directional antenna day and night to employing directional antenna night only. (B1-ML-1215)

WMAZ—Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga.—Granted modification of license to operate with nighttime directional antenna pattern from 15 minutes before local sunset to 15 minutes after local sunrise during those months in which the average hour of local sunset and/or local sunrise occurs on the quarter-hour or three-quarter hour. (B3-ML-1216)

Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station to show changes made in equipment installed, etc.

Martinsburg Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing scheduled for August 23, (Continued on next page)

and continued consolidated hearing on applicant's application and that of Berkeley Broadcasting Company, to September 13, 1945.

WCNC—Albemarle Broadcasting Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.—Granted motion to vacate hearing now scheduled for August 22, on its application for modification of license to move transmitter and studio, and dismissed the application without prejudice.

O. H. Richardson, et al. d/b as The Voice of Marion, Marion, Ind.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now scheduled for August 29 on application for construction permit, and continued same to September 12, 1945.

WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Granted construction permit to install a composite 250-watt transmitter at present site of main transmitter, to be operated as an auxiliary transmitter with power of 250 watts.

KPKW—Western Radio Corp., Pasco, Wash.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new station, for extension of completion date from 8-7-45 to 9-6-45.

KRMD—T. B. Lanford, et al, d/b as Radio Station KRMD, Shreveport, La.—Granted authority to make changes in automatic frequency control equipment.

WOSH—Myles H. Johns, et al, d/b as Oshkosh Broadcasting Co., Oshkosh, Wisc.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WBNS—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Granted modification of license to change corporate name to RADIOHIO INCORPORATED.

WBNS, Inc., Area of Columbus, Ohio.—Granted modification of licenses for relay stations WBNT, WGBD, WJLF, WMJA, WMJB, WMJC, WMJH, WELE, WMJD, WRBC, to change corporate name from WBNS, Inc., to RADIOHIO INCORPORATED.

W8XUM—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Granted modification of facsimile station license to change corporate name to RADIOHIO INCORPORATED.

WELD—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.—Granted modification of FM station license to change corporate name to RADIOHIO INCORPORATED.

KXOA—Lincoln Deller, Sacramento, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sec. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. (Action taken 8-1)

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following were granted renewal of relay station licenses for the regular period:

WATA, Ashland Broadcasting Co.; KFBL, KFBM, Frontier Broadcasting Co.; WABG, Memphis Publishing Co.; WAIJ and WAIY, WIBX, Inc.

Granted renewal of following station licenses to not later than June 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Dockets Nos. 6651 and 6768: WABC-FM, WBBM-FM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; WGFN, General Electric Co.; WDLM, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago; WPEN-FM, Wm. Penn. Broadcasting Co.; WCAU-FM, WCAU Broadcasting Co.; KDKA-FM, WBZA-FM, WBZ-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending February 1, 1947:

WMFF, Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburg, N. Y.; KGFN, Central Nebraska Broadcasting Corp., Kearney, Nebr.; WWPB, Palm Beach Broadcasting Corp., Palm Beach, Fla.; KOME, Oil Capital Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; KRMD, Radio Station KRMD, Shreveport, La.; WEBR, WEBR, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; WIZE, Radio Voice of Springfield, Inc., Springfield, Ohio.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending May 1, 1948:

KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebr.; KFVD, Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; KMOX, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

WBIR—Radio Station WBIR, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license for period ending August 1, 1946. (B3-R-1113)

MISCELLANEOUS

The following applications for FM stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with policy adopted February 23, 1943:

Southern Minn. Supply Co., Mankato, Minn.; Johnston Broadcasting Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C.; West Va. Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.

Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass.—Retained in the pending files amended application for FM station.

KOWH—World Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.—Denied request for special service authorization to operate on 660 kc. with 100 watts night, 500 watts day, unlimited time, for the period ending November 1, 1946. (B4-SSA-130)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

810 Kilocycles

KGO—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit to increase power from 7½ KW. to 50 KW., install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location from Oakland, Calif., to Dumbarton, Calif.

KGO—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit to increase power from 7½ KW. to 50 KW., install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location from Oakland, Calif., to Dumbarton, Calif.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—H. L. Corley, tr/as Corley Radio and Sound Service, Trinidad, Colo. (P. O. 108 N. Maple St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., with power of 100 watts, and daytime hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Joseph P. Ernst, Worland, Wyo. (P. O., P. O. Box 92)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—S. Marvin Griffin, Bainbridge, Ga. (P.O., P. O. Box 367)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Pontiac Broadcasting Co., Pontiac, Mich. (P. O. 606 Riker Bldg., 35 W. Huron St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48.5 mg., with coverage of 11,100 square miles.

NEW—Muskogee Broadcasting Co., Muskogee, Okla. (P. O. 800 Manhattan Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 105 mg., with coverage of 7,500 square miles.

NEW—Sunshine Broadcasting Co., San Antonio, Tex. (P. O. Box 1161, Gunter Hotel)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.1 mg., with coverage of 16,534 square miles.

NEW—Peninsula Newspapers, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif. (P. O. 248 Hamilton Ave.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48.9 mg., with coverage of 624 square miles.

NEW—Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Tex. (P. O. 8th & Harrison Sts.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.5 mg., with coverage of 12,781 square miles.

NEW—WJHL, Incorporated, Johnson City, Tenn. (P. O. 412 S. Roan St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on a frequency

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quency located within the channel selected by the FCC, with coverage of 8,000 square miles.

NEW—KOMA, Incorporated, Oklahoma City, Okla. (P. O. Biltmore Hotel)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46.5 mg., with coverage of 21,675 square miles.

NEW—Radio Projects, Inc., West New Brighton, N. Y. (P. O. Room 2201, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.7 mg., with coverage of 2,250 square miles.

NEW—Radio Projects, Inc., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. (P. O. Room 2201, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.3 mg., with coverage of 1,508 square miles.

NEW—Marshall S. Neal, Paul Buhlig, E. T. Foley, and Edwin Earl, d/b as Southern California Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif. (P. O. 425 E. Green St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.9 mg., with coverage of 17,540 square miles.

NEW—Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Boise, Idaho. (P. O., Cobb Bldg., Fourth & University Sts.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48.1 mg., with coverage of 2,220 square miles.

NEW—Radio Projects, Inc., West New Brighton, N. Y. (P. O., Room 2201, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.7 mg., with coverage of 2,250 square miles.

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TELEVISION APPLICATION

NEW—Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa. (P. O., 31 N. Second St.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2, 60-66 mg., with ESR of 1110.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W3XMB—Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PEX-46, as modified) which authorized a new developmental broadcast station.

W2XJC—Atlantic Broadcasting Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-55, as modified, which authorized a new developmental broadcast station) for approval of transmitter site at 115 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

NEW—Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to Mexican Stations known as "Radio Mil's Network."

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

Henry Modell & Co., and Modell's, with principal office and place of business at 280 Broadway and retail establishments at 198 Broadway, 204 Broadway, and 243 West 42nd Street, New York, selling and distributing substantial quantities of so-called Army and Navy equipment in connection with their sale of general merchandise such as clothing, sheets and blankets, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5363)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Bell Umbrella Co. A stipulation to cease and desist from the use of unfair and deceptive practices in connection with the sale of umbrellas has been entered by Edward Wegbreit and Leo Wegbreit, trading as Bell Umbrella Manufacturing Co., 39 West 32nd Street, New York. (4095)

Morris Schwartz Fur Corp., 330 Seventh Avenue, and Biltwell Furs, Inc., 210 West 30th Street, both of New York, and Green's Furs, Inc., 17 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, stipulated that they will discontinue using the word "seal," either alone or with other words, to designate or describe furs or fur products made from sea lion peltries. (4096)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Bennettsville Mattress Factory, Bennettsville, S. C., manufacturing mattresses and other bedding, was ordered to cease representing that bedding composed in whole or in part of "sweeps" is composed of new material. (5024)

Frederick A. Clark, trading as Boncquet Laboratories, 1416 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California, selling and distributing a preparation designated "Boncquet Blood Building Tablets," "Boncquet Hemo-Tabs" or "Boncquet Tablets," has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation of the preparation. (3660)

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 15

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

Aug. 10, 1945



Pledged to Victory!

RELATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH TO AMERICAN SYSTEM OF BROADCASTING SOLE AIM OF Jaycee Radio Week

August 26 - - September 1

Inherent in the very words Freedom of Speech, or Free Radio, is the injunction that liberty be provided those who embrace this theme to describe it as they wish, as it appeals to them. During Jaycee Radio Week, August 26-September 1, this liberty invites broadcasting stations and networks, Junior Chambers of Commerce and individuals to express themselves on the subject. The National Association of Broadcasters has no desire to tell anyone what to say, consequently will not attempt to speak for the industry as a whole on this vital concept, but urges the free play of discussion between broadcasters, the Jaycees and the public.

Participation in Jaycee Radio Week is motivated only by the desire to relate Freedom of Speech to the American system of broadcasting. No special interest or private issue of this Association or of the broadcasting industry should be introduced into the discussion.

This Bulletin contains statements bearing on the broad theme of Freedom of Speech and of the press and radio. Numerous references are also cited, many of which contain statements created in connection with hearings on proposed radio legislation. Separation of the broad concepts of free radio from any and all specific issues is urged by NAB.

General Sources * Available In Most Libraries On

Free Speech And A Free Radio

Books

- Johnsen, Julia E. (comp.) **FREEDOM OF SPEECH**. N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1936. 317p.
(The Reference Shelf Series, Volume 10, No. 8)
- Summers, Harrison B. (comp.) **RADIO CENSORSHIP**. N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1939. 297p.
(The Reference Shelf Series, Volume 12, No. 10)
- Summers, Robert E. (comp.) **WARTIME CENSORSHIP OF PRESS AND RADIO**. N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1942. 295p.
(The Reference Shelf Series, Volume 15, No. 8)

Magazines

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE:

- "Radio: The Fifth Estate," January 1935.
"Freedom of Inquiry and Expression," November 1938.
(Index lists brief references to radio; an appendix
lists tributes to the ideal of freedom of speech)
"New Horizons in Radio," January 1941.

Compilations

READERS GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE (Public Library)

Look for "Free Speech"—"Free Radio"—"Freedom of the Air."

AIR LAW REVIEW (Legal)—(Law or Public Library)

- "Freedom of the Air," Stuart Sprague, Vol. VIII, 1937
"More Freedom of the Air," Stuart Sprague, Vol. XI, 1940

* Several of these sources contain suggestions for additional material.

FREE SPEECH—FREEDOM OF THE AIR (References to be found in NAB Reports and Special Bulletins)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Title</i>
July 9, 1943	5	NAB Special Legislative Bulletin No. 8	Speech of Neville Miller before the Adv. Fed. of America War Conference, June 30, 1943.
July 9, 1943	1	NAB Special Legislative Bulletin No. 8	Speech of Senator Robert Taft (Ohio) before Congress July 7, 1943.
July 9, 1943	4	NAB Special Legislative Bulletin No. 8	Speech of Congressman Dewey Short (Missouri) before Congress July 3, 1943.
Aug. 20, 1943	356	NAB Reports, Vol. 11, No. 34	James Lawrence Fly's Talk on Freedom of Speech and the Role of Radio Internationally.
Nov. 5, 1943		NAB Special Information Bulletin No. 14	"A Free Radio," by T. A. M. Craven.
April 7, 1944	103	NAB Reports, Vol. 12, No. 14	Senator Chan Gurney (S. D.), Talk on Free Speech on Town Hall program.
June 30, 1944	214	NAB Reports, Vol. 12, No. 26	Plank on Freedom of Press and Radio adopted at Republican Nat'l Convention.

July 7, 1944	221	NAB Reports, Vol. 12, No. 27	Independence Day broadcast by Richard Harkness on WRC.
With Dec. 1, 1944 NAB Reports		N. Y. Times Editorial dated September 6, 1944, reprinted for NAB Dept. of Broadcast Advertising	"Topics of the Times."
June 1, 1945	219	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 22	"Ryan Thanks Nation's Papers."
June 15, 1945	237	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 24	"Russian Radio."
June 22, 1945	242	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 25	"Radio Commercials Mean America," says Eisenhower.
July 13, 1945	284	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 28	Wigglesworth Introduces "Free Speech" Bill.
July 20, 1945	295	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 29	Canadian Editor Asks for Free Radio.
July 27, 1945	302	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 30	Press Reaction to Truman's Radio Attitude.
July 27, 1945	304	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 30	CBC Soft-pedals Discussion of Home Affairs.
July 27, 1945	305	NAB Reports, Vol. 13, No. 30	Australia Bans Broadcasts.

RELEASED BY NAB NEWS BUREAU

Washington, D. C., August 4: Noting the anniversary of freedom of the press today, Harold Ryan, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, issued the following statement:

"On this day, August 4, in the year 1735, freedom of the press was established when John Peter Zenger, publisher, was tried and acquitted of libel on a charge of criticizing the government. Antedating by many years the Constitution of the United States, free speech was recognized as a principle of liberty. That same principle persists today, whether it be in the conduct of the press or the radio or of any other medium of public contact. If definitive terms are needed, to specify each and every medium of public information, then let us write them into the law of the land and keep on writing them as new forms of mass communication are created, so that the principle of free speech may never be attacked or even questioned."

From the *Christian Science Monitor*, March 13, 1941:

"The United States is today the home of the only free, private competitive broadcasting system. It sells plenty of cereal and soap, but it distributes more constructive controversy, more impartial news, more enlightening discussion, more well-played music, and more talented entertainment per square wave-length than anywhere in the world.

"With American radio the listener is supreme. With the American listener news is supreme. On a wide basis of testing, radio's statisticians say something like 75 per cent of all listeners like news programs best.

"The American listener gets the news, not funneled out by the government but available from every news agency and the broadcasting companies' own networks of competent news men, every hour morning, noon and night, free of charge for the turn of the dial. . . .

"The freedom of radio, though licensed by the government since limited wavelengths permit only limited broadcasting, is as guaranteed by the American Constitution as is the freedom of the press. Its free use is part of democracy's foundation and part of its security. . . .

"Under dictatorship the radio is a one-way channel from one source disseminating one side of the news for one purpose.

"Under democracy a free radio, like a free press, represents the intrinsic right of the people to

access to the news and the views of all sides. It is a possession of a free people. Its impairment is a blow, its improvement is a gain for democracy."

(These comments were published in a special series of editorial articles under the title: "America: Slave or Free?")

From an address by Byron Price, quoted in *Broadcasting*, February 26, 1945, p. 13:

"... All of our liberties are interdependent; just as the free press is necessary to sustain other freedoms, so must other freedoms be sustained against attack if the press itself is to remain free. For speech is bracketed directly with a free press both in the Bill of Rights and in the State Constitutions, and under that heading there is much to be pondered. The radio, a tremendous instrument of public expression, was undreamed of by those who wrote the first amendment. Yet radio must rely for its freedom on that very principle of liberty which was penned in 1789.

"If a free radio should find its very existence threatened, should not such a threat become the instant and commanding concern of a free press? . . ."

Huth, Arno. *RADIO TODAY: Present State of Broadcasting*. Geneva: Geneva Research Centre, 1942. pps. 19-20.

"... one may speak today of an 'American system' and a 'European system.' The first, conceding to the radio the same rights as to the press, considers it as a great public tribune open to all currents, to all opinions. Each citizen, each society, each institution—'even the government' say the Americans—can set up a station, on the one condition that there are available frequencies. Broadcasting is free, the authorities are content to watch over the general management and regulate the technical conditions of the service. It is the broadcasters themselves who, in order to avoid all friction with public authorities, exercise careful control over the programmes. The European system on the other hand is based on the state monopoly, on the right and the necessity of a severe control. Consequently the few existing private societies have ever been the object of constant supervision; and no sooner had broadcasting acquired a certain importance than it was called upon to serve established authority. Generally, the government builds stations and takes on their whole management. During the last few years, and especially since the beginning of the war, official influence has been further strengthened, and numerous radio services have been taken over by the state.

"One may ask—the question has frequently been put—which of these systems is preferable? The American pleads for freedom of action and freedom of speech, for the benefits of competition between rival bodies, and the pleasing of the public which receives, free of charge, what it wants. The European broadcasters think freedom full of dangers for national security, believe that a controlled and disinterested service can better fulfill the tasks of a public service and finally that the listener must contribute to the development of broadcasting through the payment of a tax.

"Each system has advantages and disadvantages, and each one answers the interests and the political and economic conditions of the two continents. If one wished to apply the American system in Europe, it would soon be obvious that there are no financial powers great enough to put a similar service into operation; on the other hand, the European system does not seem in harmony with American mentality, with the industrial and commercial forces of the United States which must have a free field of action in order to yield the fullest results."



The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 29, July 20, 1945

Justin Miller Named President

Justin Miller has been named to the Presidency of NAB. He will take up the duties of his office on October 1 and will serve for a term of five years.

Mr. Miller was elected at a meeting of the committee authorized by the NAB Board of Directors to name a permanent President. The meeting was held in Kansas City last Saturday (14). He succeeds J. Harold Ryan, interim President of the Association since mid-April of last year, who will continue as a member of the NAB Board of Directors as a consequence of the election recently held.

Justin Miller is at present an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals which sits in Washington, D. C. He has been a member of that court since 1937. He is a native of California and his permanent residence is in Los Angeles. He was graduated from Leland Stanford University in 1911 and obtained his Bachelor of Law degree at the University of Montana in 1913. He returned to Stanford where he received his J.D. degree in 1914, and in 1934 he obtained his Doctor of Civil Law degree at Yale. He has practiced law in California and many other states and before the United States Supreme Court.

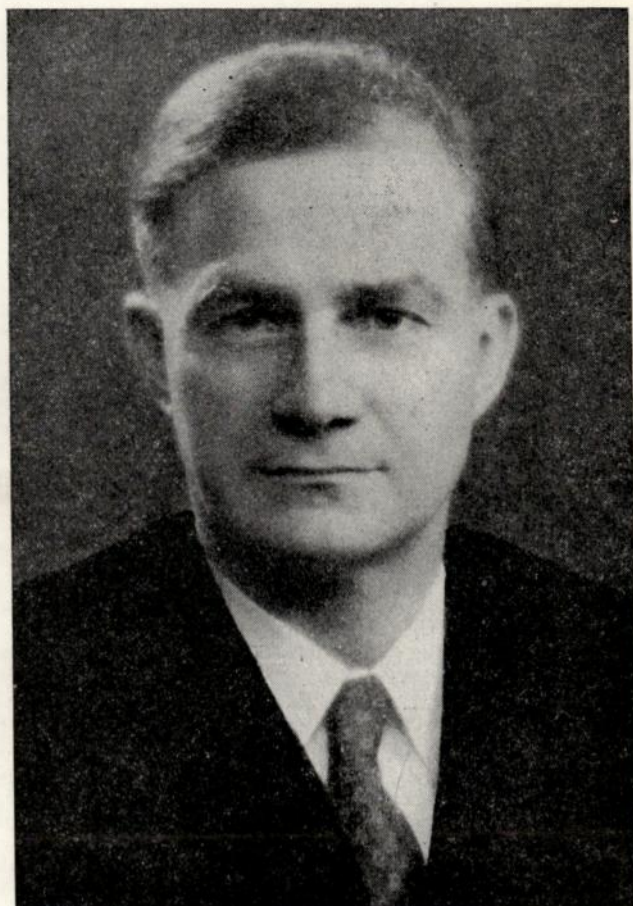
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Mr. Miller is widely known as a public speaker, has a keen knowledge of public relations and is thoroughly familiar with all parts of the nation and their needs. He brings to his new position a demonstrated capacity for administration and organization and a high understanding and appreciation of the importance of radio in American daily life. In his statement of acceptance, Miller said:

"I accept a challenge to render a public service. I see in broadcasting, with its promising developments for postwar expansion into frequency modulation, television and facsimile, a vital agency for carrying forward our traditional American policy of free speech and for protecting and strengthening our system of free enterprise. The opportunity is thus presented to demonstrate to the world the vitality and validity of these fundamental American concepts. To have a part in the development of the industry, to help in securing for it a sounder foundation in law and operating policy, in reconciling and integrating the various interests—public, governmental and industrial—is an assignment so challenging to me, as to make my decision a matter of course."

The committee named by the Board to select a president was headed by Commander T. A. M. Craven, Vice President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, and in addition was made up of William B. Way, Vice President of KVOO, John J. Gillin, Jr., President of WOW; J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of the Cox stations (WHIO, WIOD, WSB); G. Richard Shafto, General Manager of WIS, and Frank Stanton, Vice President and General Manager of CBS. J. H. Ryan, retiring President, also met with the committee when final arrangements with Mr. Miller were concluded. The committee was clothed with authority to act at the Board meeting held in Omaha in May.

At its meeting to be held in Washington on August 6 and 7, the Board will arrange for the executive direction of the Association's affairs in the interim between that time when J. Harold Ryan will leave to return to his position as Vice President and General Manager of the Fort Industry Company at Toledo, Ohio, and October 1, when President-elect Miller assumes his duties.



July 20, 1945—291



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WRN

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

FCC WANTS BROADCASTERS' VIEWS ON PROPOSED FM RULES

The Federal Communications Commission desires the individual broadcasters to provide the Commission with their views upon the proposed rules, regulations and standards of good engineering practice for FM broadcasting, mentioned elsewhere in these REPORTS. It is highly important that the industry be articulate on this matter. The proposed rules, regulations, and standards were published in last week's NAB REPORTS, page 282.

NAB joins in urging broadcasters to make their views known. Although the date for filing of briefs has been set for July 26, NAB is advised that the Commission will consider any communications filed with it up to July 30. This is a matter that vitally affects every person engaged in broadcasting and one upon which the industry should make its views known. While NAB will appear, it is highly desirable that individual expressions of opinion be made. We will appreciate receiving copies of any communications sent to the FCC on this subject.

FM HEARING POSTPONED

The Federal Communications Commission has postponed until July 30 Docket No. 6768 the promulgation of rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice for FM broadcasting other than non-commercial educational broadcast service. The Commission's order follows:

WHEREAS, the Commission on July 10, 1945, adopted an order specifying that a hearing be held before the Commission *en banc* beginning at 10:30 a. m., July 23, 1945, for the purpose of considering the promulgation of rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning FM broadcasting (Docket No. 6768), that appearances and briefs be filed on or before July 19, 1945; and

WHEREAS, requests have been made to the Commission by various parties for extension of such times;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, This 12th day of July, 1945, that the hearing in this matter BE, AND IT IS HEREBY, continued to 10:30 a. m., July 30, 1945, and that the time for filing appearances and briefs be extended to July 26, 1945.

RUMPLE, NAB RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Assuming his new duties as NAB Director of Research, Barry T. Rumble on last Monday (16) became an active staff member.

Mr. Rumble fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Paul F. Peter who headed the research department for seven years beginning in 1938. Mr. Peter left last month to take over as executive secretary of BMB.

Rumble comes to NAB from the National Broadcasting Company where he served in a similar capacity. He was with NBC for a period of 12 years, having started in March 1933 as a clerk in the Statistical Department, which was at that time under the direction of Paul Peter. In September of the following year Rumble was sent to Chicago to organize a Statistical Department in NBC's Central Division office.

In September 1936 Mr. Rumble was recalled to the New York office to assume the duties of Assistant Chief Statistician and in 1940 he became Chief Statistician under H. M. Beville, Jr., Manager of the Research Division. Rumble was named Research Manager in January 1942 when Beville joined the Armed Forces.

As NBC Research Manager Rumble was in charge of all statistical and research activity. He has been closely identified with the subject of station coverage measurement, serving on the NAB's Research Committee for a number of years.

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He is married to the former Josephine Wakefield and they have two sons, Donald, aged 10, and Richard, aged 7.

He is a member of Mt. Zion Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, American Statistical Association and the American Marketing Association.

NAB BOARD TO MEET

The NAB Board of Directors will hold a regular meeting at the Hotel Statler in Washington on Monday and Tuesday, August 6 and 7. All members of the Board are expected to be present.

Several matters of importance are on the agenda. Among others, the report of the Committee to Select a President, the Labor Relations Executive Committee report, the Code Committee report, and several matters from the Sales Managers Executive Committee will be considered.

The Code Committee meets in Washington on July 31 and August 1 to formulate its recommendation to the Board.

RESUME CAMPAIGN FOR GLOBAL SHOWS

Campaign for more "Let's Go to Town" programs for overseas broadcast to military personnel was resumed July 1. Stock pile of finished programs is in need of immediate replenishment after the May-June layoff during the war loan promotion.

Armed Forces Radio Service reports that these home town shows have become a necessity because they are so popular with the Armed Forces. AFRS is preparing a list of additional cities from which "Let's Go to Town" programs are desired. Requests for station cooperation will be made when this information is forthcoming.

Meantime another batch of wires to stations which have interrupted production, for one reason or another, or have postponed their start, was sent this week.

3 More Programs Produced

Shipments of 3 more "Let's Go to Town" programs have been made to AFRS, Los Angeles, as follows:

Fort Dodge	Ed Brenn, KVFD, *TFC
Kalamazoo	Willis Dunbar, WKZO, *TFC
St. Petersburg	Norman E. Brown, WSUN, *TFC

* Task Force Commander.

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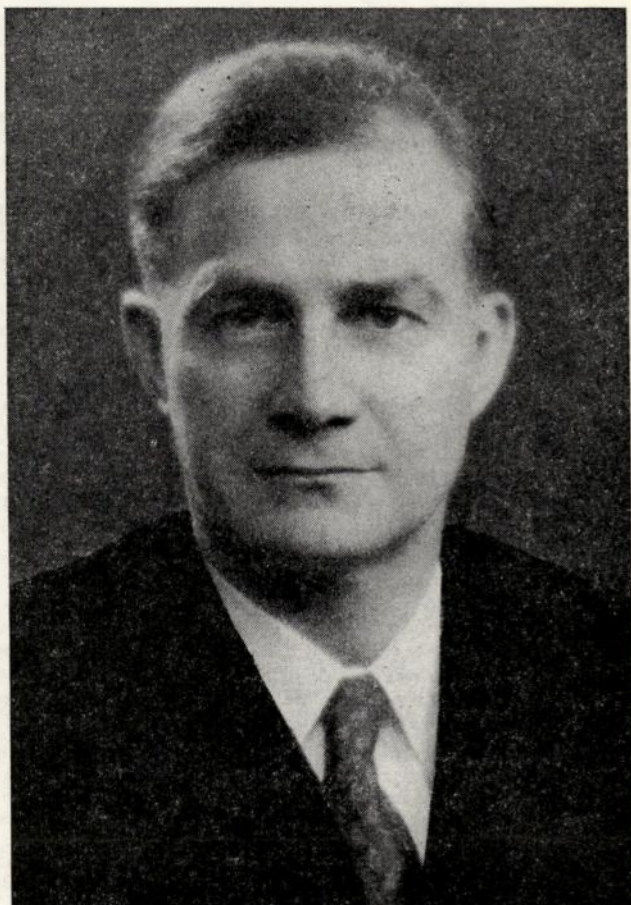
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1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NAational 2080

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Armed Forces Radio Service reports that these home town shows have become a necessity because they are so popular with the Armed Forces. AFRS is preparing a list of additional cities from which "Let's Go to Town" programs are desired. Requests for station cooperation will be made when this information is forthcoming.

Meantime another batch of wires to stations which have interrupted production, for one reason or another, or have postponed their start, was sent this week.

3 More Programs Produced

Shipments of 3 more "Let's Go to Town" programs have been made to AFRS, Los Angeles, as follows:

Fort Dodge	Ed Brenn, KVFD, *TFC
Kalamazoo	Willis Dunbar, WKZO, *TFC
St. Petersburg	Norman E. Brown, WSUN, *TFC

* Task Force Commander.

"Telling the World" Final Report

Total Local Origination in Support 7th War Loan (Excluding Network and National spot)

	Length of PGM.	Total Broadcasts
Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	25,677
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	26,573
Music for Millions	15-min ET	21,325
Song for Today	5-min ET	422
Buy, Buy Bonds	3-min ET	1,875
	4-min ET	52
	5-min ET	10
Spots	Regular-L & ET	641,710
	2-min	14,264
	3-min	4,955
	4-min	333
Programs	5-min	8,664
	6-min	51
	7-min	136
	10-min	3,317
	15-min	11,784
	20-min	183
	25-min	240
	30-min	3,226
	35-min	7
	40-min	10
	45-min	218
	50-min	31
	55-min	2
	1 hour	348
	1¼ hours	85
	1½ hours	121
	2 hours	68
	2¼ hours	3
	2½ hours	2
	2¾ hours	5
	3 hours	25
	3½ hours	10
	4 hours	1
	5 hours	2
	5½ hours	2
	6 hours	1
	6¼ hours	1
	7 hours	2
	11 hours	1
	15 hours	1
	15¼ hours	1
	17 hours	1

Dollar Value 7th War Loan Support by Stations Networks Advertisers

- a) Value all broad-casting \$23,513,742
- b) Value Station Originations . . 16,743,572
- c) Value Network Originations and National Spot . 6,770,170

The dollar valuations figures shown in the box were calculated by NAB Research Department from station and network reports. The over-all figure of \$23,513,742 includes an item of \$1,577,549, the sum representing the value of support given during the "warm-up" period, May 1-12.

Omitted is the value of broadcasting additionally requested by War Loan personnel during the period following the advertised termination date of the campaign. Though unknown in amount and character, value of this contribution is believed to exceed that of the "warm-up" period.

Worth of the "warm-up" period bond promotion cannot be overestimated. It got stations off to a flying start; but, more important, it prepared the entire nation for the coming of their Uncle Sam.

Figures, in themselves, cannot reflect the hard work and long hours put in by loyal staffs, working short handed, in performing this highly important public service job. But these cold figures do reflect the productiveness of hard-hitting promotions, special events and programs which were devised. Station reports to NAB, with hand written notes, reflected the vital determination of industry men and women to see the job through.

WRJN SHOW LIKE HANDSHAKE

Racine, Wis., "Let's Go to Town" show, produced by Task Force Commander H. J. Newcomb, station manager, WRJN, was heard on Okinawa on June 26.

Sgt. Harold H. Fareimund, one of the home town boys wrote: "Then you switched to 6th and Main and picked up that soul-stirring, ringing of the downtown bells, it was beautiful. The impact was terrific, for it drew back the curtain of poignant memories of happy childhood and carefree high school days spent there. Believe me, it was like grasping the firm hand of friendship over this great distance."

One of the other letters received by WRJN came from Corporal Soresen, in the Aleutians, who said, "I just couldn't believe my ears."

KROW, KLX, KWBR Show Heard

Oakland, California, stations, KROW, KLX, and KWBR produced a "Let's Go to Town" program under the direction of Task Force Commander Glenn Shaw, KLX. After the transcription, recorded in KROW's studio, had been sent on its way for global distribution, nothing was heard until last month. Then letters began to arrive. First was received from Pfc. Don Laston, somewhere in Germany.

"It was good to hear some of the news of changes that had taken place in Oakland," he said, "and out at the University of California which I attended before entering the service in 1943. Thanks again for a little news of the old home town."

Soldier Laston said that he heard the program "in my quarters during a rest period, talking with my buddies."

LANE NAMES OFFICIAL SONG

"Get Out and Buy Those E Bonds" is the official song for the period between the 7th and 8th War Loans, it was announced this week by Tom Lane, War Finance Division, Treasury Department.

This is one of the twenty-one tunes written by the country's leading song writers for the 7th War Loan. Writer of tune is Hermon Hupfeld.

BOY SCOUTS COMMEND RADIO

Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, has sent the following letter to NAB President Harold Ryan:

"The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America at its 35th Annual Meeting in New York on May 17th expressed their appreciation to you and your associates for the effective help the National Association of Broadcasters gave to the Boy Scouts of America during 1944. This enabled us to bring the benefits of the Scout program to more boys, and encouraged them in their war-supporting projects. Our membership is now 1,916,637 boys and leaders, and Scouting today is reaching every other boy in America between the ages of 9 and 18.

"It is with gratitude that we send you our greetings and acknowledge your intelligent support."

RECORDS WANTED BY ARMY HOSPITAL

Kenneth M. Hance, Vice President and Treasurer of KSTP, has called attention to an article appearing in the June 22 issue of *Printers' Ink*. It tells of the need for phonograph records in the oral rehabilitation centers for the deafened and hard of hearing. Officials state that there is a great need for speech and story material as an aid to rehabilitating returned servicemen who have had their hearing impaired.

Such records are needed at the following three hospitals:

Borden General Hospital, Chickasha, Oklahoma; Hoff General Hospital, Santa Barbara, California; and Deshon General Hospital, Butler, Pennsylvania. Either 33 or 78 r.p.m.'s could be used on the equipment in these hospitals.

Any station having records of talk programs, particularly of news and special event subjects, and desiring to cooperate in this matter should send them to the "Hearing Clinic" at any of the aforementioned hospitals.

FCC ANNOUNCES ENGINEERING HEARING

The following notice has been issued by FCC:

"The second session of the informal Engineering Hearing will be held August 1, 1945, with respect to FM and Facsimile and August 2, 1945, with respect to Television. The meetings will be held in Conference Room B in the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m.

"Reports of the sub-committees on FM and Television will be available for consideration at that time. It is hoped that those interested in Facsimile will have submitted proposed standards for discussion.

"All engineers interested are urged to attend."

INDUSTRY-FCC COMMITTEES ORGANIZED

The Industry-FCC committee named to conduct a further study of the allocation phase of the Proposed Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations began its meeting at the Commission offices Wednesday, July 18. Virgil R. Simpson, assistant to the Chief Engineer, FCC, is chairman of the committee. Members of the committee are Kenneth A. Norton, Office of the Chief Signal Officer; Charles H. Singer, WOR, New York; F. J. Bingley, Philco Radio Corp., Philadelphia; Thomas J. Carroll, Office of the Chief Signal Officer; James T. Veatch, RCA; W. S. Duttera, NBC, New York; H. S. Cowperthwait, FCC; W. H. Bauer, FCC.

The Industry-FCC committee on FM will meet at 10 a. m., Monday, July 23, under the chairmanship of Cyril M. Braum, Chief of the Non-Standard Broadcast Application Section of the FCC Engineering Department. Members of the committee are Dr. G. R. Town and R. H. Williamson, both of General Electric, Schenectady; Stuart Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Paul de Mars, Washington, D. C.; James McNary, Washington, D. C.; Virgil R. Simpson, assistant to the Chief Engineer of the FCC; Curtis Plummer, assistant to Mr. Braum; Ralph Renton, Chief of the Equipment and Projects Section, FCC Engineering Department; Edgar F. Vandivere, Technical Information Division, FCC Engineering Department.

An industry committee headed by J. E. Brown of the Zenith Radio Corporation will meet with Mr. Braum in New York Friday, July 20, to consider television equipment standards.

FULL POWER RESUMED OCTOBER 1

Order 107-A of the Federal Communications Commission dated July 10 requires the full power operation of broadcast transmitters effective October 1, 1945. The order authorizes the full power operation of transmitters beginning September 1 during daytime hours. The daytime operation during September is to provide a test period.

When the full power operation becomes mandatory, transmitters will be nearly three years older than on November 6, 1942, when the power reduction became effective. Component parts have been subject to operating wear and depreciation during this period and some replacements may be necessary before full power operation is resumed. It is therefore important that all stations conduct full power tests immediately on September 1 in order that

(Continued on next page)

possible weaknesses may be located and replacements secured prior to October 1.

The NAB Engineering Department offers assistance to stations in locating and expediting the delivery of parts and tubes that may be required. If you have reason to believe that it will be impossible to recondition your transmitter for full power operation, please forward all the facts to NAB at once. We may be able to suggest a solution to your problem.

Order 107-A follows:

At a session of the FCC held at its offices in Washington on the 10th day of July 1945;

WHEREAS the Commission on Nov. 6, 1942, at the request of the Board of War Communications adopted Order No. 107 suspending the provisions of Sec. 3.52 of the Commission's Rules & Regulations and requiring the readjustment of standard broadcast transmitters by decreasing the radiated power by one decibel in order to prolong the life of the transmitting equipment, and

IT NOW APPEARING that the War Production Board has advised that repair parts for transmitters are now generally available and that no difficulty will be encountered in restoring transmitters to full power operation, and

IT FURTHER APPEARING that the operation of standard broadcast stations with full power is in the public interest, and that an opportunity should be afforded for making the necessary readjustments and tests to return to normal operating practices,

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

That on and after Sept. 1, 1945, at the option of the licensee, transmitting operations may be conducted with full operating power during daytime hours only, and that on and after Oct. 1, 1945, Order No. 107 shall be revoked, and all licensees shall be required to operate in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 3.52 of the Rules & Regulations.

Supplement to the Statement of Policy Issued on January 16, 1945, Concerning Application to Make Change in Existing Radio Facilities

Since the outbreak of war, due to the unavailability of materials and equipment, the Commission in licensing standard broadcast stations has found it necessary in some cases to permit operation with facilities that were not in full accordance with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice. In such instances a conditional clause was inserted in the license requiring the licensee, when equipment and materials become available, to apply for a change in facilities such as moving to a new site, installing frequency and modulation monitors, increasing its power or installing a new antenna.

The Commission is now in receipt of advice from the War Production Board that material and equipment are presently available or will shortly become available, for the construction contemplated by these conditional clauses. Accordingly, the Commission will direct each licensee in this category to make appropriate application for the necessary improvements specified in the license within 30 days of this date, except:

- (1) Where frequency monitor or modulation monitor is required,
- (2) Where two stations are operating with a common antenna or from a joint studio.

July 17, 1945.

WILLS CONFIRMED TO FCC

William Henry Wills, former Governor of Vermont, named by President Truman as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, was confirmed on Monday (16) by the Senate. Governor Wills succeeds former Governor Norman S. Case [R. I.] whose term expired June 30. The new Commissioner is appointed for a 7-year term, expiring June 30, 1952. He will take the oath of office

early next week but will not assume his duties until a later date.

Governor Case has entered the private practice of law in Washington.

FCC MEMORIALIZES HANLEY

The Federal Communications Commission adopted the following resolution memorializing the late James H. Hanley, former Radio Commissioner:

"The Commission records with deep sorrow the death on July 9, 1945, of James H. Hanley, a member of the Federal Radio Commission from 1932 to 1934.

"Commissioner Hanley was a faithful public servant who rendered distinguished service in the task of formulating policies designed to foster the development of radio broadcasting.

"BE IT RESOLVED, That a copy of this expression of the Commission's sorrow on his death be entered on the permanent minutes of the Commission, and that a copy be mailed to his family."

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS WARNED ON FM

Of interest to broadcasters is story on FM which was carried in the July 14 issue of *Editor & Publisher*, reprinted below:

"A WARNING that newspaper owners looking to frequency modulation as a means of entering the broadcasting field should do so with the viewpoint of the early 1920's rather than that of today was voiced by Arden X. Pangborn, general manager of KGW, Portland, Ore., before the Oregon State Newspaper Publishers annual meeting in Eugene, Ore.

"Newspaper owners who went into standard broadcasting in the early 20's did so in a spirit of public service and in spite of the fact that no immediate financial return could be foreseen," he said.

"Newspaper publishers seeking to utilize some of the many new broadcasting channels made available by FM should do so in that same spirit. FM probably will mature more rapidly than AM: however, FM, too, will have an experimental and developmental period in every new market.

"Those who enter FM expecting immediately to make profits equal to those of standard broadcasting stations of long standing and experience are apt to suffer well-deserved disappointment. Emphasis must be upon service."

"Pangborn was the first radio man ever to be invited to speak before the Oregon publishers' association."

CANADIAN EDITOR ASKS FOR FREE RADIO

Interesting comment on government controlled radio appears as an editorial in the July 7 issue of *Canadian Broadcaster*.

The editorial, covering half the front page, is headed *Stern Facts On Ostriches*, and appears over a facsimile signature of Richard G. Lewis, editor.

A full reprint follows:

"In this paper, in addresses to clubs and recently in a debate broadcast over CKEY, we have said, and we repeat, that the government operated Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is all ready for the day when a Hitler or a Mussolini may sweep into power and use it against us as those tyrants used controlled radio against their own people.

"We have been called 'alarmist', 'stupid', 'sensational-seeking' and other less printable epithets. To this we would respectfully suggest there might be added such words as 'obstinate' and 'bull-headed', because we still maintain that it is all too true.

"As if it were not obvious enough for anyone to see—and we sincerely believe that even the people who are

(Continued on next page)

exercising the control are not aware of the full significance of what they are doing—Herbert M. Clark, American Broadcasting Company correspondent in Madrid, gives tangible evidence of how muzzled microphones and fettered printing presses can be turned to work against democracy.

"Speaking on his network's *'Report from Abroad'* in the first uncensored broadcast to come out of Spain under the Franco regime, Clark said: 'There is little foreign news printed under Falangist domination of the press and radio that does not attempt to tell the Spanish people that all is utter confusion and chaos outside of Spain.' A truck drivers' strike in Chicago, he pointed out, is given more space in Franco controlled newspapers than the 'Big Three' meeting and London Food Conference.

"Blissfully the CBC lays claim to the fact that the reason why they exercise a monopoly over all network broadcasting, thereby controlling what *may* be said on the networks and what *may not* be said, is because they are thus enabled to send entertainment and information to the farthest reaches of the Dominion, which would be hopelessly impractical under a system of private network broadcasting, they claim.

"It is perhaps just possible that these radio men of the CBC do not appreciate the political expediency of giving the government facilities for releasing its propaganda simultaneously throughout the Dominion by word of mouth. Possibly they really do not appreciate the fact that when a minister of the party in power makes one of his reports to the nation, he is only giving *his own* version of what is taking place in Ottawa, and by precluding the opinions of his opponents (except for a limited number of broadcasts a year) is giving the public a one-sided view on its country's government.

"Apparently those officers of the CBC who do most sincerely strive to keep the broadcast schedules politically impartial, do not appreciate the frightfulness of the fascistic control to which they are contributing. They sincerely believe that the operation of the CBC network monopoly is actuated by none but the most altruistic of motives. This being the case, and remembering that cleanliness is next to godliness, why should the government not get down to fundamentals and run water mains through the isolated prairies and the remote tracts of bushland so that the pioneer Canadians who choose to live in these places could lie luxuriously in modern bath-tubs, while listening to the programs of the CBC so graciously sends them, at the expense of their fellow Canadians from the denser areas of population?

"As long as the Canadian public chooses to bury its head in the sand as long as the press and radio of Canada make no effort to acquaint their readers and their listeners with what is happening, as long as people continue their age-old line of thinking to the tune of 'It can't happen here', just so long will would-be dictators in philanthropists' clothing continue their subtle draining of our cup of freedom, until all that will be left will be the right to steal out into the night and, behind darkened windows say: 'If only we'd done something about it before it was too late.'

"Socialism may have been defeated in the recent election, but, though dead, socialists we know have shown no inclination as yet to lie down."

An ear-tag inserted in the logotype of the issue of *Canadian Broadcaster* quoted above carries this reminder: "You Can't Have a Free Press Without a Free Radio."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, July 23. They are subject to change.

July 20, 1945—296

Monday, July 23

Broadcast and Telegraph
Before the Commission En Banc

Broadcast: WLWA, WLWB, WLWJ, WLWC, WLWD, WLWE, WLWF, WLWG, WLWH, WLWI, W8XCT, WLWK, WLWL, WLWO, WLWR, WLWS, W8XAL, W8XFM, W8XST, WLW—Powel Crosley, Jr., Transferor; The Aviation Corporation, Transferee; The Crosley Corporation, Licensee, Cincinnati, Ohio—For transfer of control of The Crosley Corporation, licensee.

Telegraph: WLWN, WLWQ, WLWU, WLWV—Powel Crosley, Jr., Transferor; The Aviation Corporation, Transferee; The Crosley Corporation, Licensee, Cincinnati, Ohio—For transfer of control of The Crosley Corporation, licensee.

Monday, July 23

Broadcast

To Be Heard in Federal Court Room, Federal Building,
Evansville, Indiana

WGBF—Evansville On The Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Renewal of license; 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited.

Further Hearing

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Renewal of license; 580 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Tuesday, July 24

NEW—Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—C. P., 1490 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, July 25

Oral Argument Before the Commission

REPORT NO. B-209:

WOV—Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel, Transferors, Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, Transferees, New York, N. Y.—Transfer of control of Wodaam Corporation (WOV); 1280 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (auxiliary). Shares WHBI (WHBI 1/7; WOV 6/7), DA.

Wednesday, July 25

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Assignor; Birt F. Fisher, Assignee; Seattle, Wash.—Voluntary assignment of license of Station KJR and relay Station KEGR; 950 kc., 5 KW (main), DA-night, 1 KW (auxiliary), unlimited.

Thursday, July 26

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., Assignor; The Crosley Corporation, Assignee, New York, N. Y.—Voluntary assignment of license and construction permit.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WCLS—Walter Ashe (transferor); Willard H. Erwin, Jr., et al (transferees); WCLS, Inc. (licensee), Joliet, Ill.—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of WCLS, Inc., licensee of Station WCLS, from Walter Ashe to Willard H. Erwin, Jr., Arthur C. Litton, Clint Litton, Calvin F. Wilson, Gerald G. Smith, Norman S. Fitzhugh, Jr., and Robert L. Bowles by transfer of 51% of outstanding capital stock for a consideration of \$8,670. (The seven transferees already own 49 shares.) The application was granted upon the following condition: "Nothing contained herein shall be taken as giving approval to the pending application for renewal of license. In connection with the renewal application the Commission will give consideration to such plan as applicable." (Continued on next page)

cant may present for reconciling with requirements of the Communications Act existing contractual arrangements purporting to reserve use of station facilities to A. J. Felman." (B4-TC-434)

WNAX—South Dakota Broadcasting Corp. (transferor); Cowles Broadcasting Co. (transferee); WNAX Broadcasting Co. (licensee), Yankton, South Dakota—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of WNAX Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station WNAX, from South Dakota Broadcasting Corp. to Cowles Broadcasting Co., by transfer of 52% of capital stock for \$13,000 (transferee already owns remaining stock.) (B4-TC-442)

Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted extension of permit to transmit programs to Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, to stations owned and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., and to stations licensed by Canadian Minister of Transport. (B4-FP-142)

Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc. (area of New York, N. Y.)—Granted application for construction permit for portable-mobile experimental television relay station, for the purpose of developing a television system to operate in the 480 to 920 mc. region now assigned for experimental television; frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; A3, special, and special for frequency modulation emissions; power of 1 KW (peak) visual and aural. (B1-PVB-151)

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station, to be operated on frequencies that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time, A0, A3, and Special emission for frequency modulation; granted conditionally, and subject to the following: "This special temporary authorization is granted upon the express condition that it may be terminated by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing if in its discretion the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the authority herein granted is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof." (B1-PEX-75)

Joseph F. Novy, Riverside, Ill.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station, to be operated on frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer; A0, A4, Special emission for FM; granted conditionally, and subject to following: "This permit (license) is granted upon an experimental basis only, and upon the express condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing if, in its discretion, the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of this station on the frequency authorized is or will be in the public interest and the express terms hereof." (B4-PEX-65)

WKBZ—Ashbacher Radio Corp., Muskegon, Mich.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1705)

W2XRA—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new developmental broadcast station; granted on experimental basis, conditionally. (B1-LEX-23)

WBAF—L. B. Wilson, Inc., area of Cincinnati, Ohio—Granted renewal of relay station WBAF. (B2-RRY-229)

DOCKET CASE ACTION

The Commission announces its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law proposing to deny the application of Calumet Broadcasting Corporation for a construction permit to establish a new standard broadcast station at Hammond, Indiana, to operate on the frequency 1520 kilocycles, with power of 5 kilowatts daytime only. (Docket No. 6583)

The Commission's Conclusions state:

"1. Under Sections 308 and 309 of the Communications Act of 1934, pursuant to which radio stations are licensed by this Commission, we are directed to examine the qualifications of an applicant as set forth in the written application prescribed by the Act, and to hold hearings, if necessary, to determine whether a grant would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. It is fundamental, of course, that the representations made by an applicant shall be true, accurate and complete. Otherwise the Commission is unable to perform its statutory functions. As we have heretofore stated, 'In the performance of our duties we must,

among other things, determine whether the operation of proposed stations, or the continued operation of existing stations, would serve public interest, and in doing so we are, of necessity, required to rely to a large extent upon statements made by station licensees, or those connected therewith. Caution must, therefore, be exercised to grant station licenses only to those persons whose statements are trustworthy.' (*In re Van Curler Broadcasting Corporation*, 9 F. C. C. 92, 108; see also *In re Mayflower Broadcasting Corp.*, 8 F. C. C. 333, 338; *In re John H. Stenger, Jr.*, 8 F. C. C. 434, 444; *In re WOKO, Inc.*, 10 F. C. C. —.)

"2. Study of the record in this case reveals numerous instances where applicant's principal stockholders have been reluctant, evasive and guilty of a lack of candor in making prompt, fair and full disclosure of information relating to stock ownership and financial qualifications in response to questions in the application and at the hearings thereon. This course of conduct was pursued not only with respect to the Commission, but also admittedly with their own counsel.

"3. As illustrative of applicant's misrepresentation and concealment of facts and false testimony relating to the ownership and voting of its stock, the Saliner episode may be cited. The application represented that 30 shares of common stock were owned and held by Paul Saliner, who paid cash for said stock with funds derived from his own business and miscellaneous investments; that he had voted the stock in person at the last meeting of shareholders prior to the filing of the application, at which a total of 839 shares were voted; and that there were no arrangements or discussions affecting these 30 shares. These representations were reaffirmed by applicant's majority stockholders at the first set of hearings held on the application, in proposed findings filed by the applicant, and in a proposed amendment submitted under oath. However, in subsequent hearings it appeared that no meeting had been in fact held in which 839 shares were voted as stated in the application; that if said 30 shares had been voted at any time they were voted by Dr. Courier rather than by Saliner; and that the stock, though in Saliner's name, was being held in the files of the applicant corporation. Testimony was also offered on behalf of the applicant that the 30 shares had been paid for by Dr. Courier under a private arrangement with Saliner. However, Mr. Saliner, when subpoenaed by the Commission, testified that he had never purchased any stock in the applicant, had never entered into any agreement authorizing Dr. Courier or anyone else to purchase such stock, and did not care to become associated with the applicant in any way.

"4. The financial statements of the applicant and its principal stockholders offered in the May 1944 hearings and the testimony offered in support thereof did not reflect material and significant facts existing at the time, and were false. By their nature, these omissions concern the very heart of applicant's financial vitality. Among other things, applicant's balance sheet did not show as a liability a \$15,000 note which was secured by a chattel mortgage on all of applicant's equipment. The financial statements of its principal stockholders did not disclose an indebtedness, secured by a pledge of all of their stock in the applicant.

"5. Funds of the applicant corporation have been used by its two principal stockholders to pay their own personal obligations without the applicant receiving consideration therefor and to the detriment of the applicant.

"6. From a careful study of the application and the record in this proceeding, the Commission is of the opinion that it cannot proceed with assurance to entrust the applicant with the duties and obligations incumbent upon licensees. The Commission concludes that a grant of the application of the Calumet Broadcasting Corporation would not serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. The application, therefore, should be denied."

LICENSE RENEWALS

WJPF—Orville W. Lyerla, Herrin, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (B4-R-1085)

KVOL—Evangeline Broadcasting Co., Inc., Lafayette, La.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (B3-R-859)

WRVA—Larus & Brothers, Inc., Richmond, Va.—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary stations for period ending May 1, 1948. (B2-R-386)

KOCY—Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted extension of license on a temporary basis for an additional period of 60 days. (B3-R-467)

(Continued on next page)

MISCELLANEOUS

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted motion to continue hearing on applications for renewal of licenses for stations KOMO and KJR, to September 17, 1945. (Dockets Nos. 6614, 6644)

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on application for renewal of license to September 10, 1945. (Docket No. 6611)

Louis N. Howard and Ellis H. Howard, d/b as Jacksonville Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, N. C.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting, conditionally, application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts unlimited time. (B3-P-3860)

Placed in pending files the following applications for construction permits for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations:

The Fall River Broadcasting Co., Inc., Fall River, Mass. (B1-PH-273); Middle Georgia Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga. (B3-PH-305); Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif. (B5-PH-38); Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho (B5-PH-512).

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Adopted order continuing hearing on application for renewal of license; hearing continued to July 23, 1945. (Docket 6660)

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc. (assignor), The Crosley Corp. (assignee).—Granted joint motion for leave to amend application for voluntary assignment of license and construction permit, by filing as a supplement to Exhibit 4 of the application a copy of the agreement between the parties dated June 21, 1945. (Docket No. 6755) Continued hearing on application to August 20, 1945.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc. (assignor), and Birt F. Fisher (assignee), Seattle, Wash.—Granted petition to continue hearing on application for voluntary assignment of license of Station KJR and Relay Station KEGR to August 24, 1945. (Docket 6748)

Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Granted motion to continue hearing on application for construction permit for new station to September 10, 1945. (Docket 6753)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

620 Kilocycles

WKAQ—Radio Corp. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.—License to cover construction permit (B-P-3489) as modified, which authorized move of transmitter and studio.

740 Kilocycles

KQW—Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Calif.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Sherwood B. Brunton, Mott Q. Brunton and Ralph R. Brunton as individuals and trustees, and C. L. McCarthy to Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (2500 shares common stock 100%.)

1120 Kilocycles

KMOX—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.—Construction permit to install new transmitter and antenna, and change transmitter location from near St. Louis, Mo., to Stallings, Ill.

1230 Kilocycles

WCBW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit to change ESR from 1000 to 1230 kc. and make changes in visual transmitter.

1240 Kilocycles

WSOC—Radio Station WSOC, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1240 to 1550 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 10 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location. Amended: to increase proposed power from 10 to 50 KW, change type of transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for night use, and change proposed transmitter location.

1400 Kilocycles

WJLD—George Johnston, Bessemer, Ala.—Assignment of license to Johnston Broadcasting Company (George Johnston and George Johnston, Jr., partners).

1450 Kilocycles

WDAD—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Pa.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3864, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for approval of antenna and transmitter site.

WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md.—Voluntary assignment of license and construction permit to Aurelia S. Becker and Charles Z. Heskett, d/b as Cumberland Broadcasting Co.

NEW—Jere N. Moore, Milledgeville, Ga. (P.O. E. Hancock St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44.9 mc., with coverage of 10,100 square miles. Amended: to change frequency from 44.9 mc. to such Channel as the Commission may assign in the newly allocated band 92-106 mc.

NEW—Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C. (P.O. 3 College St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on frequency between 92-106 mc., subject to applicant's approval, with coverage of 18,300 square miles.

NEW—Unity Corporation, Inc., Springfield, Ohio (P.O. 1014 Edison Bldg., Toledo, Ohio)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 100 mc., with coverage of 5,777 square miles.

NEW—WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.5 mc., with coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from 49.5 to 44.9 mc., specify coverage as 3,980 square miles, and specify transmitting equipment, antenna and transmitter location.

NEW—Pensacola Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla. (P.O. San Carlos Hotel).—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47.1 mc., with coverage of 2,179.60 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo. (P.O. Pickwick Hotel, 10th and McGee Sts.)—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on 60-66, 210-216, 480-492 mc., with aural power of 1 KW and visual power of 1 KW peak, and A5 and/or special emission.

NEW—Frank C. Carman, David G. Smith, Jack L. Powers and Grant R. Wrathall, d/b as Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (60-66 mc.), with ESR of 3550. Amended: to change frequency from Channel #2 (60-66 mc.), to Channel #4 (66-72 mc.).

NEW—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50-56 mc.), with ESR of 5520. Amended: to change requested frequency from Channel #1 (50-56 mc.) to Channel #2 (54-60 mc.).

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION

NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to CFRB and CKAC and other stations under the control of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Career Training Institute and its officers, Samuel A. Cannon, Geraldine S. Cannon, Leo Ertag and Joseph A. Cosenza, 1060 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., selling and distributing courses of study and instruction in general clerical subjects and for the preparation of students for Civil Service examinations, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5354)

Miami Margarine Co., 107 E. Pearl St., Cincinnati, selling and distributing margarine under the trade name of Nu-Maid, and The Ralph H. Jones Co., 3100 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, an advertising agency, formulating, editing and placing advertising material for Miami Margarine Co., are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation and unfair methods of competition. (5353)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Adlerika Co., St. Paul, Minn., selling and distributing a laxative medicinal preparation designated "Adler-i-ka," has been ordered to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentation of the preparation. (4927)

Northern Kentucky Independent Food Dealers Assn., et al.—An association of approximately 150 Northern Kentucky retail grocers has been ordered to cease and desist from entering into or continuing a conspiracy for the purpose or with the effect of

boycotting Cincinnati, Ohio, baking companies or other sellers of bread.

The order is directed against Northern Kentucky Independent Food Dealers Association, Inc., 505 Scott Street, Covington, Ky., its member grocers and its officers R. H. Goderwis, vice president; Larry T. Hiltz, secretary, and Barney J. Malloy, treasurer. The complaint also specifically names as respondents six members of the Association: Virgil Clinkenbeard, George Stegner, T. C. Alpaugh, Richard Guenther, Roy Daniel and Charles Hinderaman. Because of the constantly changing membership of the Association these six were made respondents as representatives of the membership generally. (5140)

Standard Chemical Manufacturing Co., 703 South 42nd St., Omaha, has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating advertisements containing false and misleading representations concerning the therapeutic properties of poultry and livestock preparations it sells. (4912)

A. T. Wilson, trading as Zo-Lon Co., Dallas, Tex., selling and distributing a preparation designated "Zo-Lon Compound" and "Zo-Lon," has been ordered to cease disseminating any advertisements representing directly or by implication, that the preparation constitutes a competent or effective treatment for obesity or has any value as a reducing agent. (5132)

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulation:

Crestwood Publishing Co., Inc., and Theodore Epstein and Michael M. Bleier, its executives, 1790 Broadway, New York, publishers of reprints of detective novels, have stipulated to cease and desist from selling or offering for sale any abridged copy of a book or publication unless the word "Abridged" appears on the front cover and on the title page of the book, in immediate connection with the title and in clear, conspicuous type. If the book has an additional wrapper or covering bearing the title thereof, then the front page of the wrapper shall in like manner bear the conspicuously displayed word "Abridged." The respondents also agree to cease representing, as by statements such as "A \$2.00 DETECTIVE THRILLER" or "A \$2.00 MYSTERY NOVEL," or in any other manner or by any other means, that an abridged book is complete as originally published. (4091)

219ULATON



The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 28, July 13, 1945

"Telling the World" Report No. 8

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan — Final Period — June 24-30

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th Treasury Salutes Music for Millions	5-min ET	3,584
	15-min ET	3,203
	15-min ET	2,894
Treasury Song for Today Buy, Buy Bonds	5-min ET	53
	3-min ET	196
Spots	Live & ET	85,326
	2-min	3,234
	3-min	1,267
	4-min	158
Programs	5-min	1,257
	7-min	82
	10-min	567
	15-min	1,288
	20-min	12
	25-min	25
	30-min	474
	35-min	2
	45-min	24
	1 hour	41
	1¼ hours	2
	1½ hours	16
	2 hours	18
	2¼ hours	3
	3 hours	3
	4 hours	1
	5½ hours	2
	6 hours	1

*Sincere thanks to all of you who made these Reports possible.
Total industry dollar volume figures come next.*

July 13, 1945—281

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

FCC SETS HEARING ON FM RULES-REGULATIONS

On Wednesday (11) the Federal Communications Commission issued an order setting July 23 as the date for a public hearing on proposed FM rules and regulations. The Order further fixed July 19 as the final day upon which notices of appearance and briefs must be filed. The full text of the Order follows:

Docket No. 6768

In the Matter of

PROMULGATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE FOR FM BROADCASTING OTHER THAN NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST SERVICE

ORDER

WHEREAS, the Commission on June 27, 1945, issued its final report allocating frequencies for FM broadcasting;

WHEREAS, it is desirable that rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning FM broadcasting should be promulgated as soon as possible; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has heretofore called an informal engineering conference for the purpose of discussing technical matters involved in standards of good engineering practice for FM broadcasting.

Now, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, This 10th day of July, 1945, that a hearing be held before the Commission *en banc* beginning at 10:30 a. m., July 23, 1945, for the purpose of considering the promulgation of rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning FM broadcasting. Persons desiring to appear at that hearing should file an appearance with the Commission on or before July 19 indicating the name of the person who will appear, the subject matter concerning which he will testify, and the length of time desired. Any person desiring to file a brief should file 25 copies with the Commission on or before July 19, 1945.

In order to give scope and direction to the hearing, set forth below is the substance of suggested rules and regulations concerning the principal subjects to be considered by the Commission. Persons appearing at the hearing should address themselves to these suggested regulations and should indicate with particularity any objections they have to the regulations and any specific suggestions they have for any change in, or alternative to, regulations.

The suggested regulations are as follows:

(1) *Minimum Operating Schedule*—All FM stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation and initially will be required to operate a minimum of 6 hours per day.

(2) *Program duplication*—FM stations shall devote a minimum of one hour each day during the period 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. and one hour each day during the period 6 p. m. to 11:00 p. m. to programs not duplicated simultaneously in the same area by any standard broadcast station or by any FM station. During these two one-hour periods a service utilizing the full fidelity capability of the FM station shall be rendered.

(3) *Multiple Ownership*—(a) No person (including all persons under common control)¹ shall, directly or indirectly, own, operate, or control more than one FM broadcast station that would serve substantially the same service area as another FM broadcast station owned, operated, or controlled by such person.

(b) No person (including all persons under common control) shall, directly or indirectly, own, operate, or control more than one FM broadcast station, except upon a showing (1) that such ownership, operation, or control would foster competition among FM broadcast stations or provide an FM broadcasting service distinct and separate from existing services, and (2) that such ownership, operation, or control would not result in the concentration of control of FM broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity; provided, however, that the Commission will consider the ownership, operation, or control of more than six FM broadcast stations to constitute the concentration of control of FM broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity.

(4) *Ownership of FM Stations by Licensees of AM Stations*—Licensees of AM stations on appropriate application may be permitted to operate FM stations. Comment is invited whether the Commission should adopt a regulation that in the future when FM becomes an established competitive service with AM, no person or persons under common control will be permitted to own, operate or control, directly or indirectly, more than one AM or FM station serving substantially the same service area.

(5) *Network regulations*—Regulations 3.101-3.108 which are presently applicable to standard broadcast stations only shall also be applicable to FM stations.

(6) *Use of common antenna sites*—Wherever it is shown that the antenna site of a licensee or applicant is peculiarly suitable for FM broadcasting in a particular area and that there is no other comparable site available in the area, such licensee or applicant as a condition of being issued a license or renewal of license shall be required to make the use of his antenna site available to other FM licensees upon the payment of a reasonable rental and upon a showing that the shared use of the antenna site will permit satisfactory operation of all stations concerned.

(7) *Booster Stations*—Comment is requested concerning the extent to which the Commission should authorize or require the use of booster stations.

(8) *Reservation of 20 Channels*—The Commission indicated in its report of May 25, 1945, that 20 FM channels may be reserved from assignment at the present time to be licensed in the future in accordance with rules and regulations subsequently to be promulgated. Comment is invited concerning the rules and regulations which should be adopted in this matter.

(9) *Facsimile broadcasting and multiplex transmission*—Transmission of simplex facsimile on FM channels in accordance with the Commission's Standards of Good Engineering Practice on facsimile may be permitted, upon application to the Commission, during hours not required to be devoted to FM aural broadcasting. The Commission may grant experimental authority to an FM station for the multiplex transmission of facsimile and aural broadcast programs, provided that the facsimile transmission is incidental to the aural broadcast, does not reduce the quality of the aural program, and that a filter or other additional equipment is not required for receivers not equipped for facsimile service.

(10) *Allocation Plan*—The 70 channels available for FM broadcasting shall be divided as follows:

(a) *Community Stations*—A community station is designed to render service to small cities or to communities located in a metropolitan district or adjacent to a metropolitan district. Community stations will be limited to a maximum radiated power of 50 watts and a maximum antenna height of 250 feet over the average height of the 1000 uv/m contour. Upon a proper showing that an

¹ The word "control" as used herein is not limited to majority stock ownership, but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised.

(Continued on next page)

antenna height in excess of 250 feet is necessary, authorization will be issued for such higher antenna but the Commission may in such cases require a reduction in radiated power. The 1000 uv/m contour of a community station, which is located in a community within a metropolitan district, shall not include the business district of the principal city. A minimum separation of 50 miles will be provided in the case of community stations on the same channel and a minimum of 25 miles on adjacent channels. Insofar as possible, community stations will be allocated on the basis of multiples of these distances with the maximum separation possible. The main studio shall be located in the city or town served and transmitters shall be located as near the center of the city as practicable. The following 10 frequencies will be allocated for these community stations:

Megacycles	Megacycles
92.1	93.1
92.3	93.3
92.5	93.5
92.7	93.7
92.9	93.9*

(*This frequency will not be assigned within metropolitan districts or within communities near a principal city.)

(b) *Metropolitan Stations*—Metropolitan stations are designed to render service to a metropolitan district or to a principal city, and to the rural area surrounding such metropolitan district or principal city. The main studio of metropolitan stations shall be located in the principal city served. Metropolitan stations must place a 20 uv/m signal on the outer boundary of the service area determined for the district or area in question. The first service area will be determined by the Commission for the first station licensee in the area in question, and all additional stations must serve the same area as the first station unless an adequate showing is made that a different area is proper, in which case all stations will be required to adjust their service areas accordingly. In determining service areas, the Commission will give consideration to trade areas,² terrain, population distribution, economics and other pertinent factors.

In addition to the foregoing service area for metropolitan stations, the Commission will, upon appropriate application, designate extended service areas which metropolitan stations may be authorized to serve. In determining the boundaries of these extended service areas a showing will be required that the service area added does not contain any metropolitan district or principal city and is predominantly rural in character; that no interference will be caused to the service area of existing stations or that if such interference will result the need for service of the population proposed to be served outweighs the needs of those who will lose service; and that competition will not be impaired by a grant of the application. Other licensees of metropolitan stations in the same area will not be required to serve this extended service area, but will be required to serve the entire extended service area if they desire to serve any part of it.

The frequencies which will be available for assignment to metropolitan stations are as follows:

Megacycles	Megacycles	Megacycles	Megacycles	Megacycles
94.1	96.1	98.1	100.1	102.1
94.3	96.3	98.3	100.3	102.3
94.5	96.5	98.5	100.5	102.5
94.7	96.7	98.7	100.7	102.7
94.9	96.9	98.9	100.9	102.9
95.1	97.1	99.1	101.1	103.1
95.3	97.3	99.3	101.3	103.3
95.5	97.5	99.5	101.5	103.5
95.7	97.7	99.7	101.7	103.7
95.9	97.9	99.9	101.9	103.9

² There are several current and recognized authorities on retail trading areas or consumer trading areas from which the applicant may prepare its showing and to which the Commission will give consideration in making its determination. Among these recognized authorities are the following: J. Walter Thompson (Retail Shopping Areas), Hearst Magazines, Inc. (Consumer Trading Areas), Rand McNally Map Co. (Trading Areas), and Hagstrom Map Co.'s Four Color Retail Trading Area Map.

TRUMAN EXTOLLS AMERICAN SYSTEM OF BROADCASTING

With this week's issue of the NAB REPORTS we are sending to each member station a facsimile copy of President Truman's letter of July 3 to Mr. Sol Taishoff, Editor and Publisher of "Broadcasting" Magazine. This expression of views by President Truman is felt to be of such significance and importance that many broadcasters may desire to have it framed for display in their offices or studios.

There are a limited number of additional copies available to replace any which may arrive in damaged condition.

NAB is indebted to Mr. Taishoff and "Broadcasting" Magazine for their courtesy in making this letter available for engraving.

(c) *Rural Stations*—A rural station is designed to render service to wide rural areas³ which cannot be served by a metropolitan station. Rural stations shall not be permitted to render a signal of 500 uv/m or better in any metropolitan district unless a proper showing is made to the Commission that due to considerations of terrain it will be possible by permitting a signal in excess of 500 uv/m to a metropolitan district to render more extended service to unserved rural areas than would otherwise be possible. In such situations rural stations may render a signal not in excess of 1,000 uv/m to a metropolitan district. In no case will rural stations be permitted to render a signal greater than 500 uv/m to more than one metropolitan district. Directional antennas may be used by rural stations to increase service to rural areas and to reduce service in metropolitan areas.

The frequencies available for rural stations are as follows:

Megacycles	Megacycles
104.1	105.1
104.3	105.3
104.5	105.5
104.7	105.7
104.9	105.9

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

FM TRANSITION OPERATION AUTHORIZED

On Thursday (12) the Federal Communications Commission issued a public notice setting forth the terms and conditions upon which existing FM stations in the 42-50 mc. band may continue to operate. The notice further provides for issuance of temporary authorization to existing stations to also operate in the 88-106 mc. band. The full text of the notice follows:

In previous reports of the Federal Communications Commission dealing with frequency allocations above 25,000 kc., provision was made for the temporary operation of existing FM stations in the 42-50 mc. band until such time as receivers for 88-106 mc. are available in the area to be served. Until such time, temporary operation in both bands is encouraged. Accordingly, any licensee desiring to operate in the new band may informally apply to the

³ "Rural area" means all land area outside incorporated towns or cities with population greater than 2,500 and where the density of population is less than 150 per square mile. Incorporated towns or cities with population from 2,500 to 5,000 without an FM broadcast station and not adjacent to larger cities may be considered rural areas.

(Continued on next page)

Commission for the temporary assignment of a frequency in the 88-106 mc. region until such time as rules, regulations and standards for FM are finally adopted. Since the FM rules and standards are currently under discussion and may be subject to change or modification prior to regular operation in this band, a temporary authorization to operate in the 88-106 mc. region will not be a determination of the coverage, power, or other factors relating to the assignment that existing stations will eventually be given in the new band.

Requests for temporary operation in the new band should include a description of the proposed transmitting equipment, output power, antenna system, and monitoring equipment or methods. Special authorizations will be issued for 90 day periods for such operation by the Chief Engineer, and assignments will be subject to change.

Interim operation in the 42-50 mc. range is for the temporary use of existing stations only and no additional construction permits will be issued for new FM stations in this band. As soon as FM receivers covering 88-106 mc. are generally available in the areas now receiving FM service, the 42-50 mc. band will be closed to FM broadcast operation. It is of course not possible to predict at this time the date that full conversion to the new band will be required. However, since all FM stations will be required to operate in the 88-106 mc. band, as soon as possible no new receivers need be made hereafter for the 42-50 mc. region.

Until such time as a television station is authorized to operate in the 44-50 mc. band (Channel No. 1) in the region served by an existing FM licensee, it will not be necessary for an FM station to move to the 42-44 mc. band suggested in the Commission's final allocation report. Since the construction and operation of new television stations will take considerable time following the removal of War Production Board restrictions, it is likely that in most cases FM stations will move from their present assignments directly to the 88-106 mc. band when new receivers are available.

WIGGLESWORTH INTRODUCES "FREE SPEECH" BILL

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Massachusetts, has introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives H. R. 3716 which is entitled A Bill "To further protect freedom of speech over radio."

The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The text follows:

A BILL

"To further protect freedom of speech over radio:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 326 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"CENSORSHIP; INDECENT LANGUAGE; FREEDOM OF SPEECH

"SEC. 326. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication. No person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall utter any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication, or by means of radio communication advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

"(b) In order that freedom of speech over the radio, and the right to indulge in and make legitimate and proper comment concerning matters of national interest, may be guaranteed and preserved for all regardless of point of view, no radio station shall—

"(1) deny any citizen of the United States access to, or the right to use, its radio communication facilities; or

"(2) in connection with its radio station activities

discriminate in any manner against any citizen of the United States;

by reason of any opinion, conclusion, statement, or comment to be expressed or made by him which is not prohibited by subsection (a), or theretofore expressed or made by him which is not so prohibited, in respect of any matter or thing pertaining to or affecting the policies or interests of the Government of the United States, or the policies or interests of any agency or instrumentality thereof.

"(c) Any citizen of the United States who alleges that he has been denied access to, or the right to use, radio communication facilities in violation of subsection (b), or has been discriminated against in violation of subsection (b), and who is aggrieved thereby, may bring an action against the radio station concerned in the district court of the United States for the district in which such radio station is situated, for an injunction, mandatory or otherwise, to enjoin such violation and to compel compliance with the provisions of subsection (b), and for such further relief (including compensatory damages) as may be appropriate. Such court shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding, and shall make and enter such orders, temporary or final, and such judgments (including judgment for compensatory damages) as the court deems proper.

"(d) The Commission shall not have power to deny, to fail to renew, to modify, or to revoke, a license under this Act in the case of any applicant or licensee, or otherwise to discriminate against any applicant or licensee, by reason of any action of the applicant or licensee which constituted compliance with the provisions of subsection (b), or by reason of any opinion, conclusion, statement, or comment expressed or made by such applicant or licensee, or by any officer or employee of such applicant or licensee, in respect of any matter or thing pertaining to or affecting the policies or interests of the Government of the United States, or the policies or interests of any agency or instrumentality thereof."

COMMITTEE HEARS WILLS

Former Governor William H. Wills (R-Vt.) who was recently named by President Truman to succeed Norman S. Case as a member of the Federal Communications Commission (NAB REPORTS, page 234) was heard before the Interstate Commerce Committee on Thursday (12). It is understood that the Committee made a favorable report and it will probably be acted upon by the Senate shortly.

72 "FUEL SAVING" SPOTS MAY BE SPONSORED

Because of the urgent need for people in each locality to take every possible step this summer to keep reasonably warm next winter on limited, wartime fuel quotas, the Solid Fuels Administration for War is making available to radio stations seventy-two recorded spots, mostly dramatized, for sponsorship by business concerns selling fuel-saving materials and services.

Send Request to OWI-Regional

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance to the warmth and health of the public of widespread use of these recordings," said Deputy Administrator C. J. Potter in announcing that they could be obtained, without cost, about July 15 through certain regional OWI offices.

The messages on the platters are designed particularly for fuel users in most states east of the Mississippi River and areas west of the river where the scarcer varieties of solid fuels are widely used. They will be distributed in this territory only.

Messages average 30 seconds in length and leave time for "live" commercials by station announcers.

State Conservation Directors have been asked by Mr. Potter to notify business groups that the advertising platters will be available through radio stations.

RADIO AND THE PRESS

Broadcasters and publishers alike have long deplored a minority tendency to involve the allied media of radio and press in self-damaging squabbles that divert priceless unity of attention from their common task of serving the public welfare while, at the same time, maintaining intact the foundation of freedom upon which this service rests.

Of interest in this connection is a level-headed bit of thinking by J. S. Qualey, who takes over for a vacationing radio editor in the July 9 issue of *PM*. Mr. Qualey comments as follows:

"Occasionally this hack has been asked whatever became of those shrieking extras that used to hit the street so often back in the twenties.

"The answer is that radio ate them up. And a good thing, too, because they were always a nuisance and often a fraud.

"Now, what follows here may be treason to the profession, but there is a point in saying it. The newspaper, despite all its wonderful gadgets for getting out the news fast, just can't compete with radio in dishing it up piping hot. Radio can run a flash through the country in the length of time it takes the news office to shoot a piece of copy down a pneumatic tube to the composing room. For breaking spot news, radio is the efficient medium and has the field to itself. And radio, still being in its infancy, will loom larger and larger in the spot news dispensing field as it grows up.

"This certain influence of radio is bound to continue shaping the form of the press of the future. Don't get me wrong, radio will not replace the newspaper. The people will always have an appetite for the written word. But just as radio eliminated the old-time extra, radio will make the newspaper of tomorrow something different, and better, than it is today.

"Back in my late 'teens, as I recall it now, most of my interest was kidnapped by sports. I was particularly cracked about football. But seeing the big games was not enough; I'd stay up late at night to catch the bulldog editions of every paper published in the Midwest city in which I lived. I wanted to read every word I could find about the game I had watched so intently earlier in the day.

"As time went along I found this was not a curious habit but the most human of behavior. People who see news happen are more anxious to read about it than others removed from the scene. People who catch snatches of news out of the air have their taste whetted for more information; they want to confirm it and read about it in print. This is journalism's ace in the hole. Thus, radio, instead of being a threat to a progressive press, is really abetting it.

"It is reasonable to predict that a newspaper's old function of getting the news out first increasingly will be replaced by the more intelligent service of presenting fuller, wider, more honest and interpretive coverage of current history.

"Even in recent years the old idea of complete news objectivity (as if such a thing were ever possible) has been gradually abandoned. Columnists have sprung up like tares. Think-stuff is taking over more and more columns. The press, for an interim period almost bare of by-lines, now is increasingly running signers on most stories of any length or importance. Already radio has helped bring back to the daily newspapers that touch of personal journalism which made the great newspapers great.

"This is a healthy trend.

"A newspaper's duty to the public is not only the gathering and dispensing of events of the day. It has an obligation to enlighten and inform and teach and lead. If it is a true tool of democracy it must sound out the truth to its utmost; it must expose deceit and promote the common good.

"By relieving the modern press of the necessity of getting out history while it is cooking, radio has done a

distinct service. It allows the newspapers time and space to devote to the more serious side of journalism.

"One of the reasons this writer feels that *PM* has a solid future is that it typifies the new style of journalism that radio can never touch."

COMMENT ON BROADCASTS

The following comment on the service offered by broadcasters in rebroadcasting programs appeared in a recent issue of the *Washington Star*:

"We didn't hear radio's account of Gen. 'Ike's' arrival and parade Monday, being too busy at the time standing on the steps of The Star Building to cheer him. Those who did, however, tell us it was in every way up to the high standards set by the air coverage of previous auspicious events.

"Hearing the Eisenhower address to Congress was another matter. The office radio which we thought infallible proved otherwise. Only that custom called the rebroadcast saved us a bitter disappointment.

"This rebroadcasting of important happenings at an evening hour is a real public service gladly performed at great expense by radio stations. It is impossible to quote specific figures because no two rebroadcasts are alike. If a rebroadcast is aired at a late evening hour when a regular network show should have been presented instead, the cost in refunds to the sponsor of throwing that program out is high. A rebroadcast put on at a different hour may not cost the station quite so dearly because the program replaced may not be so expensive. The point is that in every case rebroadcasting an important event does cost the individual radio stations anywhere from hundreds to thousands of dollars.

"In addition the expense to local stations of covering a special event is enormous. Setting up equipment at vantage points, operating mobile units, paying any talent involved and discarding regularly scheduled, and paid for, programs runs up a total of thousands. Both this and the cost of rebroadcasts are, however, red ink on the ledger willingly charged up to loss sustained serving the best interests of the public."



KIWANIS PUBLISHES HIGHLIGHTS OF KIWANIS RADIO WEEK

Included with this issue of NAB REPORTS is Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 12, which consists of a NAB cover containing an eight page pamphlet published by Kiwanis International entitled "Highlights of Kiwanis Radio Week."

Extra copies were furnished NAB so that all broadcasting stations might be supplied.

The Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary bulletin cover was added so that the Kiwanis' excellent summary of this observance would be sure to become a permanent part of NAB REPORTS.

Thanks to stations and networks, NAB has a large file of photos, program scripts, clippings, letters and reports on Kiwanis Radio Week which will become a part of headquarters records.

WALLIS SHIPS GLOBAL SHOW

Masters of a Philadelphia "Let's Go to Town" program, produced by Task Force Commander Ed Wallis, WIP, program director, are en route to AFRS and should arrive by Monday next.

AFRS is anxious to receive more "Let's Go to Town" programs and is preparing a list of cities from which additional programs will be sought.

KOIL LISTS BOND BUYERS

During 7th War Loan KOIL, Omaha, broadcast a 12:30-1:00 p. m. Monday through Friday, bond selling show, called "King KOIL Command." This was a musical request program which used the entire KOIL staff plus prominent Omaha and Council Bluffs personalities as guest stars. Listeners called during program and bought bonds to have their favorite personality perform. Station kept exact list of buyers of all bonds sold. Smallest sale was \$25 and the largest \$2,000 in Es. Total sales—\$42,375.

ABSIE DIES

ABSIE, American Broadcasting Station In Europe, first foreign station to operate on English soil, signed off on July 4. This terminated an existence of 14 months.

ABSIE went on the air April 30, 1944. During its operation it beamed instructions to the European Underground, beamed American propaganda to the Continent, and SHAEF advice to noncombatants.

WRVA CORRESPONDENT TO THE PACIFIC

RICHMOND, VA.—Continuity Editor Jack Stone, WRVA, has gone to the Pacific to contact Virginia's fighting men for interviews and broadcasts in order that the folks at home may hear them and know the job their men are doing.

He will carry WRVA's microphones to Luzon, Leyte, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, to the ships of the Pacific Fleet, in fact wherever there is action and men representing the Old Dominion.

Realizing the morale-building value of this project, the War Department has extended its full cooperation to WRVA in expediting Stone's journey to the Zone of Operations. The Army will speed him by air via the island stepping-stones in the Pacific.

WRVA plans to have the voices of Virginia service men on the air by the middle of this month. A definite schedule has not been set up at this time, however, it is expected that these broadcasts will be made in morning and late afternoon programs.

NO NEWSMEN ALLOWED

American occupation troops marching into Berlin were accompanied by dozens of newsmen from radio and press. They're barred from big three meetings.

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross says official communiques will be issued "as may be decided upon from time to time."

"THIS IS BERLIN" AGAIN ON AIR

For the first time since 1941, American correspondents again are being heard in the U. S. with Berlin as a point of origin for their broadcasts.

After a suspension of almost four years, resumption of open broadcasts came at 9 a. m. (EWT), July 2, with a description of the entry of the Second Armored Division, the first American troops to enter Berlin.

RADIO MAN DECORATED

Four years ago, Lt. Dean Morgan Schmitter, assistant program director and staff announcer of KWKH, Shreveport, La., deserted the air waves for the air ways by signing up with the United States Navy. After serving for months in the Caribbean on bomber patrol duty, his squadron was ordered to the Pacific War Theatre. His service there is reflected in the several citations bestowed on him, June 2, 1945. For heroism in aerial flight against enemy convoy, January, 1945, he received the *Distinguished Flying Cross*; for meritorious achievement while engaged in aerial flight against the enemy in the vicinity of Luzon, October 28, 1944, he won the *Navy Air Medal*; and for outstanding heroism while engaged in another battle in the Philippine area, he was awarded the *Gold Star Award*; in lieu of a second *Air Medal*. It was further stated that: "his skill and courage were at all times in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Navy Service." Lt. Schmitter is now stationed at Daytona Beach, Florida. His wife is the daughter of Dorothy Lewis of NAB, coordinator of Listener Activity.

955 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the month of June, 1945, the FCC licensed three stations to operate and issued four new construction permits. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

	1944												1945												
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1												
Operating	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	923	924	925	928	931												
Construction	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	22	21	23	23	24												
	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	945	945	948	951	955												

53 COMMERCIAL FM STATIONS

	July 1, 1945
Operating	46
Construction	7
	53

9 COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

	July 1, 1945
Operating	6
Construction	3
	9

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, July 16. They are subject to change.

Monday, July 16

Consolidated Hearing

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary), 1000 kc., 5 KW (main) 1 KW (aux.), unlimited.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary), 950 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (aux.), unlimited, D.A. night (main).

Wednesday, July 18

Consolidated Hearing

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 1510 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

(Continued on next page)

To Be Heard in Federal Court Room, Federal Building,
Evansville, Indiana.

WGBF—Evansville On The Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Renewal
of license, 1280 kc., 1 KW. night, 5 KW. day, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

Stanley G. Boynton, Detroit, Mich.—Granted extension of permit under Section 325(b) of the Communications Act to transmit programs from Highland Park Baptist Church, Highland Park, Mich., to Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. (B2-FP-141)

WSGN—Victor H. Hanson (deceased), (Transferor); Ruth Lawson Hanson, Executrix, et al. (Transferees); The Birmingham News Co. (Licensee), Birmingham, Ala.—Granted consent to involuntary transfer of control of The Birmingham News Co., licensee of Station WSGN, from Victor H. Hanson, deceased, to Ruth Lawson Hanson, Executrix, and C. B. Hanson, Jr., and Henry P. Johnston, Executors under the will of Victor H. Hanson, deceased. No monetary consideration. (B3-TC-444)

Centre Broadcasters, Inc., State College, Pa.—Adopted Memorandum Opinion and Order granting application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, conditions. (B2-P-3730)

WOAI—Southland Industries, Inc., San Antonio, Texas—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary stations for period ending May 1, 1948. (Commissioner Durr voted for further inquiry.)

KABC—The Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change in transmitter location, for changes in transmitting equipment and extension of completion date from July 13, 1945, to 6 months after grant. (B3-MP-1808)

WOMT—Francis M. Kadow, Manitowoc, Wisc.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized increase in power and changes in transmitting equipment. (B4-L-1864)

KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Co. of Rapid City, S. D.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter (B4-L-1889); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B4-Z-1693)

WSYR—Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in directional antenna for daytime (B1-L-1895); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B1-Z-1700)

WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized new standard broadcast station (B3-L-1896); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1701)

Frederic LeMieux, III, and Mrs. Edna Capo LeMieux, d/b as The Teche Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (Docket No. 6765; B3-P-3816)

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.; KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses, and continued hearing to August 20, 1945. (Dockets No. 6612 and 6613)

WHBC—The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio—Granted license to use formerly licensed RCA 250-D transmitter as auxiliary transmitter with power of 250 watts. (B2-L-1887)

WATX—The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized new noncommercial educational broadcast station, for extension of completion date only, from June 16 to December 16, 1945. (B2-MPED-22)

KUSC—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized new noncommercial educational broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates from December 21, 1944, and June 21, 1945, to June 21, 1945, and December 21, 1945, respectively. (B5-MPED-23)

W3XO—C. M. Jansky and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky & Bailey, Washington, D. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in transmitter site and change in class of station from temporary Class 2 experimental high frequency broadcast station to a developmental broadcast station (B1-LEX-22); granted conditionally, on experimental basis only.

KIT—Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in transmitting equipment. (B5-L-1886)

WMBC—Fayette Broadcasting Corp., Uniontown, Pa.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1702)

KTBC—Claudia T. Johnson, Austin, Texas.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1704)

LICENSE RENEWALS

KJBS—KJBS Broadcasters (a partnership), San Francisco, Cal.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

KSTP & AUX.—KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

WTOP—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Washington, D. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948. (*)

KVSF—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Sante Fe, N. Mex.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

WALL—Community Broadcasting Corp., Middletown, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

WFBG—The Gable Broadcasting Co., Lessee, Altoona, Pa.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.

(*) Commissioner Durr voted for further inquiry.

KWJB—Gila Broadcasting Co., Globe, Ariz.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946. (*)

WCBT—WCBT, Inc., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946.

KWOS—Tribune Printing Co., Jefferson City, Mo.—Granted renewal of license for period ending August 1, 1946. (*) (B4-R-912)

KFMB—Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Cal.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1948. (B5-R-1133)

WMBO—WMBO, Inc., Auburn, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (B1-R-212)

KAND—Navarro Broadcasting Assn., Corsicana, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (*) (B3-R-925)

WGAA—Northwest Georgia Broadcasting Co., Cedartown, Ga.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (*) (B3-R-1142)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Richard Field Lewis, Jr., and Grant Pollack, a partnership, d/b as Berkeley Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined. (B2-P-3865)

WLW—Powel Crosley, Jr., et al (transferors), The Aviation Corp. (transferee), The Crosley Corp. (Licensee), Cincinnati, Ohio—Designated for hearing application for consent for

(Continued on next page)

voluntary transfer of control of The Crosley Corp., licensee of Station WLW and 21 stations other than standard, from Powell Crosley, Jr., et al, to The Aviation Corporation. (B2-TC-452)

WCNC—Albermarle Broadcasting Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to move station, together with all equipment now in use, from Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., exact site to be determined. (B3-P-3863)

C. M. Zinn and C. Leslie Golliday, d/b as Martinsburg Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B2-P-3859)

MISCELLANEOUS

KWIL—Central Willamette Broadcasting Co., Albany, Ore.—Denied petition for waiver of the Commission's rules so as to permit identification of Station KWIL as "KWIL, Albany and Corvallis, Oregon."

WENT—Sacandaga Broadcasting Corp., Gloversville, N. Y.—Granted request for waiver of the Commission's rules so as to permit identification of Station WENT as "WENT, Gloversville, Johnstown, N. Y."

KLS—S. W. Warner and E. N. Warner, d/b as Warner Brothers, Oakland, Calif.—Granted request to change call letters to KWBR.

The Commission adopted Order 107A, ordering that on and after September 1, 1945, at the option of the licensee, transmitting operations may be conducted with full operating power during daytime hours only, and that on and after October 1, 1945, Order No. 107 shall be revoked, and all licensees shall be required to operate in accordance with provisions of Section 3.52 of the Rules.

The Commission granted extension of authority for the period ending December 31, 1945, to August G. Hiebert to operate Class I experimental Station K7XSB, Fairbanks, Alaska, as a relay broadcast station for the transmission of programs to the United States.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., New York, N. Y.—Placed in pending file, in accordance with Commission policy adopted February 23, 1943, application for construction permit for new commercial television broadcast station. (B1-PTC-132)

WROU—The Ohio State University, Area of Columbus, Ohio.—License to cover construction permit (B2-PRY-299) which authorized a new relay broadcast station.

NEW—St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.—Authority to transmit recorded programs to Radio Station CFQC, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

KICR—School District of Kansas City, Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PED-38) which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station for extension of commencement and completion dates.

WNBT—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to change frequency from Channel #1 50-56 mc.) to Channel #4. (66-72 mc.)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

600 Kilocycles

WSJS, WALH, WBLQ—Piedmont Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Relinquishment of control of licensee corporation by the preferred stockholders to Gordon Gray.

790 Kilocycles

WPIC—Sharon Herald Broadcasting Co., Sharon, Pa.—Special service authorization to operate on 790 kc., with power of 100 watts or 250 watts from 6 a. m., EST, to local sunrise.

810 Kilocycles

KCMO—KCMO Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1480 to 810 kc., increase power from 5 KW to 10 KW night, 50 KW day, install new transmitting equipment, make changes in directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter. (Facilities of KOAM contingent on KOAM's change to 860 kc.).

1490 Kilocycles

Amended: to change type of transmitter and proposed transmitter location.

NEW—Evan Evans, James F. Koch, P. J. McCall, Lou Poller and James J. Curran, d/b as Pottsville Radio Co., Pottsville, Pa. (P. O. % Lou Poller, 7942 Cedarbrook St., Philadelphia, Pa.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., with power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Shirbee Hat Co., Inc., 42 West 38th St., New York, manufacturing and distributing various types, styles and grades of millinery, is charged in a complaint with violating provisions of Section 2(a) of the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. (5352)

Univis Lens Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Univis Corporation, both of 401 Leo Street, Dayton, Ohio, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation of Univis bifocal optical lenses and with consequent disparagement of competitive products. (5351)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

C. W. Beggs Sons & Co., trading as Marcelle Cosmetics and Marcelle Hypo-Allergenic Cosmetics, 1741 North Western Ave., Chicago, selling and distributing a line of cosmetics under the trade or brand designation "Marcelle," has stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing that the cosmetics which it offers for sale are safe for sensitive skins, in the sense that they would be safe under all conditions, including skins which may be allergic to some ingredient contained in the preparations and that thousands of doctors have prescribed Marcelle Hypo-Allergenic Cosmetics, or that any members in excess of the true total have so approved or recommended them. (4087)

Everett & Baron Co., Providence, R. I., selling and distributing a liquid white shoe dressing designated "Stazon White," has stipulated to cease and desist representing by use of the words "really stays on," or otherwise, that the preparation will not rub off of shoes to which it is applied. (03291)

Kilpatrick's San Francisco Bakery, 2030 Folsom Street, San Francisco, and Kilpatrick's Marvel Bakery, Oakland, Calif., making and selling bread (4088), and The W. E. Long Co., 155 North Clark Street, Chicago (4089), an advertising agency promoting the sale of bread for certain bakeries, have stipulated to cease and desist from certain representations concerning awards of merit to Kilpatrick bread. (4088-4089)

(Continued on next page)

Revlon Products Corp., 125 West 45th Street, New York, selling and distributing cosmetics designated "Revlon Nail Enamel" and "Revlon Lipstick," and **Abbott Kimball Co., Inc.**, 250 Park Avenue, New York, an advertising agency preparing and disseminating advertisements for the Revlon Products Corp., have stipulated that in connection with the dissemination of any advertising of the preparations they will cease and desist from representing, directly or by implication, that it has been established by interviews or surveys that any number or proportion of women wear or show a preference for Revlon Nail Enamel or Revlon Lipstick or that Revlon Nail Enamel is used in more beauty salons than all other nail enamels combined, when such representations are not substantiated by statistics compiled from actual interviews or surveys conducted in such manner as to reflect impartial findings of fact in that respect among a substantial majority of the cosmetic users referred to in the advertising. (03292)

Tile-Tex Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., manufacturing and distributing synthetic floor coverings, including products designated

"Tile-Tex," has stipulated that it will cease representing directly or indirectly, by use of the words "Tile-Tex" or "Tile," that its products are tile unless, in immediate conjunction with the words "Tile-Tex" or "Tile" wherever used, in the same conspicuous type there appear a word or words designating the material or substance of which the products are made, such as asphalt tile, asbestos tile or asphalt-asbestos tile, as the case may be. (4090)

W. H. Y. and Kevo Products Co., Ltd., and **The Kevo Co.**, 2655 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, selling and distributing a powdered preparation designated "Kevo," advertised as promoting health and as having the same nutritive value as a meal, have stipulated to cease representing that Kevo provides the vitamins or minerals required daily by the human body, that it is rich in vitamins, minerals and proteins, effective in relieving nervousness, fatigue, irritability, anemia or in relieving or preventing constipation other than that caused solely by insufficient bulk in the diet. (03293)

"Telling the World" Report No. 7

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan

Period—June 17-23

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	3,543
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,172
Music for Millions	15-min ET	2,750
Treasury Song for Today	5-min ET	56
Buy, Buy Bonds	3-min ET	422
Spots	Live & ET	116,276
	2-min	2,596
	3-min	948
	4-min	113
Programs	5-min	958
	6-min	10
	7-min	10
	10-min	690
	15-min	1,308
	20-min	21
	25-min	32
	30-min	412
	40-min	10
	45-min	22
	1 hour	31
	1¼ hours	10
	1½ hours	9
	2 hours	2
	3 hours	1

Please send Reports Nos. 8, 7, 6, and 5 if you haven't

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

TRANSCRIPTION RULE CHANGED

In a Special Information Bulletin on FCC Rules, issued coincident with this week's NAB REPORTS, the complete text of the Commission's recent rule regarding the identification of transcriptions and announcements is set forth. Every manager should read this carefully and file it as a part of his rules file.

PORTER PROMISES SPEED

Chairman Paul A. Porter said that the Federal Communications Commission will move with all possible speed to revise present regulations and standards of good engineering practice for the operation of FM, Television and Facsimile Broadcasting in the new allocations announced Wednesday.

As soon as these revised rules and standards are adopted by the Commission, the industry will have all the information it needs from a regulatory standpoint to proceed with the planning and design of new receiving sets and transmitters, Chairman Porter pointed out.

"The Commission expects to confer at an early date with representatives of industry groups with the view to scheduling a meeting sometime in July of all interested parties to formulate the industry's proposals for rules and standards," Chairman Porter said.

"It has been the consistent aim of the Commission from the very beginning of this proceeding to reach a decision in time to permit the industry to prepare to move ahead the moment that manpower and materials become available."

The Chairman added that he was pleased with the reception the Commission's final allocation had been accorded by various representatives of the interests involved.

"We have received gratifying expressions of satisfaction with this allocation," he said. "It is already apparent that the soundness of the allocation is coming to be generally recognized."

"We have had a number of inquiries as to the status of the 420 FM applications and the 119 Television applications now in our pending files. For the time being, these applications must remain in the pending files as there has been no modification of the Freeze Policy (restricting the use of critical materials) which is still in force. We shall, however, keep in daily contact with the War Production Board so that we will be in a position to give immediate notice as to when the Freeze Policy will be modified or cancelled."

"Of course, no standard, FM, Television or Facsimile applications will be finally acted upon for a period of 60 days from the date when the Freeze Policy is changed. Provision for this was made in Paragraph 3 of the Commission's Public Notice of January 25, 1945:

"3. When manpower and materials again become available and conditions permit the resumption of normal licensing practices, the Commission will make an appropriate announcement and will provide a period of not less than 60 days for the filing and processing of new applications prior to taking any action on the cases retained in the pending files during the period that the statement of policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented January 16, 1945, was in effect. Provision will also be made for the bringing up to date of all applications retained in the pending files. These procedures, it is believed, will prevent any inequity from resulting to persons who do not file applications during the period that the present policy remains in force."

"While the foregoing is quoted from the standard broadcast Freeze Policy, the procedure there set forth is equally applicable to the other broadcast services since it is obvious that the same opportunities with respect to providing broadcast service must apply to all. In fact, the 60 day period is applicable to applications for new, or changes in facilities in all, broadcast services. The only type of broadcast construction it does not apply to are cases where the Commission has already specified that certain construction must be done as soon as manpower and materials become available.

"While, except as noted above, no construction permits will be granted until 60 days after a change in the Freeze Policy, the Commission's staff will, in the meantime, get to work on the applications which are in the pending files. In this connection it will not be necessary for persons with pending FM and Television applications, who have supplied full engineering data with reference to the old band, to amend them to conform to the new allocations except with respect to any changes in equipment that are proposed. The Commission's staff will go through these applications as soon as possible and call for whatever further information may be required. Everything possible will be done to eliminate unnecessary procedural steps so that when WPB gives the green light these new industries may go forward without delay.

"Prior to the adoption of revised rules and standards for the FM and Television services, the following suggestions are offered as an aid in the preparation of applications for these services. FM applications having complete engineering studies need not be recomputed to determine the coverage in the new FM band, since, in the majority of cases there will be no material difference in the distances to the 50 microvolt per meter contour in either band. Changes in equipment causing a change in the service area will, of course, require a new engineering study by the applicant. Any changes in areas resulting from the change in frequency will be taken care of in the Commission's processing of such applications. FM applications now in preparation and using the 42-50 Mc coverage chart in the present standards will be accepted by the Commission until August 1, 1945. A chart showing coverage in the new FM band is now being prepared and is expected to be available within the next few weeks; prior to the availability of this chart, however, coverage in the new FM band may be computed by using the 105 Mc coverage chart now available in the television standards. Applicants using this chart should so indicate. Incomplete FM applications now on file must, of course, be completed with complete coverage computed on the basis of the 105 Mc chart or new FM coverage chart. In the event complete FM applications have been filed for the 42-50 Mc band which are found to include major errors, the applicant will likely be requested to complete a full engineering study for the new band. At this time FM applications need not specify a particular channel in the new FM band. Frequencies within the new band

(Continued on next page)

will be selected by the Chief Engineer but applicants will be given an opportunity to state whether they agree to such frequencies in lieu of the ones applied for.

"Television applications for particular channels should be prepared in accordance with the method now prescribed in the television standards, providing for interpolation by using the several charts incorporated therein. A chart for 300 Mc is now available from the Commission upon request. Applications now pending for commercial television stations may be modified for particular channels in accordance with this method. While television applications should specify particular channels and coverage, the Commission in passing on applications may not be able to assign the channel requested.

"No changes are contemplated at this time in the 50 and 500 microvolt per meter contours specified as the limit of service areas for FM and television stations, respectively. This matter will, of course, be reviewed in the standards now under preparation, together with any possible changes in the methods of allocating and assigning facilities."

Chairman Porter also had something to say to FM receiver manufacturers:

"Companies which will manufacture FM receivers should build the sets to cover the entire band from 88 to 108 megacycles. This will make possible the expansion of FM in the event facsimile is ultimately located in the 400 Mc region and vacates the band 106-108. Also, if the public is to enjoy the full capabilities of FM, manufacturers must build receivers which will reject undesired signals and noise up to one half the strength of the desired program.

"While the allocation report is a long step toward preparation for conversion, all of us must keep in mind that the first business at hand is to concentrate on beating Japan as speedily as possible."

FCC SETS INFORMAL ENGINEERING HEARINGS

On Friday (5) George Adair, FCC Chief Engineer, announced that in accordance with the release of June 27, 1945, the Commission proposes to determine Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice concerning FM, Facsimile, and Television stations at the earliest possible date.

Looking toward this goal, an informal Engineering Hearing will be held July 12, 1945, with respect to FM and Facsimile and July 13, 1945, with respect to Television. The meetings will be held in Conference Room B in the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue between 13th and 14th Street., N. W., Washington, D. C., at 10:00 a. m.

The discussions will be limited largely to the technical rules and standards. While there may be some discussions of the technical phases of service areas, the policy questions in this connection, as well as other policy questions, will be deferred for further conference or hearing before the Commission.

All engineers interested are urged to attend.

RADIO AIDS N. Y. NEWSPAPERS DURING STRIKE

New York, N. Y.—Radio stations in the New York metropolitan area are being deluged with requests for time due to the local newspaper tieup, caused by striking delivery workers. All stations, including those in nearby New Jersey, have greatly increased their newscasts to provide newspaper subscribers with the content of their favorite local publication.

Several of the papers have purchased time from stations in order to have an outlet for the news gathered by their staffs during each day.

AIRPORT AID BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported favorably H. R. 3615 introduced by Chairman Clarence F. Lea. The bill which is for the purpose of providing Federal aid for the development of public airports carries an authorization for the appropriation of \$650,000,000 over a period of ten years. Radio antennae towers could be included in the definition of Airport Hazards, which reads as follows: "'Airport hazard' means any structure or object of natural growth located on or in the vicinity of a public airport, or any use of land near such airports, which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at such airport or is otherwise hazardous to such landing or taking off of aircraft." The power of "eminent domain" may be exercised by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics whenever it is his opinion that any real property or interest therein, or easement through or other interest in airspace, necessary in connection with a project, cannot be acquired by the project sponsor without undue expense or delay. The project sponsor must, however, in such an instance bear the entire cost of acquisition.

The House bill carries a provision for any interested person to afford himself of an opportunity to appeal to the Administrator for a hearing before he makes a final grant. This provision, which appears as Section 8(c) of the bill, reads as follows:

HEARINGS: Project applications shall be public documents in the office of the Administrator. Any public agency, person, association, firm, or corporation having a substantial interest in the disposition of any application by the Administrator may file with the Administrator a memorandum in support of or in opposition to such application; and any such agency, person, association, firm, or corporation shall be accorded, upon request a public hearing with respect to the location of any airport the development of which is proposed. The Administrator is authorized to prescribe regulations governing such public hearings, and such regulations may prescribe a reasonable time within which requests for public hearings shall be made and such other reasonable requirements as may be necessary to avoid undue delay in disposing of project applications.

This protective provision is not contained in the Senate Bill introduced by Senator McCarran. The Senate Bill No. 2 has not as yet passed the Senate but has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), North Carolina, is Chairman.

WILLS CONFIRMATION HEARINGS ANNOUNCED

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Mont.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, has announced that hearings before that committee on the confirmation of the nomination of former Vermont Governor William H. Wills to serve as a member of the Federal Communications Commission (NAB REPORTS, vol. 13, p. 234), will be held in the Committee Room at the Capitol on Thursday, July 12, at 10:30 a. m.

CASE OPENS LAW OFFICE

Former FCC Commissioner Norman S. Case has announced his association with Col. Frank Wozencraft, former Dallas, Tex., mayor, in opening a new law firm to be known as Case & Wozencraft. Offices are on 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Although the firm will engage in general legal work, it is announced that particular attention will be given to matters pertaining to communications.

Case, at one time Federal District Attorney, and former Governor of Rhode Island, completed 11 years service as a member of the Federal Communications Commission on Saturday, July 1.

LAUNCH TEACHER-RADIO-NEWS INTERNSHIPS

Seven university and college teachers of journalism are studying radio journalism at radio news departments of member stations and two more teachers are expected to start this month. The seven radio news internships got under way at mutually agreed starting dates beginning May 28 in Hartford.

Last January, when it was found that few journalism teachers had ever had newsroom experience, the Council on Radio Journalism, sponsored by NAB and the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, concluded that the first step in a far reaching program of improvement in radio news was to teach the teachers who teach the students. A plan of teacher internships was judged correct procedure to accomplish this objective.

Teachers were told that if they would contribute their time to a radio news internship that cooperating stations would take care of their maintenance and other expenses during the three months of study. List of journalism teachers and the broadcast stations where they are studying follows:

Teacher	Station
Everett W. Withers Washington and Lee University	WTIC—Hartford
Archie R. Harney University of Idaho	KFI—Los Angeles
Frank E. Schooley University of Illinois	WSYR—Syracuse
Fred M. Parris Kansas State College	WFAA—Dallas
Olaf J. Bue Montana State University	KVOO—Tulsa
Robert Mossholder Omaha University	WOW—Omaha
Elmer F. Beth University of Kansas	KMBC—Kansas City

Teachers to KOIN and WGAR Soon

It is expected that assignment of qualified journalism teachers will soon be made to KOIN, Portland, and to WGAR, Cleveland.

Assignment to opportunities provided by the managements of WGY, Schenectady, WMBD, Peoria, an WSB, Atlanta, will not be made because of the present unavailability of qualified teachers.

Newsmen Needed for Teaching

The president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism said last week that in the future schools would undoubtedly require the active assistance of radio newsmen for many of the teaching jobs, in view of anticipated attendance, postwar. It has been reported to the NAB news committee that active newsmen are doing an excellent teaching job in Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha and several other cities.

Station "Professors of Internship"

At each station management has appointed a single qualified individual as the teacher's contact. As the station's "Professor of Internship" this man works closely with the teacher and also directs his contacts with other members of the news staff.

Since all teachers in internship have had considerable practical newspaper experience, they are in a position to absorb, in three months' time, a broad understanding of radio news problems and to acquire considerable "know how" to be reflected in their teaching.

During the coming school year the seven teachers already studying at stations will be able to pass on the knowledge which they will have gained to from 140 to

280 college and university students as calculated on the conservative basis of 20 to 40 students each. Since college students customarily disperse over wide areas of the country, it is apparent that stations everywhere will benefit by this pioneering activity of internship-sponsoring stations. In fact it was on the basis of making a contribution to the industry that cooperating stations were brought into the program.

"Professors of Internship" are:

Tom Eaton, News Director,	WTIC
Don McNamara, Program Director,	KFI
E. R. Vadeboncoeur, News Director,	WSYR
Hugo Speck, News Editor,	WFAA
Soren Munkhoff, News Director,	WOW
Ken Miller, News Director,	KVOO
Earl Smith, News Director,	KMBC

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS

As the number of returning veterans increases, employers are reminded that veterans of World War II are exempt from employment stabilization, priority referral and ceiling programs of the WMC. USES offices, however, have been instructed to inform veterans of priority and other essential openings and to offer referral to such veterans as are qualified for and interested in such openings.

RADIO AGAIN PRAISED

Regarded as the greatest public service job in the history of radio, coverage of the UNCIO Conference, a nine-week stretch involving exacting work by top flight men of the industry, well demonstrated radio's ability to utilize its full potential for operation in the public interest.

Both the State Department and delegates to the Conference have been unstinting in their praise of broadcaster's performance in handling this difficult assignment.

Coming on the heels of the several brilliant and widely commended performances incident to important world events of the past few months, this mounting recognition is especially pleasing to broadcasters, many of whom have expressed satisfaction at the confident and efficient manner in which the increasing height of the hurdles are taken in stride.

XXV ANGLE ADDED TO WESTINGHOUSE FILM



Word comes from W. B. "Mac" McGill, Advertising Manager, Westinghouse Radio Stations, that a special 25th Anniversary "leader" now introduces the Westinghouse sound film *On the Air*.

On the Air has been exhibited to more than 1½ million people during its one year of existence with an even wider showing anticipated in the future.

The Anniversary leader was attached to each of the 200 prints of the film six weeks ago and will continue to preface each showing for the balance of the year.

The leader reads as follows:

(Continued on next page)

"This year marks the 25th year of radio broadcasting and sees the broadcast stations in the nation commemorating this first quarter century of service with . . .

A PLEDGE TO VICTORY

"In the story to follow, you will learn how broadcasting began in 1920 in Pittsburgh, Penna., and how . . . through the passing years . . . it developed to become the worldwide service it is today."

McGill says the above-quoted copy opens with the Anniversary figures "1920-1945" appearing on the screen, one numeral at a time; then the reading matter fades in and starts to "roll-up," until it comes to **A PLEDGE TO VICTORY**, which flashes on in large letters accompanied by a brilliant shower of diamond sparkles; the screen then fades into a roll-up of the remainder of the copy. A large medallion carrying the words "25 Years of Broadcasting" shows constantly in the background.

"EVEN 'DAMNED YANKEES' APPLAUDED WOAI GLOBAL SHOW"

San Antonio's "Let's Go to Town" program, produced under the direction of Task Force Commander Hugh A. L. Half, WOAI, struck a responsive chord in the heart of Texans and "damned Yankees" alike. Wrote a Navy Lieutenant (j.g.) from Antwerp, Belgium:

"I had the extreme pleasure to hear good old WOAI today. It was swell to hear 'Red River Day' and the others as they sang 'San Antonio Rose,' 'Red River Valley,' 'El Rancho Grande,' etc. It tends to make us a little homesick, but boy it sounds good! That little touch of home atmosphere puts us back in the groove. I can't help but wonder if you people back home realize just how much good that 30-minute program does.

"I am on a ship; have been in Antwerp for several days. I don't come from San Antonio but I'll settle for San Antonio today. I come from Austin. I think I can voice the feelings of all of us Texans, when I say, 'it was grand, keep it up.' Even the 'damned Yankees' sat up and applauded as they listened to the program."

In Mainz, Germany, another Texan heard this program on the same date, June 11. He wrote:

"Just heard one of the best programs I have ever had the pleasure of hearing. It came over our AEF network today, in fact, just a couple of minutes ago, from 1430 to 1500 hours. I had most of the general staff quit work for almost a half hour, so as to listen. It was enjoyed by everybody. I'll spend the rest of the afternoon telling them all about good 'ole San Tone!"

Another soldier wrote from Germany, also within a few minutes after the program ended:

"Today at 1430 hours I heard a swell program on the AEF network called 'Let's Go to Town,' with a taste of San Antonio and gee it was sure nice to hear all those people that I used to hear back there . . . it sort of made me a little homesick but it let me be home for a little while. Thanks for a nice program. Perhaps I'll get to hear another, one of these days."

WRVA'S JACK STONE TO PACIFIC THEATRE

Jack Stone, continuity editor, WRVA, Richmond, is en route to the Pacific theatre as fully accredited radio war correspondent, according to C. T. Lucky, station general manager.

Following his discharge from the Army (Signal Corps) Mr. Stone served with the Office of War Information in London. One of his interesting assignments there was the recording for the Allied War Crimes Commission of

testimony, of several members of the French underground, who had been tortured by Gestapo agents.

Mr. Stone plans to record interviews with Virginia men on Luzon, Leyte, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and other stepping stones toward Tokyo. If sufficient material is supplied, the station will carry the interviews daily for the next several months.

NEW RED CROSS ET SERIES

"You Were There" is name of new Red Cross dramatic series which will be ready for broadcast by late September.

Number one of the series will be shipped between July 16-20 to the 650 Red Cross chapters located in radio station cities.

The first show, "Janie's Marine," featuring Peggy Ann Garner of "Date with Judy," "Junior Miss," and "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."

Purpose in shipping now is to enable program managers to have an early audition of a typical show. The series will run through April 28, 1946.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KSJB—John W. Boler (Transferee), Jamestown Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Licensee), Jamestown, N. Dak.—Granted consent to acquisition of control of Jamestown Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of station KSJB, by John W. Boler, through the purchase of 72 additional shares of stock to be issued by the licensee corporation for a consideration of \$7,200, thereby increasing Boler's interest to 60 per cent. (B4-TC-436)

WCMA—The Corinth Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corinth, Miss.—Approved request for assignment of call letters WCMA to new standard broadcast station.

KFLW—Herald Publishing Co. of Klamath Falls, Klamath Falls, Ore.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting modification of construction permit for changes in antenna and change of transmitter and studio locations, subject to the condition that the applicant will satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within the 250 mv/m contour, and ordered that a construction permit as thus modified should issue to Herald Pub. Co. of Klamath Falls, pursuant to Commission action of Nov. 21, 1944.

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Adopted an order ordering that the record in the hearing heretofore held in the matter of renewal of license of station WCHS (Docket 6611), be reopened, and the application is designated for further hearing to be held in the Commission's offices at 10 a. m. on July 23, in order to obtain further testimony so that the record in the proceedings hereinbefore held be complete.

WHGB—Herbert Kendrick and G. L. Hash, a partnership, d/b as Harrisburg Broadcasting Co., Harrisburg, Pa.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. The licensee is granted a waiver of Sections 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WSAP—Portsmouth Radio Corp., Portsmouth, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of a new vertical antenna. Also authority to

(Continued on next page)

determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The authority herein is granted upon the express condition that licensee shall satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within the 250 mv/m contour.

KGDM—E. F. Pepper, Stockton, Calif.—Granted authority to make changes in automatic frequency control unit.

WMSL—Tennessee Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Decatur, Ala.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

W4XFM—Voice of Alabama, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted modification of construction permit covering new developmental broadcast station authorized upon an experimental basis only, conditionally, for extension of completion date from 6-30-45 to 7-31-45 only.

MISCELLANEOUS

Jackson City Board of Education, Jackson, Ohio.—Placed in the pending file application for a new noncommercial educational broadcast station.

The following applications were placed in the pending file in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943:

Eastern States Broadcasting Corp., Nr. Bridgeton, N. J.—Construction permit for new FM broadcast station.

Unity Corp., Inc., Lima, Ohio.—Construction permit for new FM broadcast station.

KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.—Construction permit for new commercial television station.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

940 Kilocycles

WMAZ—Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga.—Modification of license to operate with nighttime directional antenna pattern from 15 minutes before local sunset to 15 minutes after local sunrise during months when average hour of local sunset and/or local sunrise occur on the quarter hour or three quarter hour. (B3-ML-1216)

1130 Kilocycles

WCAR—Pontiac Broadcasting Co., Pontiac, Mich.—Special service authorization to operate from 7 a. m., EST, to local sunrise, with power of 250 watts for the period beginning 9-1-45 and ending 4-1-46. (B2-SSA-131)

WDGY—Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.—Involuntary assignment of license to Mae C. Young. Amended: to change name of assignee to Mae C. Young, executrix of the estate of Dr. George W. Young, deceased. (B4-AL-493)

1200 Kilocycles

WHLD—The Niagara Falls Gazette Publishing Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Construction permit for change in frequency from 1290 to 1200 kc., and hours of operation from daytime to limited time. (B1-P-3879)

1230 Kilocycles

WHTB—Voice of Talladega, Inc., Talladega, Ala.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3726, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for changes in antenna. (B3-MP-1810)

KFJB—Marshall Electric Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Catherine R. Peak, administratrix of estate of Earl N. Peak, deceased, to Kenneth Durham, Robert Root, Joseph Rosenfield, and John Ruan (290 shares common stock—100%). (B4-TC-453)

1400 Kilocycles

WSTN—Charles P. Blackley, Staunton, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3285, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for changes in transmitting equipment and antenna, and approval of studio location. (B2-MP-1811)

1490 Kilocycles

KBST—The Big Spring Herald Broadcasting Co., Big Spring, Tex.—Construction permit to increase power from 100 to 250 watts and make changes in transmitting equipment. (B3-P-3880)

WKIX—Inter-City Advertising Co., Columbia, S. C.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3650) as modified, which authorized a new standard broadcast station, and change studio location. (B3-L-1898)

WKIX—Inter-City Advertising Co., Columbia, S. C.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1706)

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Middle Georgia Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.7 mc., with coverage of 12,600 square miles. Amended: to change transmitter location. (B3-PH-305 amended)

NEW—Georgia-Alabama Broadcasting Corp., Columbus, Ga. (P. O. 17 West 12th St.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46.3 mc., with coverage of 9,500 square miles (B3-PH-514)

W3XO—C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky & Bailey, Washington, D. C.—Assignment of license to WINX Broadcasting Company. (B1-ALEX-1)

WFMN—Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine, N. J.—Construction permit to change frequency from 43.1 to 92.1 mc., install new equipment, make changes in antenna system, and specify coverage of 15,610 square miles. (B1-PH-513)

NEW—John P. Norton, Escanaba, Mich. (P. O. 520 Third Ave., South)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.1 mc., with coverage of 1,481 square miles.

NEW—Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho. (P. O. Yellowstone Highway)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49.3 mc., with coverage of 2,245 square miles (B5-PH-512)

NEW—Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc., Fall River, Mass.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47.3 mc., with coverage of 2,120 square miles. Amended: to change name of applicant to The Fall River Broadcasting Co., Inc. (B1-PH-273 amended)

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to station CKLW, stations owned and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., and stations licensed by the Canadian Minister of Transport. (B4-FP-142)

W2XRA—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PEX-64) which authorized a new developmental broadcast station. (B1-LEX-23)

NEW—University of Houston, Houston, Tex. (P. O. 3801 St. Bernard St.)—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on frequency not specified, with power of 1 KW, and special emission. (B3-PED-54)

W3XPR—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit to change power from 60 watts peak to 40 watts aural and 40 watts peak visual, change location from area of Philadelphia, Pa., to area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., install new equipment and add A3 emission. (B1-PVB-155)

APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

WEOA—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Assignment of license to Loma, Inc. (Request of Applicant.)

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Assignment of license to Curtis Radiocasting Corporation. (Request of Applicant.)

(Continued on next page)

WAUT—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Assignment of license to Curtis Radiocasting Corporation. (Request of Applicant.)

WEQG, WAUY—Evansville on the Air, Inc., area of Evansville, Ind.—Assignment of license to Curtis Radiocasting Corporation. (Request of Applicant.)

WMLL—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Assignment of license to Curtis Radiocasting Corporation. (Request of Applicant.)

W9XEV—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Assignment of construction permit (B4-PEX-52) to Curtis Radiocasting Corp. (Request of Applicant.)

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Buffalo, is charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements which represent falsely that the preparation it sells under the name of Hunt Club Dog Food contains meat; and that consumption of the product will result in dogs being healthy, vigorous, having strong bone formation, sound teeth, a thick, glossy coat, added resistance to colds and distemper, and will prevent eczema and other types of skin disorders.

The complaint also is directed against Everett L. Bowers, Inc., Ellicott Square, Buffalo, the advertising agency that prepared and caused the dissemination of the advertisements objected to in the complaint. (5343)

National Toilet Co., of Paris Tenn., is charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements which falsely represent that its Nadinola Bleaching Cream and Nadinola Freckle Cream constitute a competent and adequate treatment for externally caused pimples and various other types of skin blemishes, and that they will remove blackheads and improve the texture of the skin. (5342)

Samuel Lippman, Louis B. Lippman, Floyd Leibowitz and Louis Welscher, trading as Petite Miss Co., 500 Seventh Ave., New York, are charged in a complaint alleging violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act in connection with the sale of women's and children's coats and suits.

The complaint alleges that the respondents, through the use of the trade name "Ango-Llama," represent that the products so labeled are made wholly or in part of the hair or wool of the llama, when such is not the fact.

The complaint alleges further that the respondents have violated the Wool Products Labeling Act through the use of conflicting labels which tend to mislead and confuse the public as to the fiber content of certain garments.

As another violation of the Wool Act, the complaint alleges that on tags attached to garments the statement "Mfg. 885" appears, representing that the respondents have been assigned an official manufacturer's registered number, as required by the Wool Act. According to the complaint, such a number has never been assigned to the respondents by a Government agency to assign such numbers to manufacturers of woolen products. (5345)

The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 3053 East 87th St., Cleveland, Ohio, is charged with violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act in connection with the sale of "Woolvet" floor mops.

The complaint alleges that the respondent, through use of the word "Woolvet" and various statements in catalogs and on labels, represents that the mops are composed of wool or of a combina-

tion of wool, rayon, silk and cotton, when actually, many of them are made entirely of cotton, and many others contain no wool. (5344)

Joseph H. Meyer Bros., 389 Fifth Avenue, New York (5346); David Genser, Max Genser, Ida Genser, Ada Genser, Wallace Genser and Shirley R. Cohen, trading as Genser Manufacturing Company, 45 Waldo Street, Providence, R. I. (5347); Joseph Goldstone and Esther Goldstone, trading as Imperial Pearl Syndicate, 5 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago (5348), and D. Lisner & Company, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York (5349).

Imperial Pearl Syndicate imports and sells cultured pearls imported from Japan and other countries. These pearls, the complaint charges, are graded, matched, and restrung for use in pearl necklaces, earrings, brooches and rings. When received, such products are all labeled or marked with the word "Japan" or "Made in Japan" or other words indicating the country of origin, which words or marks are removed before being sold by the respondents.

The other respondents, according to the complaints, import from Japan, Spain and other countries, large quantities of imitation pearls, bead bases for the manufacture of imitation pearls, and cultured pearls. Joseph H. Meyer Bros., operates a factory in Brooklyn, where it causes bead bases of both domestic and foreign origin to be finished, by dipping or spraying the products in a solution. In advertisements the respondent displays the words "Richelieu Pearls" in a large conspicuous type, and the word "simulated" appears in much smaller type at some other place in the advertisement not connected with or in close proximity to the words "Richelieu Pearls." The respondent thereby represents that its Richelieu Pearls are genuine when actually they are imitation pearls.

The Genser Manufacturing Company also is alleged to operate a factory where imported base beads are finished to imitate pearls, and sells them after all words or marks indicating their foreign origin have been removed.

D. Lisner & Company also is charged with removing all words and marks from the products which indicate their foreign origin.

The practice of the respective respondents, the complaint alleges, of selling and distributing products of Japanese, Spanish and other foreign origin without labeling or marking to indicate their origin to purchasers, misleads and deceives said purchasers and places in the hands of retailers a means and instrumentality to mislead and deceive members of the consuming public, many of whom have a decided preference for products of American manufacture and origin as distinguished from products of Japanese manufacture and origin. (5346-5347-5348-5349)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Louis Goldberg, trading as Acme and as Acme Mail Order House, 120 East Broadway, New York City, has been ordered to cease and desist from using the words "wool" or "all wool," either alone or in connection with any other words, to designate or refer to any garment not composed entirely of wool; or the word "silk," either alone or with other words, to designate or describe any garment not composed entirely of silk.

The order also directs the respondent to cease and desist from representing that the proportion of new and unused merchandise or of merchandise obtained from bankrupt or close-out sales is greater than it is; that garments in an advanced state of wear are only slightly used or that the condition of second-hand garments is materially better than it is; that used or second-hand garments have been cleaned, pressed or repaired, unless such is the fact; or that any used or second-hand garment is new or unused, by failing to clearly disclose its actual condition or by failing to attach securely to the garment a tag or label conspicuously revealing that the garment is used or second-hand. (5023)

Joseph Triner Corp., 1333 South Ashland Ave., Chicago, is prohibited from representing that Triner's Bitter Wine, Triner's Bitter Wine with Vitamin B₁, and Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine cleanses the stomach or intestines or keeps the intestines clean; that it will raise the general vitality of the body, increase resistance to germs or prevent or aid in the prevention of

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colds; or that it is a cure or remedy for stomach disorders, poor appetite, faulty digestion, headache, nervousness, fatigue, insomnia, or has any therapeutic value in the treatment of such conditions in excess of providing temporary relief from headaches due to constipation.

The respondent also is ordered to cease disseminating any advertisement which fails to reveal that the preparation should not be used in the presence of symptoms of appendicitis; provided, however, that the advertisement need contain only the statement "Caution: Use Only As Directed." (5227)

Book Paper Manufacturers Association, New York City, and 42 member manufacturers said to represent approximately 80 per cent of the production capacity of the entire industry, have been ordered to cease and desist from continuing or entering into any conspiracy or combination to fix uniform prices for book paper and deprive private and governmental purchasers of the benefits of price competition. The order also is directed against the officers and executive committee of the Association.

Despite the variety of and the many differences in book papers, the Commission finds that the respondents have succeeded in maintaining price uniformity to a remarkable degree through the use of base prices to which various differentials are applied.

The order is directed against the manufacturers who are or were members of the Association during the period covered by the complaint.

The Commission's order directs the respondents to cease and desist from entering into, continuing or carrying out any planned common course of action, combination or conspiracy to engage in any of the following practices:

(1) Fixing or maintaining uniform prices, discounts, terms or conditions of sale for any kind or grade of book paper, or in any manner fixing or establishing any prices, discounts, terms or conditions of sale.

(2) Exchanging or relaying, directly or through the Book Paper Manufacturers Association, or any other agency, price lists or other information as to current prices, discounts, terms or conditions of sale, for the purpose or with the effect of restraining price competition in the sale of book paper; or exchanging or relaying, directly or through the Association, or any other agency, information as to future prices, discounts, terms or conditions of sale to be quoted for book paper.

(3) Using in the quotation and sale of book paper the differentials in price for variations in color, weight, size, finish, trim, packing, type or quantity of such paper heretofore fixed, as found in this proceeding; or fixing or maintaining any differentials in price for any such variations.

(4) Using in the quotation and sale of book paper the geographical zones, or the price differentials between such zones heretofore fixed for pricing purposes, as found in this proceeding, or establishing or maintaining any geographical areas for pricing purposes or any differentials in price between any such areas.

(5) Preparing, distributing or using any uniform or standard form of contract which contains provisions in aid or support of any of the practices prohibited in the other paragraphs of this order.

The Commission dismissed the complaint as to Miamisburg Paper Co., Miamisburg, Ohio, as it is no longer in business. It closed the case without prejudice as to Miami Valley Coated Paper Co., Franklin, Ohio, which went into receivership; as to Stecher-Traung Lithograph Co., Rochester, N. Y., which was not found to be engaged in the sale of book paper for commercial purposes; and as to R. S. Berry, former secretary of the Association, but who has not been connected with it for a number of years. (3760)

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following amended stipulation:

Cramer Chemical Co., Gardner, Kans., amended the stipulation by striking out the statement:

"Athletic Foot Ointment
Effective in treating Athlete's
Foot, gym itch and ringworm.

As there are deep-seated cases of athlete's foot and ringworm which could not be adequately treated by a preparation of this

composition, reference to these conditions should clearly point out that it will not act advantageously where the resistant organisms are deep in the tissues."

and also the inhibition which prevented the respondent from representing

"That its Athletic Foot Ointment is effective in treating athlete's foot or ringworm, unless it be clearly indicated that there are deep-seated cases of such condition for which it would not serve as an adequate or competent treatment."

It is further stipulated by the respondent that all the terms and conditions of the stipulation as thus amended shall remain in full force and effect. (3772)

Table of Contents January—June

	Page
ALLOCATIONS	
Arguments Under Way	86
Developments	39
FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations ..	258
FMBI to Protest FCC	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Panel 4 Memo—Brief on Allocations	235
Panel 4, RTPB, Heard in Oral Argument	246
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4
A. F. OF M.	
Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Decision and Order of NLRB	133
KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
John L. Lewis Following in Petrillo's Footsteps ..	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Rebukes Petrillo	133
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Petrillo After Television	85
Petrillo and Congress	85
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84
Petrillo Bans Interlochen	49
Petrillo to Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Interlochen	50
BROADCAST ADVERTISING	
Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning—By Paul Hillister	85
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Sales Managers Resolutions	84
See Public Service Era Coming	237
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT	
District Meetings Report	83
New Peak Reached in District 1	93
DEFENSE	
Anniversary War Bond Auction	237
Baking Industry Backs 7th War Loan	166
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
Broadcastings War Record	187
Censorship Relaxed	186
Enemy Still Listens	146
Global Show Cheers Fighters on Okinawa	197
Hears Miami Global Show in Germany	237
Hears Quincy Global Show in Far East	216
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40
International Broadcast for "Canada Day in Rochester"	260

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
"Let's Go to Town" Global Shows Produced	42, 52, 58, 86, 95	Rule 2.41 Amended	157
	108, 115, 125	Satellite Transmitters for AM	210
"Let's Go To Town" Programs Thrill Our		Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves	
Fighters	146, 175	FCC National Defense Fund	106
"Let's Go To Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	95	951 Standard Broadcast Stations	238
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Draw Praise	137, 158	Standard Station Applications Listed	238
	165	Statement of Policy Interpreted	218
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24	Stations' Annual Reports	188
Like WHOM Global Show	227	Stations' News Policy Watched	173
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107	Statistics Available	190
Radio Averts False Armistice Recurrence	177	Supervisors to Meet	168
Radio on V-E Day	185	Wills Nominated to FCC	234
Rochester Produces 3rd Global Show	227	WPEN Religious Policy Upheld	164
San Bernardino Boy Hears Show in Foxhole	197		
Seventh War Loan	83, 107, 158	FM	
Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New		Allocations	18, 70
High	95	Durr Aims Radio Views	262
Soldier Takes Over KTSM for Day	219	FCC Announces FM, Television Allocations	258
Southeastern Stations Praised	167	FM in Australia	24
Task Force Commanders	58, 86	FMBI, TBA Request Immediate Allocations	227
"Telling the World" Report No. 1	205	Influence of FM Educational Stations	227
"Telling the World" Report No. 2	217	GENERAL	
"Telling the World" Report No. 3	225	AASDJ Thanks Radio	177
"Telling the World" Report No. 4	233	Abeloff Given Award for Distinguished Service	
"Telling the World" Report No. 5	241	to Richmond	42
"Telling the World" Report No. 6	257	A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24	Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive	96
Veterans Over 40 Eligible for Discharge	219	Broadcasters Performance Recognized	154
War Department Asks Your Help	260	Broadcasters Tour Navy Yard	159
War Effort Report	122	CAB Now Has Engineer	191
Wounded Want Commercials	198	Cancer Control Fund Drive	148
		Carr Joins Brush-Moore	261
ENGINEERING		Colonel Coe Returns to KSD	44
ABSIE Engineering Group Formed	262	Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Trans-	
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	scriptions	40
DeWolf Addresses IRE	42	Component Parts May Be Bottleneck	212
Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123	Crandall, George—"I Object"	86
New Engineering Handbook	176	Education Week	97
Third Year of Student-Teacher Training Course		Egolf, Willard D., Member of AFA Committee	
in Radio Now Under Way at KYW	262	on Standards of Practice	148
WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123	Egolf, Willard D., Presents AFA Charter to	
FCC		Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
Allocation Procedure Announced	43	Farm Battery Troubles Are Over	196
Announces Proposed Allocation Below 25 MC	208	FCC Upholds WPEN Religious Policy	164
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9	Fighters Like KODY Global Show	261
Appropriations	51	Fire Moves WOPI Into Temporary Quarters	96
Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66	Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Clear Channel Hearings	65	Florida Broadcasters Meet	136
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	Former Manager Hears Own Global Show	250
Commends Case	260	Fourth Estate Speaks Out Over WGY	227
Commissioners to Inspect RR-Radio	212	Good Reports on Kiwanis Week Deluge NAB	219
Defers FM Allocation Decision	195	Help for Veterans	107
Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission	102, 121	Improvement for Postwar Receivers	211
FM, Television Allocations Announced	258	In Memoriam—Judge Sykes	243
FM Propagation Tests	211	Inter-American Broadcasts Increase	124
Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51	International Radio Noise Standards	211
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative		Junior League Commended	190
Cooperation	2	Kirby, E. M., Col., "War Mission of Radio"	95
Manpower Survey	5	Kiwanis Citation Reproduced in Special Bulletin	196
McDowell Leaves FCC for KPRO	235	Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Members on Tour	40	Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188	KPRO Staff Changes	261
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69	Leyte on the Air	126
NBC Contract Revision O.K'd	249	Lt. Levy New Chief	261
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5	"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
New Construction Restricted	22	Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
Number of Stations—January	88	"Mileposts"	208
Number of Stations—February	127	More Tubes for Home Radio Sets	227
Number of Stations—March	160	NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations	
Porter Again Nominated	2	to Council on Radio Journalism	51
Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102	NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
Porter, Paul A., Says "Roosevelt Greatest Radio		National and Inter-American Music Week	159
Personality"	153	National Boys and Girls Week	118
Porter, Paul A., Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32	National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Ex-	
Proposed Rule Change	173	pands	117
Raytheon Experimental Radio Relays Approved	227	Nebraska Broadcasters Meet	237
Revenue Figures Released	40	New England Stations Launch "Song of the	
		Week"	190

(Continued on next page)

	Page
Newspaper to Coast by Facsimile	177
Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59
Okay on "Man in Street"	197
Pardon the Error	260
Peabody Selections Announced	116
Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings Proposed	147
Platters to Yank Prisoners	96
Procedure for Locating Stations within National Forests	166
Program Men to Hold War Activities Conference	94
Radio at War	69
"Radio Commercials Mean America", Says Eisenhower	241
Radio Correspondents' Dinner Advanced	2
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24
Radio Man Keynotes Tourist Meeting	261
Radio News Editors Beware	174
Radio Newsmen to Attend San Francisco Parley	137
Radio Preferred to Telephones	218
Radio Regulatory Agencies in American Republics	125
Radio Unaffected by Curfew	175
Reinsch, J. Leonard Returns to Cox Stations	163
Reinsch, J. Leonard to White House	153
Reinsch to Frisco With President Truman	219
Roosevelt "Greatest Radio Personality"	153
Russian Radio	237
Sheep Join Staff	219
Standards for Radio Journalism	167
Tyler, Dr. I. Keith Relected to Head AER	176
WHIO Executive Dies	249
WIP Scripts in for OK	261

GOVERNMENT

Censorship Relaxed	186, 218
Censorship Release—Enemy Still Listens	146
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Court Bans Union—Management Combinations	246
Court Blasts Attempted Censorship	226
Department of State Prepares for Rio de Janeiro Conference	210
Federal Aid for Public Airports	245
Forty-eight Hour Week	235
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Hurdles Face Civilian Radio Start	187
Industry and Government to Review Rio Agenda	197
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40
New Censorship Code	207
New Senate House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees	52
Other Amendments	226
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Senate Ups OWI Budget	
Treasury Dept. and Office of War Information Praise Program Managers	116
UNRRA Issues Clip Sheet	237

LABOR

Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Court Hears NABET Case	245
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Kibler, Milton J., New NAB Labor Dir. Asst.	123
National War Labor Board Ruling	235
New Charter for Labor and Management	126
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Regional WLB Decides Chicago AFRA Case	145
Report to Board	84
"Right to Work" Law Upheld	246
Union Certification: When Lost	235
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24

LEGISLATION

About the Communications Merger	123
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114

	Page
Capper-Johnson Bills Would Prohibit Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages	86
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41
Communications Subcommittee Named	234
Florida Labor Law Invalid	234
Hearings on Dondero Bill H. R. 1648	60
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Other Amendments to WPB Orders	226
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19
Raises Construction Limit to \$1000	226
Rep. Arthur Lewis Miller Introduces Bills Affecting Unions	136
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41
Senator Homer E. Capehart Introduces Resolution to Investigate Foreign Radio Patents	159
Senator Pepper Proposes Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings	147
Supreme Court Decides WOW Case	247

LISTENER ACTIVITIES

AWD New England Chairman	42
AWD Sponsored Meeting Successful	66
WFA Compliments Women Broadcasters	118
Women's Radio Committee Urges More Discussion on San Francisco Conference	124

NAB

Alma Kitchell New AWD Prexy	260
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37
Avery to Address City College of N. Y. Conference	198
Board of Directors Meeting	83
Board Personnel Changes	242
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68, 117
Code Committee Meets June 20-21	228, 245
Code Discussed at Board Meeting	84
Committee to Name NAB Operating Head	203
Convention Advocated by Editor and Publisher	86
Cooperation in OWI Overseas Operation Praised	228
Director-at-Large Election Under Way	163
Directors-at-Large Election	205
District 1 Meeting	93
District 2 Meeting	101
District 3 Meeting	68
District 4 Meeting	101, 113, 122
District 5 Director Elected	163
District 6 Meeting	20
District 7 Meeting	121
District 8 Meeting	135
District 9 Meeting	135
District 10 Meeting	57
District 11 Meeting	57
District 13 Meeting	31
District 14 Meeting	51, 58
District 15 Meeting	39
District 17 Meeting	50
District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
District Meetings Schedule	22
Flash—Election Results	234
Kibler, Milton J., Joins Staff	123
"Management in the Public Interest" Mailed This Week	199
Meetings Ahead	50
NAB Code Provisions Jeopardized	255
NAB Opposes Disclosure at Oral Argument	205
NAB Pleads for OWI Radio Bureau	243
News Bureau Letter Gets Results	114
News Committee Makes Recommendations	51
News Committee Meets	33
Nominating Committee Enlarged	84

(Continued on next page)

	Page		Page
Office Forms and Practices Committee Meets	158	Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Program Chairmen Appointed War Loan Field Committee	116	KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
Program Committee Meets	107	Motorola Radio Observes Radio's Anniversary	109
Public Relations Executive Committee Meets in New York	228	Musical Signature	41
Quebec Meeting of CAB	59	National Association of Music Merchants Make Anniversary Tie-In	165
Radio News Committee Recommendations	95	Network Committee Meets in New York	58
Red Cross Cites Industry	249	Program Ideas	20
Religious Broadcasting Booklet Issued	208	Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4
Research Committee Meets	12	"Victory Through Air Power"—Bulletin No. 6	96
Ryan, Harold, to Address Omaha Kiwanis Club	156	Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material	3
Ryan Thanks Nation's Papers	219		
Small Market Stations Committee Meets	164	SELECTIVE SERVICE	
Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52	About Manpower Changes	196
Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers' Committee	59	Changes	2
		Deferments	59
PROMOTIONS		Occupational Deferment Certification	121
Angel of Bataan on WHIO	96	Procedure Modified	196
Certificate of Merit for KFEL	60	War Manpower Commission Continues Broadcasting on Essential List	20
Crippled Children Made Happy by WHIO Comics	138	WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101
Easter Program Material	60		
Farm Safety Program Awards	219	TAXATION	
KELA Assists Merchants with OPA Data	159	Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
KFRO Observes Birthday	117	Rule 1.301 Financial Report	188
KMBC Program Fights Juvenile Delinquency	87		
KTSW Annual College Award Goes to Girl	219	TELEVISION	
New WBTM Church Policy Succeeds	118	Allocations	17, 70
Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedules	60	British to Develop Color in Television	44
Ohio State Station Observes Birthday	116	"International Language"	86
Ohio State Makes Educational Program Awards	198	Petrillo After Television	85
Waste Paper Program Material	69		
WAY's Third Anniversary	125	NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS	
WLS Accounts for Christmas Funds	118	A. F. OF M.	Vol. 13, #1-#4
WOW Observes Anniversary	124	ALLOCATIONS	#14-#16
		THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1
PUBLIC RELATIONS		BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU	#1-#15
KFI on Public Service	238	FCC RULES INFORMATION	Vol. 13, #1
Public Relations Committee Meets	245	INFORMATION	#18
Report to Board	84	LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
Teachers Radio Institute	237	PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN	#5
Wisconsin U Sets Summer Institute	191	RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY	#2-#11
		SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE	#1-#79
RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY		SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#29
Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11	SWAP BULLETINS	#57-#58
Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3	WAR BULLETIN	Vol. 13, #1-#2
Hollywood Reporter Salutes Radio in Special Edition	157		
Kiwanis Radio Week Plans Completed	165		

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
AMERICAN
MUSEUM
OF
NATURAL
HISTORY
NEW YORK
1871

Broadcast Measurement Bureau Bulletin

July 2, 1945

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No. 16

270 Park Ave.

AAAA-ANA-NAB

New York 17, N. Y.

John K. Churchill Named Research Director; Paul F. Peter, Executive Secretary. 517 Member Stations; \$769,000 Subscriptions.

The appointment of John K. Churchill as Director of Research and Paul F. Peter as Executive Secretary of the Bureau, was announced this week by President Hugh Feltis. Churchill comes to BMB from the Columbia Broadcasting System where he has served in a similar capacity to that which he will occupy with the Bureau. Peter has for the past 7 years been the head of the Research Department of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Simultaneously, Feltis stated, that the BMB, now has a membership of 517 radio stations throughout the United States. Subscriptions to date total \$769,000, according to John Wright, BMB Auditor.

The new appointees' initial duties will entail pre-testing operations and allocation of samples, in accordance with the BMB plan, leading to the first nationwide survey to be conducted early in 1946.

Churchill's designation is based on a recommendation of the BMB's Research Committee and approved by its Executive Committee.

Peter's appointment was recommended by the BMB Executive Committee, which comprises: J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, chairman; Paul West, President of the Association of National Advertisers; Frederic R. Gamble, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies; Roger W. Clipp, President and General Manager of Station WFIL, Philadelphia, and Feltis.

As Executive Committee Chairman, Mr. Ryan today made the following statement:

"The appointments of Churchill and Peter are in accord with the extraordinary progress made by the BMB since its inception a half year ago. Both have had important roles in working out preliminaries of the project and bring a wealth of experience to their new tasks. We feel that BMB absolutely has three topflight men to meet the tremendous tasks ahead, and have complete confidence in their ability to give this industry a measurement that will be of lasting benefit to everyone concerned."

BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU

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HUGH FELTIS,
President
J. H. RYAN,
Chairman of Board
PAUL WEST,
1st Vice-Chairman
FREDERIC R. GAMBLE,
2nd Vice-Chairman
ROGER CLIPP,
Secretary-Treasurer

Board of Directors

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING AGENCIES

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Young & Rubicam, Inc.
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J. Walter Thompson Co.
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ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL ADVERTISERS

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

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President
ROGER CLIPP,
WFIL
J. O. MALAND
WHO
ROBERT T. MASON,
WMRN
FRANK M. RUSSELL,
NBC
FRANK STANTON,
CBS

JOHN K. CHURCHILL

Churchill was named CBS Director of Research in 1942, ten years after joining the network as a research assistant. Under his directorship, the original staff of



60 expanded over the years to double that personnel as it delved into new fields of radio and television program analysis. The CBS station coverage measurement system, developed by Churchill, when he was chief statistician,

became the forerunner of the BMB technique.

He devised special tabulating procedures and equipment to perform unusual tasks conserving time and manpower. The equipment, manufactured by International Business Machines, is now being used by government agencies in special war work analyses. He has made numerous contributions to the statistical literature on these subjects.

He was born on February 27, 1905, in Dubuque, Iowa. His father, the late William L. Churchill, was an eminent industrial and consulting mechanical engineer. After moving to Stamford, Conn., and St. Catharine's, Ontario, the family settled in White Plains, New York. He graduated from the high school there and went on to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he majored in mathematics, economics and psychology, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in the Class of '26.

For the next three years, he was employed as an industrial economist in New York and in 1930 became associated as research economist with the advertising agency of Evans, Kip & Hackett. His next move was to the Wool Institute, textile foundation, where he served for a year and a half as chief statistician prior to joining CBS.

PAUL F. PETER

Paul F. Peter, Director of Research for the NAB since 1938, is observing his 16th anniversary in broadcasting. His interest in radio stems back to an amateur's absorption during World War I. In 1921, he received a com-

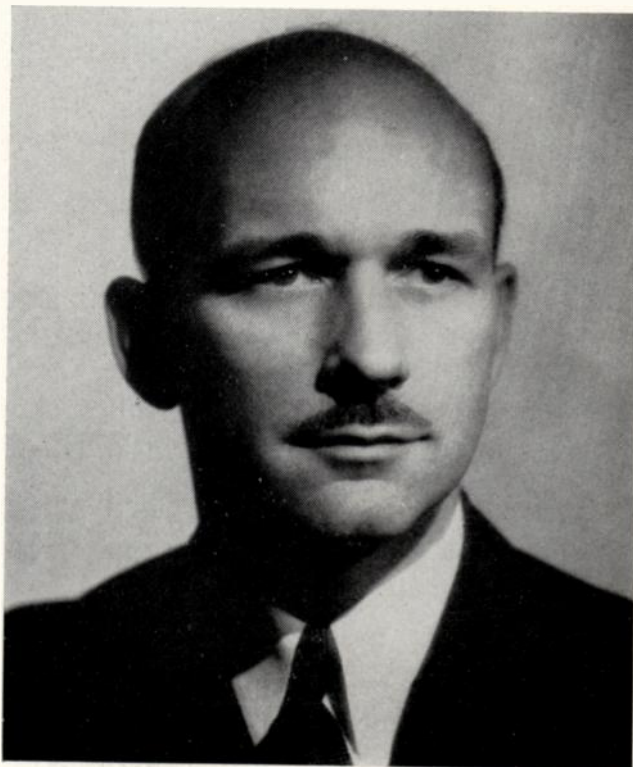


TABLE 1

BMB Subscription by Station Classification and NAB Membership July 2, 1945

	LARGE STATIONS			MEDIUM STATIONS			SMALL STATIONS			TOTAL STATIONS		
	Total	BMB	%	Total	BMB	%	Total	BMB	%	Total	BMB	%
NAB Members	57	32	56	273	200	73	300	190	63	630*	422	67
Non Member Stations	11	4	36	74	28	38	160	57	36	245	89	37
Total	68	36	53	347	228	66	460	248	54	875	512	59

* 641 NAB Membership of Standard Broadcast Stations—less 7 territorial and 4 non-commercial stations to determine working base of 630.

mercial radio operator's license.

He was born in Washington, D. C., March 1, 1904, attended the National Radio School there and George Washington University. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Syracuse University in 1928.

Upon graduation, he joined the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, serving it in research, office management, field representation and credit assignments and a year later transferred his activities, in a research capacity, to the National Broadcasting Company. He organized that network's Statistical Department in August, 1931, serving as its chief until March, 1935, pioneering in its radio research.

The Radio Corporation of America, parent organization of NBC, called upon him to organize its own Statistical Department. In June, 1936, he resigned that post to become Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee on Radio Research, created by the AAAA, the ANA and the NAB to obtain basic information on radio as an advertising medium. He supervised the committee's research work, principally concerned with station coverage.

On June 1, 1938, he accepted the post of Director of Research for the NAB. He has served as secretary of its Research Committee, secretary for the Accounting Committee and the recently organized Office Forms and Practices Committee. Rapid advancement of the Research Committee's station coverage project last year culminated in creation of the BMB.

He is a member of Sigma Chi, American Statistical Association and the American Marketing Society.

Analysis of BMB Subscriptions

Three very interesting and revealing charts have been compiled with respect to the character and distribution of BMB subscribers.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of subscription on behalf of standard broadcast stations by station classification and NAB membership. (This table does not include one subscribing Canadian station and four subscribing FM stations.) Table shown at top of page.

TABLE 2

BMB Subscription by Network Affiliation
July 2, 1945

Table 2 discloses the BMB subscription by network affiliation. In connection with this table it is interesting to note that there is a spread of but 4 per cent between the highest and lowest of the networks as respects their affiliate's subscriptions. The table follows:

	Total Stations	BMB Subscribers	%
American Broadcasting Company	190	117	62
Columbia Broadcasting System	149	99	66
Mutual Broadcasting System	255	159	62
National Broadcasting Company	142	91	64
Total Network*	696	438	63
Non-Affiliated Stations	179	74	41
Total	875	512	59

* Net of 40 stations affiliated with 2 networks—28 subscribing to BMB.

Table 3 is a complete resumé of BMB subscriptions. Table shown at top of page 4.

The complete tabulation of BMB subscribers to date follows:

District 1

Station	Location	Signed by
WNBF	Binghamton, N. Y.	E. B. Goding, Treas.
WAGE	Syracuse, N. Y.	William T. Lane, V.-P.
WFBL	Syracuse, N. Y.	Samuel Woodworth, V.-P., G. M.
WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	E. M. Stoer, V.-P.
WCAE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Leonard Kapner, Pres.
WSFA	Montgomery, Ala.	Howard E. Pill, Pres.-G. M.
WENR	Chicago, Ill.	E. R. Borroff, V.-P.
WCLS	Joliet, Ill.	R. L. Bowles, Mgr.
WIBA	Madison, Wisc.	K. F. Schmitt, Sta. Mgr.
WISN	Milwaukee, Wisc.	G. W. Grignon, Gen. Mgr.
KFJB	Marshalltown, Iowa	W. J. Binkley, Gen. Mgr.
KFUN	Las Vegas, N. Mex.	E. N. Thwaites, Mgr.

<i>Connecticut</i>	WNHC, New Haven
WICC, Bridgeport	WATR, Waterbury
WNAB, Bridgeport	WBRY, Waterbury
WDRC, Hartford	
WHTD, Hartford	<i>Maine</i>
WTHT, Hartford	WABI, Bangor
WTIC, Hartford	WLBZ, Bangor
WTIC-FM, Hartford	WCSH, Portland
WELI, New Haven	WGAN, Portland

TABLE 3

Status of BMB Subscriptions—July 2, 1945

NAB DISTRICTS	NAB MEMBER STATIONS (Excluding Territorial)			NON-NAB STATIONS SIGNED BMB	U. S. OPERATING COMMERCIAL STATIONS*			ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (Minimum Estimate) ALL STATIONS SIGNED BMB
	TOTAL	SIGNED BMB	%		TOTAL	SIGNED BMB	%	
1.....	38	33	87	10	55	43	78	\$37,620
2.....	40	16	40	4	64	20	31	29,220
3.....	40	29	73	4	54	33	61	41,415
4.....	61	43	70	8	79	51	65	30,900
5.....	54	36	67	8	73	44	60	23,520
6.....	48	33	69	2	59	35	59	21,255
7.....	39	19	49	5	45	24	53	18,135
8.....	21	17	81	11	44	28	64	14,250
9.....	34	23	68	3	49	26	53	21,330
10.....	41	29	71	3	54	32	59	34,995
11.....	26	19	73	7	41	26	63	13,905
12**.....	27	11	41	1	31	12	39	8,490
13.....	45	39	87	6	60	45	75	30,030
14.....	30	20	67	5	43	25	58	11,760
15.....	27	13	48	1	31	14	45	10,335
16.....	27	14	52	4	47	18	38	19,905
17.....	36	28	78	8	46	36	78	17,325
TOTALS.....	634	422	67	90	875	512	59	384,390
ONE CANADIAN AND 4 FM STATIONS.....						5		300
TOTAL SUBSCRIBERS.....						517		\$384,690

* Total Stations 945; less 21 C. P. stations not yet licensed; less 35 non-commercial stations; less 14 territorial stations—leaves 875 stations as immediate BMB prospects.

** District which has not held a meeting.

<i>Massachusetts</i>	WAAB, Worcester	WMCA, New York	WTRY, Troy
WBZ, Boston	WORC, Worcester	WKIP, Poughkeepsie	WIBX, Utica
WCOP, Boston	WTAG, Worcester	WHEC, Rochester	<i>New Jersey</i>
WEEL, Boston	<i>New Hampshire</i>	WAGE, Syracuse	WBAB, Atlantic City
WMEX, Boston	WKNE, Keene	WFBL, Syracuse	WFPG, Atlantic City
WNAC, Boston	WLNH, Laconia	WSYR, Syracuse	
WORL, Boston	WFEA, Manchester		District 3
WGTR-FM, Boston	WMUR, Manchester	<i>Delaware</i>	WMRF, Lewistown
WSAR, Fall River	WHEB, Portsmouth	WDEL, Wilmington	WKPA, New Kensington
WEIM, Fitchburg	WMTW-FM, Mt. Wash- ington	<i>Maryland</i>	KYW, Philadelphia
WHAI, Greenfield	<i>Rhode Island</i>	WBAL, Baltimore	WCAU, Philadelphia
WHYN, Holyoke	WFCI, Pawtucket	WCAO, Baltimore	WFIL, Philadelphia
WLAW, Lawrence	WEAN, Providence	WFBR, Baltimore	WIBG, Philadelphia
WLLH, Lowell	WJAR, Providence	WTBO, Cumberland	WIP, Philadelphia
WBRK, Pittsfield	WPRO, Providence	WFMD, Frederick	KDKA, Pittsburgh
WBZA, Springfield	<i>Vermont</i>	WJEJ, Hagerstown	KQV, Pittsburgh
WMAS, Springfield	WCAX, Burlington	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	WCAS, Pittsburgh
WSPR, Springfield		WFBG, Altoona	WJAS, Pittsburgh
		WISR, Butler	WWSW, Pittsburgh
		WCED, DuBois	WRAW, Reading
		WHJB, Greensburg	WGBI, Scranton
		WHGB, Harrisburg	WMBS, Uniontown
		WKBO, Harrisburg	WJPA, Washington
		WJAC, Johnstown	WBRE, Wilkes-Barre
			WRAK, Williamsport
			WSBA, York

District 2

<i>New York</i>	WHCU, Ithaca
WNBF, Binghamton	WKNY, Kingston
WBNY, Buffalo	WALL, Middletown
Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo	WGNY, Newburgh
WENY, Elmira	WABC, New York
	WJZ, New York

District 4

District of Columbia
 WMAL, Washington
 WOL, Washington
 WWDC, Washington

North Carolina
 WISE, Asheville
 WWNC, Asheville
 WBBB, Burlington
 WAYS, Charlotte
 WSOC, Charlotte
 WDNC, Durham
 WGNC, Gastonia
 WGBR, Goldsboro
 WBIG, Greensboro
 WGBG, Greensboro
 WGTC, Greenville
 WHKY, Hickory
 WMFR, High Point
 WHIT, New Bern
 WPTF, Raleigh
 WRAL, Raleigh
 WCBT, Roanoke Rapids
 WEED, Rocky Mount
 WRRF, Washington
 WMFD, Wilmington
 WSJS, Winston-Salem

South Carolina
 WCSC, Charleston

WTMA, Charleston
 WIS, Columbia
 WRHI, Rock Hill
 WORD, Spartanburg

Virginia
 WBTM, Danville
 WLVA, Lynchburg
 WMVA, Martinsville
 WGH, Newport News
 WTAR, Norfolk
 WSAP, Portsmouth
 WMBG, Richmond
 WRNL, Richmond
 WDBJ, Roanoke
 WSLS, Roanoke
 WINC, Winchester

West Virginia
 WJLS, Beckley
 WHIS, Bluefield
 WCHS, Charleston
 WBLK, Clarksburg
 WMMN, Fairmont
 WSAZ, Huntington
 WAJR, Morgantown
 WPAR, Parkersburg
 WKWK, Wheeling
 WWVA, Wheeling
 WBTH, Williamson

District 5

Alabama
 WJLD, Bessemer
 WAPI, Birmingham
 WBRC, Birmingham
 WSGN, Birmingham
 WALA, Mobile
 WMOB, Mobile
 WCOV, Montgomery
 WSFA, Montgomery
 WJHO, Opelika

Florida
 WMFJ, Daytona Beach
 WINK, Ft. Myers
 WJAX, Jacksonville
 WMBR, Jacksonville
 WPDQ, Jacksonville
 WLAK, Lakeland
 WGBS, Miami
 WIOD, Miami
 WQAM, Miami
 WDBO, Orlando
 WLOF, Orlando
 WWPG, Palm Beach
 WFOY, St. Augustine

WSUN, St. Petersburg
 WTSP, St. Petersburg
 WSPB, Sarasota
 WTAL, Tallahassee
 WJNO, West Palm Beach

Georgia
 WALB, Albany
 WAGA, Atlanta
 WGST, Atlanta
 WSB, Atlanta
 WRDW, Augusta
 WGAA, Cedartown
 WDAK, Columbus
 WBLJ, Dalton
 WGGA, Gainesville
 WBML, Macon
 WMAZ, Macon
 WNEX, Macon
 WRGA, Rome
 WPAX, Thomasville
 WRLC, Toccoa
 WAYX, Waycross
 WRLD, West Point

District 6

Arkansas
 KFFA, Helena
 KBTM, Jonesboro
 KARK, Little Rock
 KOTN, Pine Bluff
 KUOA, Siloam Springs

Louisiana
 KALB, Alexandria
 WJBO, Baton Rouge
 KVOL, Lafayette
 KPLC, Lake Charles
 KMLB, Monroe
 KRMD, Shreveport
 KTBS, Shreveport
 KWKH, Shreveport

Mississippi
 WROX, Clarksdale
 WCBI, Columbus
 WJPR, Greenville
 WGCM, Gulfport

WJDX, Jackson
 WSLI, Jackson
 WAML, Laurel
 WELO, Tupelo
 WQBC, Vicksburg

Tennessee
 WOPI, Bristol
 WDOD, Chattanooga
 WJZM, Clarksville
 WKPT, Kingsport
 WBIR, Knoxville
 WROL, Knoxville
 WHBQ, Memphis
 WMC, Memphis
 WMPs, Memphis
 WREC, Memphis
 WLAC, Nashville
 WSIX, Nashville
 WSM, Nashville

District 7

Kentucky
 WCMI, Ashland
 WLBJ, Bowling Green
 WLAP, Lexington
 WOMI, Owensboro

Ohio
 WHKK, Akron
 WICA, Ashtabula
 WHBC, Canton
 WKRC, Cincinnati
 WHK, Cleveland
 WBNS, Columbus
 WCOL, Columbus

WHKC, Columbus
 WHIO, Dayton
 WING, Dayton
 WFIN, Findlay
 WLOK, Lima
 WMRN, Marion
 WPAY, Portsmouth
 WIZE, Springfield
 WSTV, Steubenville
 WSPD, Toledo
 WFMJ, Youngstown
 WKBN, Youngstown
 WHIZ, Zanesville

District 8

Indiana
 WHBU, Anderson
 WGBF, Evansville
 WGL, Fort Wayne
 WOWO, Fort Wayne
 WJOB, Hammond
 WFBM, Indianapolis
 WIBC, Indianapolis
 WISH, Indianapolis
 WKMO, Kokomo
 WASK, Lafayette
 WLBC, Muncie
 WHOT, South Bend
 WSBT, South Bend
 WBOW, Terre Haute

Michigan
 WPAG, Ann Arbor
 WELL, Battle Creek
 WDBC, Escanaba
 WFDF, Flint
 WJEF, Grand Rapids
 WLAV, Grand Rapids
 WKZO, Kalamazoo
 WKLA, Ludington
 WDMJ, Marquette
 WKBZ, Muskegon
 WHLS, Port Huron
 WSAM, Saginaw
 WSOO, Sault Ste. Marie
 WTCM, Traverse City

District 9

Illinois
WJBC, Bloomington
WKRO, Cairo
WDWS, Champaign
WENR, Chicago
WGN, Chicago
WDAN, Danville
WSOY, Decatur
WTMV, East St. Louis
WEBQ, Harrisburg
WJPF, Herrin
WCLS, Joliet
WMBD, Peoria
WTAD, Quincy
WHBF, Rock Island

Wisconsin
WROK, Rockford
WCBS, Springfield
WTAX, Springfield
WDZ, Tuscola
WCLO, Janesville
WIBA, Madison
WOMT, Manitowoc
WTMJ, Milwaukee
WISN, Milwaukee
WMFM, Milwaukee
WOSH, Oshkosh
WRJN, Racine
WHBL, Sheboygan

District 10

Iowa
WMT, Cedar Rapids
KROS, Clinton
WOC, Davenport
KRNT, Des Moines
KSO, Des Moines
WHO, Des Moines
KDTH, Dubuque
WFJB, Marshallton
KGLO, Mason City
KMA, Shenandoah
KTRI, Sioux City
KICD, Spencer

Missouri
KFVS, Cape Girardeau
KFRU, Columbia
KHMO, Hannibal
KWOS, Jefferson City

Nebraska
WMBH, Joplin
KCMO, Kansas City
KMBC, Kansas City
KWOC, Poplar Bluff
KFEQ, St. Joseph
KMOX, St. Louis
KSD, St. Louis
KXOK, St. Louis
KTTS, Springfield
KWTO, Springfield

District 11

Michigan
WJMS, Ironwood

Minnesota
KATE, Albert Lea
KDAL, Duluth
KGDE, Fergus Falls
KYSM, Mankato
WCCO, Minneapolis
WDGY, Minneapolis
WLOL, Minneapolis
WTCN, Minneapolis
KVOX, Moorhead
KROC, Rochester
KFAM, St. Cloud
KWNO, Winona

North Dakota
KFYR, Bismarck
KDLR, Devils Lake
WDAY, Fargo
KILO, Grand Forks
KSJB, Jamestown
KGCU, Mandan
KLPM, Minot

South Dakota
KABR, Aberdeen
KELO, Sioux Falls
KSOO, Sioux Falls

Wisconsin
WATW, Ashland
WKBH, La Crosse
WIGM, Medford

District 12

Kansas
KVAK, Atchison
KTSW, Emporia
KWBW, Hutchinson
KANS, Wichita
KFBI, Wichita
KFH, Wichita

Oklahoma
KCRC, Enid
KTOK, Oklahoma City
WKY, Oklahoma City
KHBG, Okmulgee
KTUL, Tulsa
KVOO, Tulsa

District 13

Texas
KRBC, Abilene
KFDA, Amarillo
KGNC, Amarillo
KNOW, Austin
KTBC, Austin
KFDM, Beaumont
KRIC, Beaumont
KBST, Big Spring
KEEW, Brownsville
KBWD, Brownwood
KRIS, Corpus Christi
KAND, Corsicana
KRLD, Dallas
WFAA, Dallas
WRR, Dallas
KTSM, El Paso
KFJZ, Fort Worth
KGKO, Fort Worth
WBAP, Fort Worth
KPRC, Houston
KTHT, Houston
KTRH, Houston

Oklahoma
KXYZ, Houston
KPAB, Laredo
KFRO, Longview
KFYO, Lubbock
KRLH, Midland
KNET, Palestine
KPDN, Pampa
KPLT, Paris
KIUN, Pecos
KGKL, San Angelo
KABC, San Antonio
KMAC, San Antonio
KONO, San Antonio
KTSA, San Antonio
WOAI, San Antonio
KRRV, Sherman
KXOX, Sweetwater
KTEM, Temple
KCMC, Texarkana
KGKB, Tyler
WACO, Waco
KRGV, Weslaco
KWFT, Wichita Falls

District 14

Colorado
KFEL, Denver
KLZ, Denver
KMYR, Denver
KIUP, Durango
KFXJ, Grand Junction

Idaho
KIDO, Boise
KID, Idaho Falls
KRLC, Lewiston
KFXD, Nampa
KSEI, Pocatello
KTFI, Twin Falls
KWAL, Wallace

Montana
KFBB, Great Falls
KGVO, Missoula

Utah
KSUB, Cedar City
KVNU, Logan
KEUB, Price
KOVO, Provo
KDYL, Salt Lake City
KSL, Salt Lake City
KUTA, Salt Lake City

Wyoming
KDFN, Casper
KFBC, Cheyenne
KPOW, Powell
KWYO, Sheridan

District 15

California
KRE, Berkeley

California
KIEM, Eureka
KFRE, Fresno

KMJ, Fresno
KLX, Oakland
KFBK, Sacramento
KFRC, San Francisco
KGO, San Francisco
KSAN, San Francisco

KSFO, San Francisco
KYA, San Francisco
KQW, San Jose
KWG, Stockton
Nevada
KOH, Reno

District 16

Arizona

KSUN, Lowell
KOY, Phoenix
KTUC, Tucson

California

KERN, Bakersfield
KFOX, Long Beach
KGER, Long Beach
KECA, Los Angeles
KFAC, Los Angeles
KFI, Los Angeles

KHJ, Los Angeles
KMPC, Los Angeles
KMTR, Los Angeles
KNX, Los Angeles
KPRO, Riverside
KVOE, Santa Ana
KTMS, Santa Barbara
New Mexico
KICA, Clovis
KFUN, Las Vegas

Oregon

KWIL, Albany
KBKR, Baker
KBND, Bend
KOOS, Coos Bay
KODL, The Dalles
KORE, Eugene
KUIN, Grants Pass
KLBM, LaGrande
KMED, Medford
KWRC, Pendleton
KALE, Portland
KEX, Portland
KGW, Portland
KOIN, Portland
KXL, Portland
KRNK, Roseburg
KSLM, Salem

Washington

KXRO, Aberdeen

District 17

KELA, Centralia-Chehalis
KRKO, Everett
KWLK, Longview
KGY, Olympia
KEVR, Seattle
KIRO, Seattle
KJR, Seattle
KOL, Seattle
KOMO, Seattle
KRSC, Seattle
KXA, Seattle
KMO, Tacoma
KTBI, Tacoma
KVI, Tacoma
KVAN, Vancouver
KUJ, Walla Walla
KIT, Yakima
KTYW, Yakima

Canada

CKLW, Windsor

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 29, 1945 **SPECIAL ALLOCATION HEARINGS BULLETIN** No. 16

FCC Resumes Oral Argument

On June 20, the Federal Communications Commission conducted oral argument and a further hearing on allocations below 25,000 kc. The only appearance in connection with standard broadcasting in this portion of the spectrum was that of Howard S. Frazier, Chairman of Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board.

Mr. Frazier's statement will be found on page 246 of NAB REPORTS and the brief previously filed on behalf of Panel 4 begins on page 235 of NAB REPORTS. Inasmuch as the Panel 4 statement and brief have already been printed in NAB REPORTS, they will not be included in this series of Special Allocation Hearings bulletins.

With reference to FM, television and facsimile, the Commission conducted further oral argument on June 22 and 23 for the purpose of developing further factual data concerning the relative merits of the Commission's three alternative allocation plans for the portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 mc. All portions of this record which are of interest to broadcasters are printed in this allocation bulletin.

JUNE 22, 1945

Chairman Paul A. Porter of the Federal Communications Commission opened the proceedings and asked Governor Case to preside.

GOVERNOR CASE: Many of us were startled yesterday afternoon by learning of the death of our very good friend, Judge Sykes, who was the first Chairman of the present Federal Communications Commission, and who previously had served on the Radio Commission. I am very certain that everyone in this room knew him. I knew that he had the universal respect and affection of all of us.

The arrangements for the funeral had to be made a bit speedily because of the fact that the family, naturally, wishes the Judge to be returned home to Mississippi. I understand that prayers will be had this afternoon at 3:00 o'clock at the Hines Funeral Home, which I understand is on 14th Street, about Harvard Square. You are probably all familiar with the location. That will be at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon and the family will proceed to Mississippi where funeral services will be held, probably on Sunday.

There is little one can say at a time like this, but among his friends we can think of the accomplishments of a good life over the years, we can say that he has fought the fight, kept the faith; that is about all his friends can say about him. We all extend our sympathy to Mrs. Sykes and the other members of the family.

As to the business of the morning, gentlemen, Docket No. 6651, you will recall that our order, which has been

issued, stated that the Commission is presently advised by the War Production Board that the manufacture of AM, FM, and television transmitters and receivers may commence at an earlier date than was originally indicated to the Commission by the WPB, and probably it will not be possible as was originally anticipated for the WPB to give 90 days advance notice to the Commission before production is resumed.

Therefore, in view of that we have called this meeting on this day for the purpose of closing up the record, so far as is possible and we will have such evidence introduced as is necessary.

I am advised of and I have read several of the petitions which ask for immediate consideration and decision on this matter. I think it is safe to say that we will grant those petitions in part, and that we will proceed to the conclusion of this matter and give you a decision as early as possible after all the evidence is in and the record is closed.

What we are interested in particularly this morning is not whether you want alternative 1, 2 or 3, but what we are interested in is the question not only of your presenting to us such evidence as should be in the record before it is finally closed, but also facts on which you base your beliefs in favoring alternative 1, 2 or 3, or your reasons against alternatives 1, 2 or 3.

It would be helpful to the Commission if you would confine yourselves not to argument, but to the basic facts that can be put in the record so that we know exactly what we have to act upon. The record is there and we can act upon that record.

My understanding is that it is the intention of the Commission to sit until 12:45 today, and that we will recess this afternoon out of respect to Judge Sykes and will resume at 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning for the conclusion, if we do not finish this morning, and I rather doubt that we will finish this morning.

Any questions?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Before calling our first witness, as the Commission is aware the Commission in conjunction with the interested parties has been conducting tests, and while, of course, it is much too early to have any conclusive material, we have some additional material that should be helpful, and I would like to call upon the members of the Commission Engineering Department to present that.

First, Mr. RALPH G. RENTON, who has already been sworn in this proceeding.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. PLOTKIN:

Q. Will you proceed, Mr. Renton, please?

A. Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, I

propose to present field intensity and aural recordings made at Grand Island, Nebraska, of WGTR, Paxton, Massachusetts.

The Field Division's Monitoring Stations have been recording the intensity of sporadic E signals for approximately the past two years.

Recently this program was supplemented by high fidelity disc recordings synchronized with field intensity measurements.

I wish to submit a photostat of a WGTR field intensity recording as an exhibit.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That will be Exhibit No. 623, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Exhibit No. 623 is admitted in evidence.

Mr. PLOTKIN: For the record Exhibit No. 623 is entitled "Field Intensity and Aural Recording at Grand Island, Nebraska of WGTR, Paxton, Massachusetts on June 5, 1945."

The WITNESS: This recording was made on June 5, 1945 and shows the strength of a signal from FM Radio Station WGTR over the period 3:30-6:30 p. m. recorded at Grand Island, Nebraska. At the left-hand side of the chart is a calibration in uv/m for the signal recorded. Positive identification of the transmission was made several times.

Between the hours of 4:00 and 5:00 p. m. a Presto audio frequency disc recording was made of the received signal which I intend to play in a few moments.

During the period 4:00 to 5:00 p. m. the peak field recorded was 175 uv/m.

100 uv/m was exceeded for 4.8 minutes.

50 uv/m was exceeded for 21.0 minutes.

20 uv/m was exceeded for 36.0 minutes.

10 uv/m was exceeded for 56.0 minutes.

5 uv/m was exceeded for 58.0 minutes.

The field exceeded for 50 percent of the time was 32 uv/m.

The Presto Disc Recorded and the Esterline-Angus Field Intensity Recorder were operated from the same Hallicrafters S-27 Receiver at our Monitoring Station at Grand Island, Nebraska; a distance of 1370 miles from the transmitting station.

The actual recording time of the audio disc was:

4:10-4:25 p. m.; 4:35-4:51 p. m. and 4:58-5:00 p. m. Central Standard Time.

Mr. Peterson, do you want to play that first section?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Renton, what is the distance from Grand Island to WGTR?

The WITNESS: 1370 miles.

(The recording disc above referred to, hereafter marked Exhibit 624, was played.)

The WITNESS: This side of the recording is made for 15 minutes and it is along the same lines as you have just heard. On the other side we have a brief section that might be interesting.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: What was the field strength at that time, do you know?

The WITNESS: The field strength at that time was about 30 microvolts.

(The section last above referred to was played.)

The WITNESS: That is all we have.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: What is the Yankee Network key station?

The WITNESS: WGTR I believe is the key station for the Yankee Network.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have anything further, Mr. Renton?

The WITNESS: No, sir.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Any questions of Mr. Renton?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Are you offering the recording?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Well, it is physically difficult to offer it. It was played here mainly for demonstration purposes.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I think it would be possible to put a label on it and mark it Exhibit No. 624. Is there objection to that procedure? It is so ordered.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I think, Mr. Chairman, that attention should be called to the fact that that was made on 44.3 megacycles.

COMMISSIONER CASE: The record may so show. (Witness excused.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: I will call Mr. Norton.

I will call Mr. Allen instead of Mr. Norton at this time.

EDWARD W. ALLEN, JR.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. PLOTKIN:

Q. You have already been sworn, Mr. Allen?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. Edward W. Allen, Jr.

Q. You may proceed, Mr. Allen.

A. I would like to make just a brief summary of where we are in the record and bring you up to date before I introduce any photostats of recordings, and so forth.

Pursuant to the Commission's Allocation Report of May 15, the Chief Engineer called an informal conference of industry engineers on May 24. A subcommittee was formed, with Dr. Wheeler as Chairman to set up a comprehensive recording program. The program is explained in some detail in Mimeo 82673.

I think most of you have copies of that mimeograph. I have one here and additional copies are coming over very shortly for distribution.

At the present time, recording on 44.7 and 83.75 Mc is going on at Philadelphia, Laurel, Roanoke, Atlanta, Montgomery, Allegan and Grand Island. The 105 Mc transmitter is installed and about ready to begin transmission. Installations are being made at Iowa City, Detroit and Princeton, but are not yet completed.

The Radio Intelligence Division of the FCC has also set up a direction finder network to determine whether sporadic E signals adhere to great circle paths. These observations indicate that many of the signals do not come by great circle paths, but no comprehensive report can be made as yet.

Comparative tropospheric recordings at Andalusia are available, which is about 15 miles northeast of Philadelphia, for June 16, 1945 only, and of period June 13 through June 19 due principally to storm damage to antennas.

On June 13 the 83.75 megacycle transmitter went on 18 hours a day, so that is the only period we have for that frequency. That photostat is not yet ready.

Is it ready?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes.

The WITNESS: I am sorry.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Do you want that marked Exhibit 625 for identification?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CASE: It may be marked Exhibit 625 for identification.

The WITNESS: This pair of recordings is for Stations W2XMN and WABD. Station W2XMN on 42.8 megacycles and WABD on 83.75 megacycles. They are for the afternoon of June 16, 1945 from 3:00 to 9:00 p. m. Central Standard Time. That is 5:00 to 11:00 our time.

Comparative graphs on W2XMN and WABD show a fading range of about 10/1 for W2XMN and about 5/1 for WABD for this period. The data are admittedly meagre and should not be construed as indicating that this fading is typical or that fading will be greater on the lower frequency under all conditions. Only a large account of data taken at different distances over long periods of time and every various types of terrain will present an adequate comparison of the two frequencies.

It should be noted that the distance, 76 miles, is just about the service radius which is expected for the highest powered stations, so that this is the type of fading which may be expected to occur under similar conditions at the edge of the service area for these stations.

You will notice the deep fading on the upper graph there. This absolute signal level of W2XMN is not high enough for the 116 kilowatts effective radiated power that we calculated for this direction from that station, and it may be that our antenna pattern is affecting that. That W2XMN antenna is swung between the outriggers of a tall tower, and we do know that has some effect, but how much it is hard to predict. But the fading ranges should be represented.

Beginning on May 10, 1945, two recorders at Laurel were set to record stations WFAF-FM (45.1 Mc) and the sound channel of WABD (83.75 Mc), both in New York City, a distance of about 200 miles. This distance is the expected interference range of a high powered station, and the purpose was to determine which frequency possessed the greatest potentialities for interference at that distance.

Until June 12, station WABD was operating only a few hours for three nights a week. Owing to this fact, to the bad periods of atmospheric noise which have frequently obscured the signals, and to poor tropospheric conditions which have caused both of the signals to lie below the noise level, but six simultaneous hours of recording could be analyzed. These are shown in Exhibit—

Mr. PLOTKIN: That will be Exhibit No. 626. That is now being photostated and will be here shortly.

COMMISSIONER CASE: All right. We will mark it for identification 626.

The WITNESS: These are shown in Exhibit 626 for identification which shows the time distribution of field intensities for the two frequencies. The crosses denote the 45.1 Mc graph and the circles the 83.75 Mc graph. The hourly median field strengths in order of size are plotted at the center of the corresponding hour. The highest value for each curve, plotted at zero, is the maximum value indicated by the meter at any time during the hours under consideration. The dashed sections of the graphs are upper limits for these sections as the

field strengths for the sixth hour were below the noise levels, indicated by the plotted points.

It is seen that the lower frequency graph lies above that for the higher frequency throughout, indicating the greater interference potentialities of the lower frequency station for this period.

The heights of the receiving antennas in this test were approximately the same (50 feet). The lower frequency transmitting antenna is the higher of the two, correction for which will tend to bring the graphs closer together. It has been noted since June 12, when WABD commenced a 6:00 a. m. to midnight daily schedule, that the fields are higher in the early morning hours. WFAF-FM is not operating at that time, so that comparisons cannot be made for the time of highest signal levels. This type of comparison, however, will be possible under the present program.

I am sorry that graph wasn't here.

Sporadic E has begun to be rather active on the 40-50 mc band, beginning about the first of May, and a summary sheet comparing the activity by months has been prepared for the period September 1943 through the first part of June 1945 for the four recording sites presented in Exhibit 4 of this hearing. Such data as are available are tabulated also for the recorders recently installed.

That is in preparation too.

Mr. PLOTKIN: May we reserve a number for that: Number 627?

COMMISSIONER CASE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: We will have copies available of that. Any of the gentlemen who are interested can look at it this afternoon, and cross-examination can be had tomorrow morning.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Proceed.

The WITNESS: We have had recorders running on 71.75 mc, on which the sound channels of television stations WRGB (Schenectady) and WPTZ (Philadelphia) operate, at Laurel, Allegan, Atlanta and Grand Island since October 1944. At Laurel there have been two periods of half an hour or so when WRGB was recorded at about 20 uv/m peak intensity. The signal faded rapidly, which is characteristic of Sporadic E, but it is not known whether the signal came via Sporadic E or troposphere, as no means were available for measuring the angle of arrival. Nothing resembling Sporadic E has been recorded at Allegan, Atlanta and Grand Island.

That is on 71.75 megacycles.

COMMISSIONER JETT: May I interrupt?

The WITNESS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER JETT: What is the period?

The WITNESS: That is October 1944 up to the latest records that we could get up to this hearing, around June 1 to June 15.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Nothing recorded on 74?

The WITNESS: 71 to one hundred and seventy-five.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Do you know how many days you have recorded Sporadic E on 40-odd megacycles during that period?

The WITNESS: That will appear in this tabulation that is coming over in that exhibit. We have had quite a bit of occurrence on the low frequencies during that time.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Allen, can you give us any rough idea how much it will show?

The WITNESS: I would rather not make a statement on that.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: All right.

The WITNESS: I would rather rely on the tabulation.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: All right.

The WITNESS: While we have had numerous occurrences of Sporadic E on 44.3 mc since June 12, when WABD began its 18 hour schedule on 84.75 mc, no Sporadic E has been recorded for the higher frequency at any recorder site. We have a telegram from Montgomery, Alabama, reporting Sporadic E field intensities up to 500 uv/m on 44.3 mc and no simultaneous signals on 83.75.

Do you have that photostat?

This is it.

Mr. LOHNES: Mr. Allen, how much power were you using on 71?

The WITNESS: There is a difference in power. There are two stations on 71. WPTZ in Philadelphia—I don't have the power figures—around 5 kilowatts, I believe. Schenectady has 20 on 71.75. Both stations, being television sound channels, have very limited hours of operation, but we have had a continuous recording on the two channels.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you wish this marked Exhibit 628?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes. Exhibit 628 is a telegram from Montgomery, Alabama, dated June 19, 1945.

COMMISSIONER CASE: It may be admitted.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I do not think that the record shows that Exhibit No. 625 has been admitted. It was marked for identification.

Mr. PLOTKIN: May we offer it at this time?

COMMISSIONER CASE: Yes. It may be admitted.

COMMISSIONER CASE: And numbers 626 and 627 are reserved as numbers for the other two matters as appear in the record.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Allen, who is Mr. Rountree who signs the telegram which is Exhibit No. 628?

The WITNESS: He is the inspector in charge of this recorder site at Montgomery. This is one of the new sites. I think we have a trailer down there. Isn't that right, Mr. Renton?

Mr. RENTON: Yes.

The WITNESS: And he is in charge of the recording at that site.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you know what the distance is between the station and Montgomery, Alabama?

The WITNESS: Yes. Montgomery is 1,040 miles from WGTR and something like 900 miles from—no. About 1,000 miles from Schenectady. I would say they are roughly comparable distances and the paths are somewhat out of line but—I am sorry. This is 87.75 megacycles. That is the Dumont station in New York City. That would be approximately 900 miles along the same path.

From our results, there appears to be a rather sharp tapering off of Sporadic E occurrences between the amateur band on 56-60 mc and the 71.75 mc frequency, although we do not have simultaneous data.

In the previous sessions of this hearing, the reception of Sporadic E field intensities of the order of a millivolt. I have here a record of WGTR (Paxton) taken at Alle-

gan on May 31, 1945, showing about ten minutes of intensity exceeding 600 uv/m, the highest calibration point on the scale. The scale is very condensed at this end and I would estimate that the peak is closer to 2 uv/m than to 1 uv/m.

Mr. PLOTKIN: May I offer as Exhibit 629 the graph entitled "Station WGTR Recording at Allegan 44.3 mc; 340 kw. Eff. Power 720 miles; 5-31-45."

The WITNESS: I would like to give a brief explanation of this chart. It is rather hard to understand what happened here. We think at about 10:32 the signal started to come in when the receiver was set for high sensitivity in accordance with the calibration at the left-hand side going up to around 100 microvolts per meter as the power of the recorder. It was being monitored, however, and as the signal continued to rise and exceed the calibration on the left, the operator reduced the sensitivity of the recorder at 11:27, and from 11:27 until 11:36 the high intensity came in and you should use the calibration on the left-hand side of the chart.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Exhibit 629 will be admitted in evidence.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is all. Any questions?

COMMISSIONER JETT: One question. Turn to your Exhibit 625, Mr. Allen.

The WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JETT: The upper graph shows W2XMN was recorded—what is that place in Pennsylvania?

The WITNESS: Andalusia, Pennsylvania. It is along the Delaware River.

COMMISSIONER JETT: On 42.8 megacycles. 166 kilowatts effective power at 76 miles. The lower chart shows a recording for WABD at the same point, 76 miles away, 83.75 megacycles.

The WITNESS: 600 watts.

COMMISSIONER JETT: 600 watts.

The WITNESS: 600 watts.

COMMISSIONER JETT: About 1/200ths of power.

The WITNESS: Yes, but you notice your scales are condensed.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Are they in proportion?

The WITNESS: The lower chart is—agrees fairly well with the theoretical distance, I believe. I haven't had an opportunity to make a calculation on that.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I want to be sure that we don't have a distorted picture here. If everything is according to scale—

The WITNESS: No, it is not. I want to make it clear that I do not believe these ought to scale according to the difference in power because the signal is too low for the power that is listed at the top. There is some discrepancy between the actual radiated power and what we could calculate for that direction, I believe. I don't want these to be construed as indicating relative absolute field strength to this distance. They are only relative to show the fading range of the two. The type of fading that we have recorded for that period.

Now, we have two or three other days of recording on W2XMN but have no coincidental records for the higher frequency station, and on at least one other day W2XMN had the same type of fading as is shown here.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is all I have.

Mr. ROBERTS: Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult to hear the conversation down here.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Will you keep your voices up so that the people in the room will have the advantage of what is being said.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I would like to call Mr. Norton.

Mr. Norton has a statement.

COMMISSIONER CASE: The statement has been distributed?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CASE: You may proceed.

K. A. NORTON

DIRECT EXAMINATION

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission:

In my last appearance before the Commission on this issue I gave a reference to a prediction by W. Gleissberg, an astronomer at the University Observatory of Istanbul, that the next sun spot cycle would have an unusually high maximum. This prediction was made in Classified Exhibit 18. I would like at this time to introduce two other exhibits relative to the Gleissberg prediction. The first is a telegram from Professor Gleissberg, addressed to Mr. Adair.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Before that I would like to introduce as Exhibit 630 a telegram from Mr. Adair to Mr. Gleissberg.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Exhibit 630, a telegram from Mr. Adair to Mr. Gleissberg, is admitted.

Mr. PLOTKIN: And I offer as Exhibit 631 the reply.

COMMISSIONER CASE: The telegram from Troutman to the Secretary of State; is that correct?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Which is the response to the telegram which was sent by Mr. Adair.

Very well, that will be admitted as Exhibit 631.

Mr. PLOTKIN: The next exhibit then will be 632, which is the matter referred to, and which is now being photostated and will be available shortly.

COMMISSIONER CASE: 632 will be reserved for that.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Proceed, Mr. Norton.

The WITNESS: This telegram, dated May 28, 1945, reads "Sunspot predictions published in Terrestrial Magnetism, December 1943 and in Astrophysical Journal remain unchanged." The other exhibit I should like to introduce is the Gleissberg article referred to in his telegram and published in the December 1943 issue of Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity.

This is Exhibit 632.

In this article Professor Gleissberg gives his estimates of the next maximum of sun spot activity in terms of probabilities. Thus, he states that there is a probability of 0.98, that is 49 chances out of 50, that the highest smoothed relative number of the next cycle will exceed 100 and a probability of 0.95, i.e. 19 chances out of 20, that the highest smoothed number of the next cycle will exceed 120. This latter value of probability can also be stated in another interesting way.

Thus, according to Gleissberg, there is only one chance in twenty that the highest smoothed relative number of the next cycle will be less than the maximum value 120 encountered during the last cycle.

Using the Gleissberg statistical methods outlined in Classified Exhibit No. 18, it is possible to determine what

the most probable value of the next sun spot maximum will be, that is, the value for which the probability is 0.5. I have computed this value using the Gleissberg method and find that this most probable value is 210. Thus, the Gleissberg statistics indicate that it is equally likely that the highest smoothed relative number of the next cycle will be greater or less than 210.

In view of the intimate relation between sun spot activity and ionospheric radio wave propagation phenomena generally, it becomes of considerable importance to see if independent evidence can be found which will point in the same direction as the Gleissberg statistics.

At this point I would like to introduce an exhibit which appears to support the Gleissberg expectation that the next sun spot cycle will have an unusually high maximum. For convenience I have labelled this Exhibit A.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Have you copies of that? In the statement it is referred to as Exhibit A. Is there any objection to making it Exhibit 633?

Mr. PLOTKIN: The title on that, Mr. Chairman, is "Secular Variations Exhibited by Past Sun Spot Cycles." There are a few copies available but we will have more copies available later on that.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Very well. It will be admitted.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Proceed, Mr. Norton.

The WITNESS: It shows the secular variations exhibited by past sun spot cycles. In addition to the Zurich smoothed sun spot numbers, which are obtained by averaging two twelve month running averages of the monthly mean Zurich relative sun spot numbers.

I have also shown on Exhibit A the 49 year running average of the yearly mean Zurich relative sun spot numbers.

It appears quite clearly from this exhibit that, in addition to the eleven year cycle, there is another secular variation of sun spot activity with a period of approximately 80 years. This longer secular period is shown quite clearly by the 49 year running average which appears to indicate that if history repeats itself, the next 30 years may be expected to be characterized by sun spot cycles with unusually high maximums of activity.

The question naturally arises as to what might cause these regular secular variations of sun spot activity. A plausible answer to this question has been supplied by Lt. Col. E. C. Page, who pointed out the possibility that these long period variations on the sun might be due to some interrelation with the planetary motions. Thus, the period of rotation of the largest planet, Jupiter, corresponds to 11.86 years, while the periods of rotation of the next three planets in order of size are Saturn, 29.46 years; Neptune, 164.78 years and Uranus, 84.02 years. The remaining planets are all quite small compared to these four and can thus be safely neglected. It appears that the 84-year period of Uranus and the 165-year period of Neptune might be of significance in explaining the very long period shown on Exhibit A while the 12-year period of Jupiter would naturally be identified with the approximately 11-year fundamental period of sun spot activity. There remains the 29-year period of Saturn, and this might conceivably be identified with the tendency, noted on recent cycles, for alternate cycles to be high and low.

At this point it is worth while pointing out that this observed tendency of recent cycles to be alternately high

and low forms, so far as I know, the only basis for the estimates made by several investigators that the next cycle will have a low value of maximum activity. To me this seems to be a very poor basis for prediction in view of the fact that this high and low alternation was not observed on several of the cycles prior to 1850. It would, of course, not be expected to occur repeatedly if it were due to the influence of Saturn.

The suggestion made by Colonel Page of a planetary influence on the sun spot cycle was made only recently so that it has not been possible as yet to examine it in detail. Work along this line is now in progress and the results of this study will be reported as soon as they become available.

Turning now to Exhibit B—

Mr. PLOTKIN: That will be Exhibit No. 634.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Exhibit No. 634 is admitted in evidence.

The WITNESS: Turning now to Exhibit 634 we find several additional reasons which appear to indicate that the next cycle will be unusual by reason of its high maximum and short period of rising. On this exhibit I have shown the Zurich smoothed relative sun spot numbers for the period from January 1937 up to October 1944. The dashed portion of the curve shown between October 1944 up to and including April 1945 also corresponds to Zurich relative sun spot numbers, but these values are running averages for less than twelve months, the value for November 1944 being an average of eleven months, the value for December 1944 being an average for only nine months, et cetera, until we reach April, which is an average only for the 30 days in April 1945. The May value has not yet been supplied by the Zurich observatory.

In order to obtain a plausible method of predicting the sun spot activity during the next cycle I used the Zurich smoothed sun spot numbers for the cycle with its maximum in May 1778 and adjusted the phase by superimposing the minimums which occurred in February 1944 for the past cycle and in June 1775 for the older cycle.

It should be noted that the present cycle is now rising even more rapidly than this past cycle which had the highest known maximum of activity. In general, as may be seen by a careful inspection of Exhibit A, cycles with a high maximum of activity rise very rapidly to this maximum, while cycles with lower maxima rise much more slowly.

Finally, it should be noted that the minimum smoothed relative sun spot number of 7.7 occurring in February 1944 is an unusually high value and this also is a sign that the next maximum will be unusually high, although the degree of correlation in this case is considerably smaller.

We turn now to the question of the relation between sun spot numbers and F layer maximum usable frequencies since it is only because of the very high degree of correlation between sun spot numbers and F layer critical frequencies that we are interested in sun spot cycles in connection with this allocation problem.

Exhibit C—

Mr. PLOTKIN: That will be Exhibit No. 635.

COMMISSIONER CASE: 635 will be admitted.

The WITNESS: Exhibit 635 gives two examples of the very close correlation between F layer maximum usable frequencies and Zurich smoothed sun spot numbers. The correlation coefficient for the February noon

values observed at Washington was 0.99 while the correlation coefficient for the July noon values was found to be 0.91. The straight lines shown were fitted to the data by the method of least squares and thus provide a reliable method of predicting maximum usable frequencies. The dashed curves on Exhibit C were obtained by increasing the values expected for Washington, D. C., by 15 percent to obtain an estimate of the maximum frequencies on which interference may be expected from stations outside the United States.

It is important to emphasize that all of the values shown on Exhibit C are 50 percent values for the month and that for one or more hours during the month the maximum usable frequencies may reach values about 15 per cent greater than the median values shown. Thus the dashed curves also represent fairly well an upper limit to the expected interference for paths with their midpoints near Washington, D. C., but an extra 15 percent must still be added to the dashed curves on Exhibit C in order to represent the absolute maximum of interference to be expected from stations outside the United States.

Thus, for example, if the smoothed Zurich relative sun spot number for February in some year happened to be equal to 160, then we would expect interference over some paths between stations inside and outside the United States for 50 percent of the noon hours during that month of February on 64 megacycles but would expect practically no interference on frequencies in excess of 74 megacycles, that is, 64×1.15 .

Correlations similar to those shown on Exhibit C were worked out for each month of the year and provide, together with the sun spot numbers predicted on Exhibit B, the basis for the prediction of F layer maximum usable frequencies for the next sun spot cycle as shown on Exhibit D.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That will be Exhibit No. 636, and it is offered in evidence.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Admitted.

The WITNESS: The data shown on Exhibit D are based on values observed at Washington, D. C. up until October 1941 and after that date represent predicted values. It appears from this exhibit that a frequency of 50 mc will be subject to F layer interference for 50 percent of the noon hours during a total of more than 12 winter months in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948. As in the case of Exhibit C, the absolute maximums of interference may be obtained by increasing the monthly median values shown on Exhibit 636 by 15 percent.

For example, the absolute maximum frequency on which F layer interference might be expected to occur during the next cycle if it follows the estimate of sun spot activity shown on Exhibit B would be equal to 76 megacycles, this value being obtained by increasing by 15 percent the 66 mc value shown on Exhibit D for November 1946.

Finally I would like to make a brief statement in favor of the adoption of allocation plan No. III. I have studied the statement of facts as presented in Section 8 of Part II of the Commission's report dated May 25, 1945 relative to Docket No. 6651, and believe that it is a fair appraisal of the facts relating to radio wave propagation. However, I am not one of those who entertains any fears that adverse wave propagation effects, the nature of which we do not know, may outweigh

the advantages accruing from the allocation of a higher frequency band to the FM broadcast service.

Ever since my initial studies of the potentialities of FM broadcasting made during a propagation survey in the winter of 1940, I have been convinced that it would make available for the first time a truly interference-free broadcasting service to many listeners in suburban and rural areas. Unless FM is allocated to a band higher than either of those contemplated in plans I or II, I fear that these areas will not receive the full benefits which this new broadcasting medium could otherwise provide.

By Mr. PLOTKIN:

Q. Mr. Norton, on your Exhibit D, which is Exhibit 636, I think you stated that it appears from this exhibit that a frequency of 50 megacycles will be subject to F layer interference for 50 percent of the noon hours during a total of more than twelve winter months in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948. Is that from one station or more than one station?

A. That would be from one station.

Q. Would the percentage of time be greater if there were more than one station on the channel?

A. Yes, I would expect that it would.

Q. You don't know what the factor would be for full channel occupancy?

A. No, I don't, but the estimates reported in this matter by Mr. Allen in his paper I think are reasonable.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Any other questions?

Mr. PLOTKIN: We have no further questions.

COMMISSIONER JETT: What was Mr. Allen's estimate?

The WITNESS: I have forgotten the figure now. I did go over the report at the time and it did appear to me to be reasonable.

COMMISSIONER JETT: How about it, Mr. Allen?

Mr. ALLEN: For F layer interference the full channel occupancy, considering occupancy throughout the world in addition to in the United States, was estimated to be between 2 and 3 to 1 over the one station interference. The 5 to 1 figure was for Sporadic E.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: The 2 to 3 figure is assumed on page 63 of the final report.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Allen, can you explain, briefly, why in the case of Sporadic E he assumes the factor of 5 to 1 for full channel occupancy where in the case of F-2 layer interference he assumes only a factor of 2 or 3 to 1 for full channel occupancy?

Mr. ALLEN: In the case of F layer interference, for stations within the United States, where you have a possible separation of around 20 to 25 hundred miles your greatest amount of interference would be from east to west coast stations, so that additional numbers of stations will not greatly increase the kind of interference for stations within the United States.

When you consider the worldwide picture you have distance involved where you might have time differences that will change the time of day during which you receive interference from stations located in different parts of the world. That is what increases it to the 2 or 3 times for the world occupancy.

In the case of Sporadic E, you produce Sporadic E interference over distances from 500 to 1100 miles; 10 or 11 hundred miles.

Now, the time of appearance of Sporadic E over dif-

ferent paths, as we showed in Exhibit 593, is dependent upon the space between the reflection points of the Sporadic E. Considering the case of the station in Kansas City, we estimate that for full channel occupancy you could get nine stations in a ring around Kansas City which would be at the optimum distance for Sporadic E interference, and our estimate was based on those nine stations plus additional stations farther from Kansas City and closer to Kansas City, and it came out about 5 to 1 on the basis of our analysis of those Sporadic E data.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Are there any further questions? If not, that is all.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: That covers the presentation of the affirmative material that we have.

I would like to announce that the Chairman of Panel 2 of RTPB has a brief statement to make.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Dr. Jolliffe.

STATEMENT OF C. B. JOLLIFFE

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Under date of June 20 I sent to the Chairman of the Commission the report on the mail vote of members of Panel 2 with respect to a resolution which was submitted to the members of Panel 2 for vote. The resolution read as follows:

"Panel 2 (Frequency Allocation) of the Radio Technical Planning Board reaffirms its previous position with respect to the allocation of frequencies for television and frequency modulation broadcasting. Of the alternatives proposed by the Commission in its report of May 17, 1945, Panel 2 believes that for all the services for which frequencies are to be allocated between 44 and 108 megacycles, Alternative No. 1 is the best solution and urges that it be made final at the earliest possible date."

This was submitted to the voting members of Panel 2 and the result of the vote was as follows:

19—Approve.
4—Do not approve.
1—Not voting.
2—No reply.

—
Total 26

The details of the ballot as to percent and the detailed vote of the individual members with the comments made by those who desired to make comments are included in this exhibit. 25 copies of this letter were also sent to the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. PLOTKIN: May that be offered as Exhibit No. 637.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Exhibit 637 is admitted in evidence.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: That is all.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Dr. Jolliffe, participating in this vote are a number of people who are chairmen of Panels which have no allocations in the part of the spectrum which is now under consideration; is that correct?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: For example, Mr. A. N. Goldsmith is Chairman of Panel 1.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Panel 1.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Of course, Mr. Jansky is interested. Dr. Noble is interested.

Mr. Priest, Panel 10, who is that?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: He is on Panel 10.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Priest has no particular interest in this.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Lodge and David Smith, of course, do. Mr. Haraden Pratt.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: That is Panel 8.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: That is for the Public Services. No particular interest.

R. E. Shelby.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Panel 6, Television.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: He, of course, has.

Mr. Young.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Facsimile.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I think it is recognizable that the votes of some of these people are more significant than the votes of others.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: For example, those that have a direct interest, their votes would be quite significant, and, on the other hand, some of the others would be entitled to less weight.

Mr. Frazier says he doesn't feel qualified to select.

Warner is interested, of course, from the standpoint of the amateurs.

White, Panel 3.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Panel 3 is high frequency generation.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: No particular interest there.

Walter S. Lemmon, no particular interest.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: He expressed considerable interest, I might say.

The CHAIRMAN: He is not a propagation expert, though.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: A. C. Goodnow, for Westinghouse.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Manufacturer.

Van Lieshout. Who is N. A. Philips Company?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: A manufacturer.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: A manufacturer of receivers?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: No, not manufacturers of receivers in this country.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Dr. Engstrom is the Chairman of the Panel on relays. He indicated affirmatively that his Relay Panel had no special aptitude in dealing with this problem.

Rentzel, aviation.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: They are interested.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: They are interested in seeing that the market can be protected in one way or another and all free alternatives take care of that.

Matvin, Panel 12.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: On industrial.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: No provision in this part for that.

Israel, manufacturer of the Emerson radio.

Mr. Siling, RCA, manufacturing.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: DuPont, and also interested from the television standpoint.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: GE, manufacturing. Hughes Productions. Who are they?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Hughes Productions had an application, I think a construction permit, from the FCC for television stations on the west coast. I don't know what the status of their applications are at this time.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: R. D. Campbell of A. T. & T., and Paul J. Larsen, representing SMTE.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JETT: This expression in resolution form that Panel 2 believes that for all the services, et cetera, that Alternative 1 is the best solution, does that mean because you feel that you have got to take care of television and give the best possible frequency to television, and the same for Amateur, and the same for Emergency and Police service, you have got to protect the marker, and at the same time you have got to consider the over-all picture to be dealt with, and it is for that reason that you think number 1 is best?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JETT: But if you were dealing only with FM in that band perhaps the vote might be different?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: That I cannot say.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your own opinion?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: I think it is correct for FM as well as television.

The CHAIRMAN: Wholly aside from any other considerations?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: What considerations are you leading up to?

The CHAIRMAN: I mean, assuming television had not been developed to its present state, and that the aviation marker was otherwise taken care of, as it is in all these alternatives, and that there were other frequencies available for the other services, and that you had the spectrum from 40 to 120 megacycles, without these other considerations, where in your opinion should FM be placed?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Well, you are not limiting your time. It is purely an abstract problem?

The CHAIRMAN: Well, no, it is a determination as to where engineeringly it will render the best possible service ultimately.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: I think if that were true, you were not limited to time, and you had time to develop tubes and equipment, it would be a much higher frequency, because then you would have no interference from any source.

COMMISSIONER JETT: You mean much higher than 120 megacycles?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes. I think something in the order of one or two thousand.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I think perhaps you had better answer the Chairman's question.

The CHAIRMAN: I limited you to between 40 to 104.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Some place between—Oh—50 and—well, I will say I would prefer with that limitation to have it where it is. That is, in Alternative 1.

The CHAIRMAN: You would still put it between 50 and 60 in spite of the probability of substantial interference?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes, because you can get operation there now.

The CHAIRMAN: Wait a minute. You are getting your time factor back there, Dr. Jolliffe. I am asking as a pure engineering consideration.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: As a pure engineering question, seriously, between 50 and 110.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Could I rephrase that and say from a pure propagation standpoint, considering only the propagation aspects of engineering, and or not difficulties in receiver stability, then where would you put it between 40 and 120?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: I don't think I could answer that, Mr. Denny; I haven't been through all that propagation material.

The CHAIRMAN: But you have already answered it once.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: I answered it from the standpoint of—

The CHAIRMAN: The standpoint of manufacturing operations.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Have you read the report that we released on May 25, Doctor?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: I have read it casually. I haven't studied it. I have read through it. Much of the information is left out there and I was not—

The CHAIRMAN: You aren't expressing any opinion on the propagation aspects at all, but your opinion is with respect to the immediacy of manufacture?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Yes, sir. From the standpoint of propagation, the man who represents us on those matters, Mr. Beverage, has expressed his opinion, and his opinion is for the lower frequencies.

The CHAIRMAN: What do you think this opinion would be based upon similar considerations as to operation?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: I do not know.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Is he here?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: No.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Could he be here tomorrow?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Well, he is in Schenectady today at a meeting and I doubt very much if he could be here tomorrow.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: What I am trying to find out, and what I think the Chairman is trying to find out, is this: In this report we have in detail indicated the amount of interference from Sporadic E, from F-2, which we think can be expected in the various bands, and what we are anxious to get at is whether there is any disagreement with those predictions, are those the best predictions that can be made, and once we have the best predictions we can get as to the amount of interference to be expected in these three bands, then I suppose the Commission's next step is to decide whether the interference to be expected is too severe to put in a broadcast service which is being offered to the public as a new interference-free broadcast service in that portion of the spectrum.

I mean, that is the logical progression.

The CHAIRMAN: You have reference, Mr. Denny, to the tables on page 63?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: To tables 1, 2 and 3 beginning at page 55. I was thinking of those tables on

Sporadic E, 55 to 58, and also I was thinking of the table on page 63 of the F-2 layer interference.

The CHAIRMAN: I must confess a certain sense of disappointment if this report has not been received and analyzed by the responsible and expert segments in the industry.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: May I ask Major Armstrong a question?

Aren't you going to report for Dr. Beverage on that?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I discussed the question with Dr. Beverage and from a propagation standpoint Dr. Beverage will be on record as favoring number 1.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we would like to question Dr. Beverage.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: Dr. Beverage would be here except for a meeting that he was scheduled to attend in Schenectady. He and I were both to attend it, but he attended it and I came here.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I think this whole thing shows that while we have put forward certain engineering and propagation matters in the record it also indicates that that record has not been carefully read by certain people, who seem to put in an exhibit here which seems to be in the nature of a poll.

What this Commission had expected and anticipated was that it would receive from the industry and from the engineers and propagation experts their frank opinions as to propagation matters, not tinged with economic and industrial matters. I think that is what we had in mind on this side of the bench.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: May I say this poll was sent to the industry prior to the calling of the hearing by the FCC.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Was it sent to the industry prior to the issuance of the report of which we are talking now?

Mr. JOLLIFFE: The report had been issued, and I assume each member voted according to his own interest and opinion, based on what he had. I did not vote. I am here now as Chairman of RTPB Panel No. 2 reporting the vote. You asked my opinion. I gave you my opinion. I am not testifying as an allocation expert. A good many years ago I lost that standing that I think I once had and certainly in this hearing I have not followed all of the allocation work. We have had here and presented for RCA two different men who have followed this field, Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Beverage. We have offered to get Dr. Beverage here when he can be here.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Dr. Jolliffe, in amplification of Governor Case's point, I don't want you to think that we are picking on you, you just happen to be the first one who appeared today, and I think we are all anxious to get the hearing started off with a full understanding of the basis on which we want to approach this problem. This is not addressed only to you. At page 81 of the Commission's report, and this is in amplification of what the Governor has stated:

"In making an allocation for FM, it is the Commission's purpose to make provision for a service which will not be simply a new and improved broadcast service but which will be the finest aural broadcast service which is obtainable under the present state of the radio art."

And then the Commission goes on to say that it is prepared to assign to FM the portion of the spectrum

between 40 and 108, which is shown from an engineering standpoint to be best suited to the needs of FM.

Now, this vote that we have from Panel 2 is based upon a polling of what is best for all of these services. In this particular portion of the spectrum the other services, television and the emergency services, have assignments elsewhere. This is the only assignment that FM is going to get and what we are getting out to do is to give FM in this portion of the spectrum the best, which will be best for FM.

The CHAIRMAN: And which will be its permanent assignment.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Exactly; and in that connection we go on to say:

"A decision of this importance cannot turn upon the comparatively present investment in transmitting equipment and receivers capable of operating in the 42 to 50 megacycle band. Nor can the decision turn upon the short range advantage to be obtained by manufacturers who, even before the hearing was held, made plans to go forward with the manufacture of equipment in the band presently allocated."

I think we want to set the tone for this further hearing that we are having. Perhaps these remarks will clarify the Commission's position.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: May I submit that propagation is not the only engineering factor involved.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Oh, I think that is very true.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: You might have the best possible allocation of frequencies and not be able to manufacture either transmitters or receivers, in the best possible allocation of frequencies, and have a poor service even though you have the best propagation.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: That could be, but this record shows that equipment can be manufactured for an FM broadcast service for any portion of the spectrum between 40 and 108. Authorities testified, however, to the fact that in a band beginning at 84 megacycles it would cost more to manufacture receivers and equipment and that there would be a delay—

The CHAIRMAN: A slight delay for high power.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: A slight delay for high power. That increased difficulty, I take it, is reflected in increased costs, which are to be passed on to the public.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I think Mr. Armstrong is on record at a previous hearing as stating that this decision can be made solely on the propagation question, that he was not concerned as to the ability of the manufacturers to produce receivers and transmitters for the higher band versus the lower band, that there were some difficulties involved but that it was not an insurmountable problem, and he thought that the decision could rest on the propagation question. I believe I could spot that in the record.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: If he said that, that is his opinion.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Anything further? Thank you, Doctor.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Jansky.

COMMISSIONER CASE: If there is no objection we will take a five minute recess.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken, after which the hearing was resumed.)

COMMISSIONER CASE: Will the gentlemen in the room please resume their seats? The hearing will be in order.

I think you were about to call Dr. Jansky, weren't you, Mr. Plotkin?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes. Dr. Jansky, please.

STATEMENT OF C. M. JANSKY, JR.

Chairman of Panel 5, RTPB

Mr. JANSKY: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission:

My appearance before you today as Chairman of Panel 5, FM broadcasting, is in response to your order dated June 13 calling for a brief further hearing and argument for the purpose of determining which of the three alternative allocations suggested by the Commission for the portion of the radio spectrum between 44 and 107 megacycles should be adopted.

In the hearing beginning in September 1944, I appeared on behalf of Panel 5 and submitted its recommendations on three basic issues affecting FM, namely, (1) width of channel required for adequate noise reduction, (2) the number of channels needed to establish a truly nation-wide system, and (3) the position the FM band should occupy in the radio spectrum.

The Commission's final decision with respect to the width of channel to be used is in exact accordance with the Panel's recommendation. Even though the determination of the number of channels required for an adequate nation-wide service is not purely an engineering matter, nevertheless Panel 5 did formulate a general recommendation on this point and the Commission's decision is in accord.

With respect to the third issue, namely, the determination of the correct position for FM in the radio spectrum, we now have before us three alternative proposals. The first of these is nearest in accord with Panel 5's recommendation, the second and third are not.

Admittedly, the technical problems involved in interpreting the effects of radio wave propagation phenomena are exceedingly complex. As was pointed out in the brief filed on behalf of Panel 5 it is unfortunate that throughout the entire range of frequencies from 40 to 110 megacycles data on all the phenomena of importance are not only meager, but the interpretation which must be made to express the results in terms of interference and service areas are extremely complicated. It is because of those circumstances that we are again before you on an issue concerning which there is already a voluminous record.

It is because of the complexity of the phenomena with which we are dealing and the newness of the art that much of our latest knowledge is of a classified nature and to permit the reception of evidence from those best qualified to testify the classified hearing on March 12 and 13 was held.

The Commission now asks for comment with respect to the material contained in Section 8 of Part II of the report of May 25 and to indicate with particularity in what respect, if any, such material may be inaccurate. The best evidence and the most qualified comment upon the issues in question are contained in the classified record of the hearing held March 12 and 13. It was here that those having the greatest knowledge of the science of radio wave propagation appeared and testified. However, unfortunately, requests to declassify even those portions of the record which need not be kept secret for military purposes have been denied.

Therefore, there is little I can add to the record at

this time except to direct your attention to the classified evidence taken March 12 and 13.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jansky, in connection with this classified material, it has been available to the technical people and the propagation experts who have been parties to this hearing, has it not?

Mr. JANSKY: That is right.

The CHAIRMAN: And they not only participated in the proceeding but they were present at the time.

Mr. JANSKY: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: And your point is, I take it, that it should be made public generally?

Mr. JANSKY: As much as possible, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: But you personally had access to it?

Mr. JANSKY: Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: And others who have established reputations in this field have likewise similarly had access to it?

Mr. JANSKY: That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN: So there has been no suppression.

Mr. JANSKY: Oh, no. None whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN: I wanted your statement to be complete on that.

Mr. JANSKY: I was referring to the situation which confronts me in this hearing.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: None of the material in Section 8 is classified. Is it your position that you cannot comment upon the accuracy of the material in Section 8 which is not classified without resorting to classified material?

Mr. JANSKY: Without resorting to material which is in the classified record.

Mr. ADAIR: Isn't it true that the material in the classified record is more related to the methods of determining these conclusions than to the actual figures themselves?

Do you disagree with these figures on the basis of the classified record?

Mr. JANSKY: I have no comment to make on those figures under the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN: Let me ask you specifically, do you have a copy of the report?

Mr. JANSKY: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: If you turn to page 63, there is a table there showing the approximate number of listening hours, 6:00 a. m. to midnight, per 11-year sun spot cycle that F-2 layer interference would be received from one co-channel station. It is based on two assumptions of 120 sun spots and 155. You heard Mr. Norton's testimony based upon the predictions of the gentleman from Istanbul. I would like to ask you if you have any comment, or any agreement or disagreement, with the assumptions in that particular table?

Mr. JANSKY: Mr. Chairman, I have neither agreement nor disagreement. I am sure that will be discussed more thoroughly by Major Armstrong who has given more study to it than I have.

In the light of the evidence presented by Dr. Stetson in the classified hearing I think any testimony on my part would be of no value.

Mr. ADAIR: The table on page 63 to which the Chairman referred does not refer to a prediction on sun spot cycles but to two specific numbers of sun spots. Are you in agreement?

Mr. JANSKY: Mr. Adair, I don't know. I haven't had time to make a detailed analysis. It wasn't my particular specialty.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Was your vote in favor of Alternative No. 1 based on the assumption that the data in those tables was accurate or inaccurate? Did you assume that these accurately represented what the interference would likely be?

Mr. JANSKY: My vote on this matter was based upon my realization of the fact that we must consider all of the factors involved, they must be weighed comparatively, and until we have sufficiently detailed evidence of similar measures made by stations operating in the vicinity of 100 megacycles for comparison with those made in the vicinity of 50 megacycles, so that we can make a comparative study with equal attention directed to all of the phenomena concerned, including tropospheric phenomena, I think any comparison with respect to one phase of the problem is, as Dr. Dellinger pointed out.

Furthermore, since we are concerned here with an allocation to several services and particularly with allocation to television, and although my concern in this matter is, as Chairman of Panel 5, and my attention has been directed toward those factors to determine the best possible position for Panel 5, I have been called upon to give an opinion as an allocation engineer, I can't but be conscious of the fact that you are concerned here with comparative allocations for television and for FM, and since you propose to allocate in this range, we are concerned with space to both services, it must be presumed that you consider both services of importance and value, and as a broad allocation problem it is then necessary to interpret any of the data you take with respect to its comparable effect on television and on FM, and in making such analyses I am conscious of the fact that the report of Panel 6, and Panel 6 being composed of the men best able to express standards for television states that the ratio of desired to undesired intensity for television should be 100 to 1—rather, it is the opinion of those who have been working with FM that the ratio of desired to undesired service for FM might be only 2 to 1, although for allocation purposes, where other factors are considered, standards of the order of 10 to 1 were established.

I cannot but be conscious of the fact that if the type of interference under discussion is going to result in interference to FM, if the standards given us by the Panels are anywhere near right, television service will be destroyed.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Dr. Jansky, I have a great deal of difficulty following that. At page 1025 of the record in this proceeding you testify, as I understand it, that the 10 to 1 ratio was for FM in your opinion and should not be changed; is that right?

Mr. JANSKY: That is correct, but that is the—we are not talking about a ratio of desired to undesired signal at a spot within that standard.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I understand.

Mr. JANSKY: That is the standard as applied to a factor over which you have made a series of recordings.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I think we are talking, though, about the desired to undesired based on some tests that we have made of some receivers that were sold to the public before Pearl Harbor, and those receivers did not reject the undesired signal when the desired signal was only twice as strong.

Mr. JANSKY: Any comparison of the two has always been on this basis, that in general, using a well-designed radio receiving set, in which adequate provision, has been made for the reduction of noise and interference, a signal to noise ratio of 2 to 1 in FM is substantially in accord with a signal to noise ratio of 100 to 1 in AM. Neither is perfect.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I don't follow you on that at all. I must say I can't follow that. I wish you would elaborate.

Mr. JANSKY: A signal to noise ratio of 100 to 1 in AM will not completely eliminate your noise. Neither will a signal to noise ratio of 2 to 1.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Well, the signal to noise of 2 to 1 that we listened to utilizing receivers generally that were placed on the market prior to Pearl Harbor clearly demonstrated that the background interference was objectionable and quite strong. It was half as strong, in other words, as the desired signal, and it was in there, but not rejected.

Mr. JANSKY: Well, Commissioner Jett, I think we could talk for quite some time about the exact value of these things. For the purposes of this discussion I am perfectly willing to talk about 2 to 1, 3 to 1, or 4 to 1, or even, if you desire, 10 to 1. I frankly feel that if we approach the problems of the establishment of standards for these services that the spotlight of study very definitely must be turned so as to determine what it is reasonable to expect a good FM set to do and in the final analysis it will rest on those studies.

If you want to talk about 2 to 1, 3 to 1, 4 to 1, or even 10 to 1, for the purpose of study of the comparative usefulness of them it is alright with me.

Mr. ADAIR: I would like to say that in our tests, referred to by Commissioner Jett, we found no receiver which produced that 2 to 1 ratio. In establishing the 10 to 1 ratio we took into consideration the fact that, as Dr. Jansky suggests, if you are going to take a receiver such as the type on which we made those tests, the 10 to 1 should be increased. It is necessary to apply both those factors.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I would also like to direct attention to the fact, Mr. Jansky, that the premise upon which your testimony appears to be based is directly contrary to the statement of the Commission's position found on page 81 of the report. Your premise is that we are here seeking to find the best place for television, FM, and all these other services. The Commission stated that what it was looking for in this portion of the spectrum is the best place for FM. Television now has a total of 78 megacycles, 13 channels, and those necessarily must be spread over a range someplace beginning at 40 up to 300, and it is impossible to bunch them altogether in one ideal place.

Secondly, it has been suggested that there is some possibility that television may later find its permanent home higher in the spectrum. What we are looking for is the permanent place for 20 megacycles for FM and I am anxious—it is my personal view that this decision between 40 and 108 ought to be made with a view of taking care of FM the best it can be taken care of.

Mr. JANSKY: We appreciate that interest in FM.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: That interest in FM I don't think indicates lack of interest in television. I think the physical facts as to television, it requiring so

much space, and the necessity of it being spread from 40 to 300, indicates that here is an opportunity to allocate with particular reference to FM.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Of course, our interest in FM is a long continuing interest, and we want to find something which is going to be somewhere near permanent, and we are trying to find something which will be the best for FM in the long run. Sometimes the long range view is much more important in the public interest than the expedient thing at the moment.

Anything further?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Were the three alternatives considered by Panel 5?

Mr. JANSKY: Not directly.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Was it ever presented to them for their views?

Mr. JANSKY: No. I don't think that necessary, because Alternative 1 is clearly in accord with Panel 5's recommendation. However, although it wasn't submitted formally to Panel 5 it was discussed by me with a very large number of the members of the Panel. So that there is no question in my mind but what we would have had the support of the Panel. Perhaps I should, with Dr. Baker's permission, review further the bases why the report of the Radio Technical Planning Board as a whole, representing industry—that it was from Panel 2 rather than from Panel 5—

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I think we understand Panel 2's relationship in the RTPB structure. It is a very sensible arrangement you have there.

Mr. JANSKY: The Chairman of the Panels concerned with this matter, namely, Panel 5, FM broadcasting, and Panel 6, television, got together at which there was some discussion as to which was the appropriate body to handle the RTPB presentation to you and the RTPB presentation to you is Panel 5's presentation to you.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I think that is as it should be, because we have indicated the principal interest in this portion of the spectrum to be the problem of the FM Panel.

Mr. JANSKY: I didn't get your answer to the Chairman's question as to what Panel 5 assumed to be the facts with respect to skywave interference in making its decision to recommend Alternative No. 1.

Did you assume that there would be no skywave interference in the band you recommended, did you assume there would be some, did you assume that the estimates beginning at page 55 for Sporadic E and beginning at page 63 for F-2 were substantially correct?

Mr. JANSKY: Mr. Denny, if I may be permitted to do so I think I will refer you to some much higher authority than myself for that.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I wish you would be a little more specific.

Mr. JANSKY: I would prefer to refer you to a letter from Dr. Dellinger on that.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: We would be glad to get Dr. Dellinger's letter on that particular subject. You are the Chairman of Panel 5 and you are speaking for Panel 5. I am anxious to know what Panel 5 assumed the skywave interference would be in making up its mind whether it wanted Alternative 1. We have here two competing problems. We are all very much aware of that. Skywave interference on the one hand, and manufactur-

ing problems on the other. You people in Panel 5 put those two problems in the scales and you weighed them. I want to know how much weight you gave to skywave interference and how much weight you gave to manufacturing problems in your desire to get going without a month or six months delay, or whatever it may be.

Mr. JANSKY: I think the report and brief filed on behalf of Panel 5 substantiates the conclusion that Panel 5 considered the matter of propagation of basic importance. All of the factors in it. And that is because, as I recall, that a man can, as time goes on, design and build equipment for newer portions of the radio spectrum but he has to live with the propagation phenomena as he finds it.

Now, to review the matter, Panel 5 did not consider itself a group of propagation experts. It referred the matter to the authority it considered best able to give an opinion on a highly complicated subject. That authority's report was that there were vagaries everywhere in the radio propagation medium and that they were not all the major importance in determining interferences.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: You are referring to the letter you wrote Dr. Dellinger and his reply?

Mr. JANSKY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Can you give the date of that letter?

Mr. JANSKY: Yes, I can give it.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: The point I am getting at is, your letter to him and his reply were both written before these hearings began, is that not right?

Mr. JANSKY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: An awful lot of information on this subject has been obtained since then.

Mr. JANSKY: You are talking about the first letter?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I am not referring to a second letter. I have had a hint from you that there had been a second letter but we haven't seen that yet. So I am just talking about the letter that is in the record.

Mr. JANSKY: I wrote Dr. Dellinger on April 20, 1944. He replied on May 1, 1944.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: When did these hearings begin?

Mr. PLOTKIN: The end of September 1944.

The last time Panel 5 met on this problem to consider it was when the brief was filed and the oral argument had in the early part of this year?

Mr. JANSKY: That is correct.

Mr. PLOTKIN: In other words, no meeting was had since this report was put out or since the closed session was held in which the classified material was discussed; is that right?

Mr. JANSKY: That is correct.

I have referred to the report to the Commission dated May 26 by the same group of engineers and scientists who prepared Exhibit 577 filed with the Commission on February 21, 1945. These men prepared a second very brief memorandum covering the same subject, which I desire to offer for the record at this time. It is subscribed to by Edwin H. Armstrong, H. H. Beverage, Charles R. Burrows, Greenleaf W. Pickard, Harlan T. Stetson, and Stuart L. Bailey. If I may I will offer this for the record. I think there are about 20 copies there.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That will be Exhibit 638. We haven't had a chance, of course, to see it, and I assume,

of course, that those men will be available for examination.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I think that is the understanding, that the men who back up these exhibits will be available for cross-examination on the exhibits. If they are not available for cross-examination the exhibit doesn't have much value.

Mr. CALDWELL: Is the man in Istanbul available?

COMMISSIONER CASE: No, he wouldn't be available.

Mr. JANSKY: I would like to make this statement for the record. This statement doesn't change anything. These men have been before you as witnesses. If you desire I assume you may call them again.

COMMISSIONER CASE: You also have a right to ask for anybody that you want, Mr. Jansky.

Mr. JANSKY: (Reading)

"Under date of February 21, 1945, there was presented to the Commission by the Chairman of Panel 5, RTPB, the memorandum concerning F-2 layer transmission and interference (Exhibit 577, Docket 6651). This memorandum pointed out the existence of a basic error in the testimony of Mr. K. A. Norton concerning F-2 layer propagation. (Pages 3764-3765.)

"Nothing that has transpired at any subsequent hearing, open or closed, has altered the opinion of the undersigned with respect to the existence of this error. We reaffirm our conclusion expressed in the sentence:

"What we are concerned with, respecting transmissions entering the United States, is the condition of the ionosphere at points lying within a line approximately 1200 miles beyond our borders." (Page 15, printed copy.)

"The correctness of this statement was established in the closed hearing held March 12 and 13."

Mr. PLOTKIN: I think it is not Mr. Norton's testimony or any particular testimony, that should be subject necessarily to being picked out as to whether a statement was right or wrong. Upon the basis of the testimony the Commission issued a report. I think we would like comments on whether or not the Commission's order is right or wrong rather than whether some isolated testimony is right or wrong.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I certainly agree with Mr. Plotkin's observation.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I tried to say in the beginning of this hearing that what we were interested in was facts. We hoped that the industry had read the report. We hoped that they didn't have their mind so closed that they looked over the report and still voted as they voted before.

This may go in for what it is worth. It will be admitted for what it is worth.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I have two observations with respect to it. One is that it was written prior to the release of the Commission's final report.

Mr. JANSKY: This is not.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Oh, this is June 18.

Mr. JANSKY: That is right.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I am wrong on that.

The second observation I was about to make, and I think I am right on it, it refers only to F-2 and not to Sporadic E.

Mr. JANSKY: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Now, further, it does

not comment upon the Commission's report insofar as the Commission's report deals with F-2. It doesn't give us any indication whether or not that report is right or wrong.

Mr. JANSKY: On the contrary, Mr. Denny, it does.

Mr. ADAIR: I think a reading of the report will indicate that the points covered in the statement here are fully explained in the record and that the points brought out by Mr. Norton couldn't be covered at that time due to the classified nature. The points he refers to are fully covered in the report, particularly the classified report. So I see no further argument on that proposition.

Mr. JANSKY: It refers to the top paragraph of page 60 of the printed report.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: All right. Let us look at that. What change do you think should be made in the top paragraph on page 60 of the report, Mr. Jansky?

Mr. JANSKY: It is apparently the opinion of these gentlemen that Mr. Norton did not make a satisfactory explanation with regard to express methods reflected in the analysis of this problem.

COMMISSIONER JETT: You would substitute that for this long paragraph? You mean you would substitute that short paragraph in that case for this one?

Mr. JANSKY: No. I referred to the classified record on that.

Mr. ADAIR: It takes into consideration the testimony not only of Mr. Norton but that of Dr. Beverage and of Dr. Smith and of Dr. Burrows. You pick out one paragraph and state the report is in error.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: This report, before it was released by the Commission, was submitted to the military, and the military has suggested the deletion, and the Commission has agreed to the deletion of certain material. This particular paragraph we are talking about has two sets of asterisks indicating two deletions for security reasons. Have you read the original paragraph in the classified report, which I will not read in this record?

Mr. JANSKY: I have.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: And does the same comment pertain?

Mr. JANSKY: What comment do you mean?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: This comment made by Major Armstrong, Beverage, Burrows, Pickard, Stetson and Bailey.

Mr. JANSKY: I suspect that these gentlemen do not see how you got this statement in this report from that paragraph of the classified report.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: May I ask, do they agree with the paragraph in the classified report?

Mr. JANSKY: No. I beg your pardon. I didn't understand.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I think it is important. I think the language which we would have liked to have published is in the similar paragraph in the classified report and this is an effort to meet the requirements of security. I think it is important to know whether it is correctly stated in the classified report. I think when they come on they can simply indicate that, without getting into any security problem.

Mr. JANSKY: On June 20 I addressed a letter to Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief, Radio Station, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Del-

linger replied under date of June 21, and I would like to offer for the record at this time photostatic copies of those letters and read them.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Since he is going to read them into the record they probably do not have to be offered.

Mr. JANSKY: "In response to your letter of June 20—"

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have the letter of June 20 there?

Mr. JANSKY: Yes. Let me first read my letter to Dr. Dellinger:

"RADIO TECHNICAL PLANNING BOARD

970 National Press Bldg.,
Washington 4, D. C.,
June 20, 1945.

"Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief,
Radio Station,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. Dellinger:

"As you will recall subsequent to my letter to you of April 20, 1944, regarding the proper position for FM broadcasting in the radio spectrum, and the receipt of your reply dated May 1, 1944, Panel 5, FM Broadcasting, of the Radio Technical Planning Board, adopted a resolution recommending that FM broadcasting be kept substantially where it now is, namely, in the vicinity of 50 megacycles. This recommendation was submitted to the Federal Communications Commission at the Allocations Hearing held last fall. Later, at a classified hearing not open to the public, you together with other scientists experienced in the field of radio wave propagation testified at some length regarding propagation phenomena having a bearing upon this issue.

"On May 25, the Commission issued a final report setting forth three alternate allocations for the band extending from 44 to 108 megacycles and announced a program of study directed towards gathering more data. However, on June 13th the Commission ordered that a further hearing be held on June 22nd. Therefore, it becomes my duty as Chairman of Panel 5 to again appear before the Commission in connection with this matter.

"Since practically all those qualified to testify upon this subject did so at the hearing March 12 and 13, the classified record taken at that time undoubtedly contains the best evidence available to the Commission on wave propagation phenomena. Unfortunately, however, requests for the declassification and release to the public of even those portions of this record not affected by questions of military security have been denied.

"It is under these circumstances that I am now writing you requesting any information and comment which you believe would help the Commission to choose correctly between the three alternate proposals and which you would consider it proper for me to transmit to it. Incidental to this, I desire to direct your attention to Exhibit 577 filed with the Commission on February 28th on behalf of Panel 5. This exhibit is a memorandum subscribed to by E. H. Armstrong, H. H. Beverage, Chas. R. Burrows, G. W. Pickard, Harlan T. Stetson and Stuart L. Bailey. En-

closed with this letter for any comment you care to make is a second memorandum dated June 18, 1945, and subscribed to by these same men.

"I need not emphasize to you that the choice between the three alternatives proposed is a matter of great importance to the future of FM broadcasting as well as that of other services to be assigned space in the band between 44 and 108 megacycles. It is because of this that I presume to trespass upon your time on such short notice.

"Any help you can be in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

"Sincerely yours,

"C. M. JANSKY, JR., *Chairman,*
Panel 5, FM Broadcasting."

Dr. Dellinger replied under date of June 21:

"U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Bureau of Standards
Washington 25

"June 21, 1945.

"Mr. C. M. Jansky, Jr.,
Radio Technical Planning Board,
970 National Press Bldg.,
Washington 4, D. C.

"DEAR MR. JANSKY:

"In response to your letter of June 20 I am glad to offer some comment on the questions you raise. As to furnishing specific information, you may recall that in my letter of May 1, 1944, I offered to take steps to supply specific propagation data if that should be wanted. It turned out that much of the specific data I am in a position to furnish did get into the Commission's hearing record through the testimony and exhibits of various witnesses. I believe the greater part of the data on which the record is based came from my laboratory.

"I am naturally gratified that the actual data presented in the hearings from all sources substantiated the two conclusions I gave you in my letter of May 1, 1944: (a) the extent of long-distance interference effects on the present FM frequencies is not such as to seriously impair the value of those frequencies, (b) no radio frequencies are free from transmission vagaries. I am also pleased to observe that these conclusions are in harmony with the overwhelming preponderance of the testimony. The ineffectiveness of opposing testimony has been shown by the discussions of various witnesses and in particular by the 'Memorandum concerning the steps . . .' signed by Messrs. Armstrong, Beverage, Burrows, Pickard, Stetson, and Bailey, and by their further memorandum of June 18, 1945, attached to your letter.

"It may be helpful to stress some of the major facts briefly."

COMMISSIONER CASE: That is what the Commission is interested in, a few facts. We have had an awful lot of argument here and conclusions. We would like to have a few facts. Go ahead.

Mr. JANSKY: Throughout the frequency range under discussion, 50 to 100 mc. ionospheric interference is less as the frequency increases but occurs an extremely small fraction of the time at even the lowest of these frequencies. The very small amount of the

time that F-2 layer interference occurs is limited to daytime hours in one season in years near sunspot maximum.

"A major fact is that little is known by actual experience of propagation in this frequency range. The unpredictable effects of scattered reflections alone are enough to restrain us from conclusions regarding propagation at frequencies higher than those on which we have comprehensive propagation experience. Other important effects are shadows and low-layer tropospheric propagation, both of which are pretty sure to make interference worse as the frequency is increased. Add to these factors the unknown ones which are surely there, and it is clear that we are unable to conclude at this time that propagation would be substantially freer from interference at 100 than at 50 mc.

"Very truly yours,

"J. H. Dellinger,
Chief, Radio Section."

I would like to have both of those letters marked as exhibits if I may.

Mr. PLOTKIN: We have no objection to that, but they are already in the transcript and unless there is some specific reason I see no reason for having them in twice.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I notice Dr. Dellinger does not refer to specific sections of our report and give any comment in regard to statements of the Commission, but rather it is a short letter and general statement. I am just wondering if Dr. Dellinger intends to appear before this grief further hearing and argument is over so that he might point to specific sections in the report of May 25 and tell us wherein our estimates are inaccurate. Do you know?

Mr. JANSKY: Commissioner Jett, you called him as your witness at the closed hearings of March 12 and 13. I am quite sure if you desire to call him as your witness again he will be glad to come.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: We did not recall him. Dr. Dellinger was invited, as were about 60 industry representatives, to attend the closed sessions. Invitation was issued to anybody who had any views to come forward and state them. In response to that invitation which was made to all industry and the government representatives, Dr. Dellinger came forward. You have introduced Dr. Dellinger's letter. I don't think we want to get into the question of who has the burden of proof.

What we are after is the facts. As I read Dr. Dellinger's letter, his letter and all of the facts stated in Section 8 of the Commission's report can stand side by side and they can both be true. Every bit of the interference from Sporadic E and F-2 predicted in Section 8 of the Commission's report could exist, and Dr. Dellinger could still state as he does there, "the extent of long-distance interference effects on the present FM frequencies is not such as to seriously impair the value of those frequencies."

As to how much interference an interference-free broadcast service can stand and still be an interference-free broadcast service is the decision which this Commission has to make, and that is what we are trying to get at here. What Dr. Dellinger is saying here is that in his opinion it wouldn't be serious, but you know that at one point it was suggested that interference was spoken of by Dr. Dellinger as compared with the interference in the standard band.

I recall the statement by him that we wouldn't in this 40 megacycle band have as much interference as we have in the standard band. How much interference he thinks would be serious I don't know.

Mr. ADAIR: In the first paragraph of Dr. Dellinger's letter he states, "I believe the greater part of the data on which the record is based came from my laboratory." That is true only with respect to F-2 layer. Not with respect to Sporadic E.

Mr. JANSKY: That is all I have.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Any other questions? All right.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Dr. Noble tells me that he must leave town today. His statement will only take a couple of minutes.

COMMISSIONER CASE: All right.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL E. NOBLE

Mr. NOBLE: My name is Daniel E. Noble, and I present this statement as Chairman of Panel 13, RTPB.

I wish to object to plan I of the 44-108 mc. allocation proposals on the ground that the 74-78 mc band assignment will be of limited value to the non-government fixed and mobile services. I have several specific reasons for this conclusion:

1. The 75 mc. aeronautical markers will take approximately one-half megacycles for operation and guard band, leaving an inadequate 35 mc for mobile services.

2. Television stations occupying the adjacent space both above and below the 74-78 mc band present a very serious problem of interference. Cruising cars and land stations operating in the 74-78 mc region may be expected to blanket large numbers of television receivers, preventing satisfactory reception. When the undesired to desired signal ratio is approximately 30 db, television reception will experience interference when the undesired signal is anywhere in the adjacent band.

3. Television stations will operate with high power. With transmitter and antenna gain considered 50, 100 and 200 kw, stations may be expected to present an intolerable problem to mobile service receivers which depend upon 1 to 10 microvolt signals for service. Image responses, harmonic reception, and undesired squelch operation are a few of the problems. Mobile service land stations may be increased in power, but the problem would remain unsolved because of the impracticability of raising mobile transmitter power much above 30 watts.

4. The Commission has issued a report showing the relative amounts of interference to be expected from Sporadic E refraction in the various parts of the 44-108 mc band.

I have examined the report carefully, together with additional references and data. I find myself in accord with the conclusions of the report. On this basis the band 74-78 mc is less desirable for the proposed mobile services than the 104 to 108 mc band. The mobile service channels will be widely occupied and because of the low signal level employed in the service, reception will be highly vulnerable to skywave interference. Services concerned with the protection of life and property must not be subject to Sporadic E vagaries.

5. The total percentage of channel space assigned to the emergency service is very small for such an admittedly essential service, when compared to the total space assigned to television and oral broadcasting. To

further limit the available emergency service working spectrum by an unsatisfactory allocation cannot be in the best interests of the public.

The spectrum space from approximately 100 to 200 mc is best suited to the requirements of land mobile operation. Lower frequencies are subject to skywave interference, higher frequencies introduce increasing shadows and increasing standing wave effects which magnify the difficulties of operating with low power and low signal intensities.

The space provided for Panel 13 services is obviously inadequate for any extended period of time. I suggest that Panel 13 services should occupy 104 to 108 mc band at once, and that plans be formulated for the eventual release of the frequencies from 108 to 144 for land mobile services.

While aviation may adequately support its claim to this band for the next five or even ten years, aviation is in a position to make exceptional use of the frequencies above 1000 mc because of the unique relationship to the height above ground attained by the mobile transmitters. Unless specific plans are formulated, the change by aviation to the higher frequencies may be delayed an extra five or ten years to the great loss of both the ground mobile services and aviation.

I urge that a definite plan to shift aviation be made, and that the Commission request that a tentative plan be established at once, subject to yearly review and modification.

Plan I is not acceptable to Panel 13 in its present form. Plan II or Plan III would be acceptable to Panel 13 with the mobile services assigned to the 102 to 108 mc band.

I suggest that plan III be adopted.

Now, if I had full faith in my powers of suggestion, I would end this statement here and go home. Plan I as it now stands is an impossible proposal which cannot be justified in view of the needs of the essential emergency services. The following modifications of plan I are proposed in the order of their acceptability to Panel 13.

Mr. NOBLE: 1. Place the non-government fixed and mobile services in the band 104 to 108 mc. Move television down in frequency and delay the assignment of the 75 mc channel until the marker beacon can be moved.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Do you know how long that delay would be?

Mr. NOBLE: That doesn't concern me as Chairman of Panel 13.

COMMISSIONER JETT: It would be five or ten years, in my opinion.

Mr. NOBLE: 2. Assign non-government mobile and fixed snaring with the 75 mc marker beacon to the band 74 to 76 mc. Assign non-government mobile and fixed to the band 106-108 mc exclusively. This would give the following allocation pattern:

44- 48	Amateur
48- 50	Facsimile
50- 54	Educational FM
54- 68	Commercial FM
68- 74	Commercial Television
74- 76	Non-Government Fixed and Mobile
76- 82	Television
82- 88	Television
88- 94	Television
94-100	Television

100-106 Television

106-108 Non-Government Fixed and Mobile

The services I represent believe that they are entitled to more than secondary consideration in the assignment of frequencies, and I request that you do not limit the assignment of Panel 13 services to the unsatisfactory 74-78 mc band in the number I plan.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Dr. Noble, speaking not as chairman of Panel 13 but as an expert on propagation, what, in your opinion, would be the best alternative from the point of view of FM?

Mr. LOHNES: Has Dr. Noble qualified himself as an expert on propagation?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you question his qualifications?

Mr. LOHNES: I will concede his qualifications as an expert engineer.

Mr. NOBLE: I shall be glad to limit my qualifications. I wouldn't wish to qualify as a propagation expert devoted to mathematical analysis and synthesis of propagation data.

However, I have been concerned with the practical application of systems working in the region from 100 megacycles up for a number of years. In 1939 I operated a 100 megacycle FM transmitter which was used to relay programs from stores to Hartford over a distance of 25 miles on regular schedule programs. The programs were rebroadcast through the Hartford stations. I was concerned with AM transmission at 100 megacycles before that time.

I have been concerned with operation in the 30 to 40 megacycles from that time through the present. I enjoyed with Mr. Doolittle the development of the WDRC FM broadcast station and participated in many field strength measurements in relation to that operation.

More recently I have been exploring the propagation characteristics, not including the skywave characteristics, of frequencies in the order of 118 megacycles, 160 megacycles, and above.

I can answer your question within the limits of such qualifications.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have read the material presented to the Commission in connection with this matter, have you?

Mr. NOBLE: Yes, sir, I have.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I think we would be interested in getting the answer of an expert based upon that record, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER CASE: All right, Doctor.

Mr. NOBLE: I have stated that I examined the record—the report, rather—the engineering report of the Commission, and I find myself in accord with it. I had the opportunity of briefly examining some of the work sheets and reference data also. It seems clear that plan III will be subject to less interference than either plan II or plan I.

Insofar as troposphere is concerned, the increase in tropospheric signal would appear to be roughly proportional to frequency. Doubling the frequency will double the peak tropospheric signal.

As far as shadows are concerned, depth of the shadow seems to be also roughly proportional to frequency, and that is borne out by proportional measurements which I have made.

Based purely upon the question of which band would probably provide the best all-round service with the least

interference I would select plan III. If anyone supporting plan I is to argue that there is a degree of interference there, but that that interference was acceptable for a superior broadcasting system, I would say that such an individual had a right to his opinion.

I think that is all I have to say on that.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Any questions?

Mr. LOHNES: Dr. Noble, have you had any experience with high power in the region of 100 megacycles?

Mr. NOBLE: No, except that I used a high directional system with 100 watts with a gain of some 20 times in the direction of transmission—in the best direction of transmission.

Mr. LOHNES: Then you do not care to express any opinion as to what the tropospheric interference might be in those regions?

Mr. NOBLE: Only based on the data that the Commission has supplied and which I have no reason to disagree with insofar as my examination is concerned.

COMMISSIONER JETT: If tropospheric interference was observed with high power beyond the point where we now estimate it, don't you feel that we could adjust that to a considerable extent, if not solve the problem entirely, by changing the locations of stations operating on the same channel?

Mr. NOBLE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Spacing them farther apart?

Mr. NOBLE: Yes, I do believe that would be a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Mr. LOHNES: Dr. Noble, do you know how far tropospheric signals go with high power?

Mr. NOBLE: I would have to call upon my memory of the charts I have examined, but I am sure that it would be expected to appear at distances in excess of 100 miles.

COMMISSIONER JETT: At frequencies of the order of 100 megacycles?

Mr. NOBLE: I have no experience on 100 megacycles. At 40 megacycles I have picked up obvious tropospheric generation at 100 miles. I have not observed 100 megacycle operations at such distances.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Any further questions?

Mr. ROBERTS: Dr. Noble, I think you said in your testimony, qualifying as a practical engineer, that you had determined that the effect of shadow and of multipath increased roughly proportionately with the increase in frequency.

Mr. NOBLE: Yes.

Mr. ROBERTS: Is there any testimony or any data supplied in or out of public hearings which has caused you to change your original opinion with respect to that subject?

Mr. NOBLE: I have not received any data or examined any data that has changed my opinion. Roughly, the charts and exhibits available seem to indicate that that is approximately true.

Mr. ROBERTS: Have you received any information as to devices or systems which would eliminate the increasing effect of shadows and multipaths and distortion of the ultimately received signal?

Mr. NOBLE: No. I would be glad to examine such information if I had such information.

Mr. ROBERTS: Do you think that information as to possible interference as a result of disposition of the

bands should entirely overcome the practical effect upon the receiver of the listener to the program?

Mr. NOBLE: I am sorry. I fail to understand that question.

Mr. ROBERTS: You referred to the data with respect to, or in connection with, sun spot cycle, and its rapidity of ascent, and its peak, and its effect upon interference as a result of that. You say that you consider such phenomena as they are and ignore as an engineer the practical effects of other phenomena which you know exists in progressive intensity as frequencies increase?

Mr. NOBLE: I think we should consider all engineering information in relation to propagation.

Mr. ROBERTS: Is your statement concerning shadow and multi-path based on fact, or is that opinion as compare with fact?

Mr. NOBLE: It is based upon the data which has been prepared by the Commission as a result of the hearing.

Mr. ROBERTS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: On that basis, on the basis of that data, Dr. Noble, do subsection 5 on shadows and subsection 6 on multi-path, of Section 8 on Frequency Modulation, correctly summarize the conclusions, in your opinion. Would you disagree with those subsections?

Mr. NOBLE: No, I do not. I have not found any point of disagreement.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Any other questions?

Mr. ADAIR: With respect to the sentence I referred to in Dr. Dellinger's testimony I failed to state that the data for figure 3 of Exhibit 380 was supplied by Mr. Dellinger with respect to Sporadic E.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Extra copies of the exhibit will be available this afternoon to anyone who calls at my office.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I think we are all aware of why we are recessing this afternoon. Judge Sykes' funeral will be held at 3:00 o'clock at the Hines Funeral Home at 14th and Harvard.

We will resume the session here tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock, gentlemen.

PROCEEDINGS, JUNE 23, 1945

The CHAIRMAN: Are you ready to proceed?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes, we are ready, Mr. Chairman.

Our thought is to call first as witnesses those members of Panel 2 who voted on the resolution presented by the Chairman of the Panel. We thought that those members who were present here should have an opportunity to put into the record the basis for their vote, because, as the Chairman indicated yesterday, we are mainly interested not in the vote but the reason behind the vote.

With that in mind I want to go through the list as presented here yesterday.

The first name is that of A. N. Goldsmith.

Is Mr. Goldsmith here?

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goldsmith is apparently not present.

Mr. PLOTKIN: The next one is Mr. Jansky, and he has appeared.

Mr. Daniel E. Noble appeared yesterday.

Mr. C. A. Priest of Panel 10 (no response).

I might say that if any of these gentlemen show up

later in the morning we would like to have them make themselves known.

Mr. William B. Lodge.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. LODGE

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Lodge, what we would like to have from you is as to your position on the Alternative for which you voted. We will ask all of the members of the Panel the same question. You may proceed in your own way.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have a statement that you are going to introduce, Mr. Lodge?

Mr. LODGE: I have a statement that I was going to introduce as a witness on behalf of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN: You may proceed, then.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Proceed with your statement, Mr. Lodge, and if we have any questions over and above that we can ask them.

Mr. LODGE: I have already testified at the original hearings of September 28, 1944, and at subsequent oral argument and hearing of February 28, 1945, and March 12, 1945, concerning the choice of the proper band of frequencies for FM broadcasting. In my earlier testimony I indicated a belief that long distance transmission was sufficiently serious on frequencies in the vicinity of 50 mc to justify moving the FM band to higher frequencies.

At this time I would like to amplify my previous testimony by commenting on some of the material contained in Section 8 of the Commission's report of May 25 concerning the position of FM in the spectrum. It is my opinion that the analysis contained in this section of the Commission's report is based upon reasonable assumptions and that the conclusion is inescapable that FM service would be subject to damaging co-channel interference if Alternative No. 1 (50 to 68 mc) is finally chosen for FM broadcasting. Alternative No. 2 has several objections: it would put the 75 mc aviation market beacons in the middle of the FM band, and would split up the low frequency television channels in a manner which complicates receiver design. The tables contained on pages 55-58 of the Commission's report, tabulating the approximate hours per year of interference at various field intensity contours and at several frequencies between 43 and 104 mc, are in my opinion sufficient justification for choosing Alternative No. 3, that is: 84 to 102 mc, as the eventual location of the FM band.

The calculations of interference contained in the tables referred to above are based upon actual field intensity recordings made by the Commission's staff and upon estimates of cumulative effect of a number of stations operating on a single well-occupied FM channel. CBS has, at this time, no additional data to present beyond the occasional observations obtained by home listening of our engineers, which has indicated frequent long distance FM transmission during the past month. Within the past month I have listened, at my home near New York City, to excellent transmissions from FM stations in Milwaukee and North Carolina.

I might say that the night before last before I left home one of our engineers called me on the phone and said, "Mr. Lodge, I think if you are going to testify on FM in Washington you had better turn your FM receiver on," and about nine o'clock I turned it on and listened to Milwaukee for about an hour, between nine and ten

o'clock, and on occasion tuned back to WEAf's FM, which is about 20 miles from my home, and on at least three occasions I heard the Zenith station in Chicago take control of WEAf and completely obliterate the program.

Furthermore, two engineers on my staff who were listening at the same time heard the same thing take place. My home and the homes of the two engineers who also made observations are located approximately on the normalized 1 millivolt contour of WEAf.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you be a little more definitive, Mr. Lodge, and state for the record the frequency and the power of the station?

Mr. LODGE: As I recall, WEAf operates on a frequency of 45.1 megacycles. I am not sure what power they actually use. Zenith operates on the same frequency. The Milwaukee station to which I listened operates on 45.5 megacycles with a power in excess of 30 kilowatts, I believe.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Mr. Lodge, will you also tell us something about the receiver that you were employing? That is, whether or not you have made tests to determine the rejection ratio of desired to undesired.

Mr. LODGE: Mine is the typical home installation. The receiver I use is the Hallicrafter S-31. One of my engineers had one of the GE receivers and the other engineer who listened had another type of GE receiver. They were, I believe, a cross-section of typical receivers as they exist today.

COMMISSIONER JETT: How far were you from WEAf's FM transmitter?

Mr. LODGE: Approximately 20 miles. 20 to 22 miles airline.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Do you know the field strength?

Mr. LODGE: No, I do not have any measurement record.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you say it was a one millivolt contour?

Mr. LODGE: It is the normalized one millivolt contour for WEAf. I have no data as to whether it is operating at two-thirds, or one-half, or just what its final effective power will be.

Mr. LOHNES: Mr. Lodge, do you know that the actual power of the WEAf station is just 1000 watts?

Mr. LODGE: I am not surprised.

The CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Will you tell us the type of receiving antenna you have?

Mr. LODGE: I am rather ashamed. It is the kind of antenna that you would expect an engineer would have at home, just a piece of wire hung around somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN: You may proceed.

Mr. LODGE: It should be pointed out that the tabulation contained in the Commission's report is, in one respect, a very conservative estimate of the duration of interference expected from long distance transmissions. None of the tables show the duration of interference beyond the 50 microvolt contour. It is in the areas more distant from the transmitter, where the desired signal is at a relatively low level, that interference would be of greatest severity and duration. And it is these very areas that are most in need of improved radio service. Any indication that higher frequencies are required to protect service of the order of 50 microvolts per meter is even

greater proof that the higher frequencies are required to permit FM service to extend to distances considerably beyond the 50 microvolt per meter contour.

I have confined my statements to the sporadic E-layer type of interference because our factual data for this type of interference is more substantial than in the case of F-2 layer transmission. In the case of the latter type of interference, it is necessary to estimate the intensity of future sunspot maximums which cannot be done with a high degree of accuracy.

It should not be forgotten, however, that F-2 transmission could, during periods of high sunspot activity, cause long distance interference for substantial periods of time on frequencies considerably above 50 mc although available data indicate that such interference would be negligible on frequencies above 80 mc.

It is unquestionably true that the Commission will find it advisable to decide on the question of FM allocations before we have complete answers to all of the questions relating to this decision. This would be true even if the decision could be postponed for several years. A prompt decision is desirable in order that the design of receivers and transmitters may be completed as soon as possible. This is important if receivers are to start down the production line as soon as conditions permit. Even more important than a prompt decision, however, is a right decision. The best technical information available indicates, in my opinion, that the region from 84 to 102 mc is the proper place for the FM service. Accordingly, I urge that the Commission immediately specify Alternative 3, which would place the FM band between 84 and 102 mc.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Mr. Lodge, that wasn't your opinion at the time the hearings started, was it?

Mr. LODGE: I beg to differ with you, Mr. Jett. I have always felt that there was danger of interference from the present band and it was I who raised the question in the general meeting of the FM Panel.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I thought I read in the record that you testified to the effect that you didn't know whether sporadic E would be decreased or eliminated on frequencies of the order of 80, 90, or 100 megacycles.

Mr. LODGE: That is correct. I didn't know the rate of decrease until the Commission's data had been produced, because I had no data myself to indicate the rate of decrease.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Then you are relying entirely on the Commission's data?

Mr. LODGE: In the matter of rate of decrease, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: But you had expressed the general opinion that sporadic E was a factor in the lower frequencies?

Mr. LODGE: I had done that in Chicago long before this hearing began, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: You are familiar with the point of view of the Columbia Broadcasting System with respect to FM?

Mr. LODGE: Yes, I am.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask you if you are familiar with the charges that have been publicly made in certain correspondence to the effect that it was the motive and the purpose of some of the networks in urging the higher frequencies to throttle and retard the progress of FM?

Mr. LODGE: I have seen that correspondence, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you care to comment on

that from the point of view of the organization you represent?

Mr. LODGE: I am certainly in a position to say that that is absolutely an untruthful statement of our position with regard to FM. We are confident it offers a great future to broadcasters. Being broadcasters, and solely broadcasters, we are interested in seeing it established in a manner that will let the broadcaster do the best job.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Are you interested in seeing it go ahead immediately—FM?

Mr. LODGE: Certainly we are.

COMMISSIONER JETT: As I understand it the purpose of this hearing is to determine which of the three alternatives we should adopt immediately.

Mr. LODGE: I think a serious injury would be done to FM if there was a one-year gap in the production of receivers, because I believe that when the public purchases of receivers start it will be a wonderful opportunity for the FM band to go into every home.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Do you believe it is essential that when production begins—I am speaking of broadcast receivers now—that FM be allowed to start at the same time as AM in the sense that the manufacturers would incorporate FM in the AM sets, or do you feel that FM may be delayed by a matter of say three months after AM production begins?

Mr. LODGE: Well, I am not qualified to talk about the production of receivers. I am in the broadcasting business. I said in my statement, and I maintain, that I believe a correct decision as to frequency is more important than any other consideration that you can have at the moment.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You say that after having made the statement that a year's delay in putting FM receivers into production would be damaging?

Mr. LODGE: I certainly do. Again, I am not qualified to speak for the receiver manufacturers but I see no reason why the manufacture of receivers should be delayed for a year by the matter of frequency.

The CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

Mr. ROBERTS:

Mr. ROBERTS: Mr. Lodge, do you believe that you require personally any additional data to support the opinions you have expressed this morning, or are you quite certain that your judgment is sufficiently substantiated by the data included in the Commission's report?

Mr. LODGE: I think every person's opinion on this subject is given on the basis of partial information. If I had more information I would gladly base my judgment on it. I admit I don't have complete information.

Mr. ROBERTS: Is that information which you do have, and I think you said it was solely from the sources which the Commission has made available—

The CHAIRMAN: No, that is not correct. Plus his own experience.

Mr. LODGE: In regard to E-layer transmission I rely on their information.

Mr. ROBERTS: Your discussion was primarily concerned with E-layer transmission and its phenomena; is that correct?

Mr. LODGE: I confined my discussion to that but my general conclusion as to the choice of the proper alternative took into consideration other information.

Mr. ROBERTS: Whatever conclusions you have expressed to the Commission with respect to the selection

of the third alternative you feel you have sufficient data now to form a sound engineering opinion on that matter, do you not?

Mr. LODGE: I feel that I have as sound a foundation as anybody else to form an opinion.

Mr. ROBERTS: But in your judgment, without quibbling, is it enough information, in your opinion, so that you can firmly state your opinion to the Commission at this time?

Mr. LODGE: Yes, I would say that on the basis of the present data available the third alternative seems the most valuable.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Roberts, are you arguing it should not be decided now? I thought that it was your position that it should be decided quickly.

Mr. ROBERTS: Mr. Denny, you are right. Right quick. I wanted to be sure that Mr. Lodge does not require any additional information for the opinions expressed by him this morning.

Mr. LODGE: No, not at all.

Mr. ROBERTS: With regard to alternative 3, and without stating any firm position with respect to either alternative 1 or 3 at this moment, would you state whether or not you find that alternative 3 is equally satisfactory for television as alternative 1?

Mr. LODGE: I have considered it more in line of FM, and I would make a guess, without having studied that feature exhaustively, that it is about a toss-up. I am not sure that my answer is correct on that.

Mr. ROBERTS: That is you, think either 1 or 3 is equally good for television and that 3 is superior for FM?

Mr. LODGE: I think 3 is superior for FM and from my casual examination I would say that it is a toss-up as between 1 and 3 for television.

Mr. ROBERTS: What frequencies do you recall were assigned to television in the Commission's third alternative?

Mr. LODGE: I don't have the list here.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I don't want to cut off the conversation but I think this hearing is primarily to determine what is the best allocation for FM.

Mr. ROBERTS: That is not, notwithstanding the announcement from the bench, that is not the subject of the call. The subject of the call is the selection of one of the three alternatives, and providing that the Commission should have before it the point of television as well as the point of view of FM in making its decision.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I think, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Roberts is trying to argue the position of television. Mr. Lodge's position is clear. He stated that in considering this and weighing it he has given primary consideration to FM.

Mr. ROBERTS: That is right.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Lodge has been consistent with the approach taken on page 81 of the Commission's report.

Mr. ROBERTS: I understand that. I would like to ask some questions concerning his approach.

You don't feel, then, Mr. Lodge, that the transition, the change from the frequencies which would be given television under Alternative 3 would cause television any great impairment for the very reasons with respect to relay that you have discussed with respect to FM; is that right?

Mr. LODGE: I believe that the service requirement is quite different in the cases of television and FM.

Again, I have not made a detail study with reference to the effect on television.

Mr. ROBERTS: Did you know that under the third alternative one of the channels would not be available for television for a protracted period?

Mr. LODGE: That is true, unless some change is made in that portion of the allocation.

Mr. ROBERTS: Has Columbia System changed its position heretofore expressed that it is not interested particularly in 6 megacycle television below 300 and certainly below 108 megacycles?

Mr. LODGE: I don't believe we have ever expressed an opinion that we were disinterested in it.

Mr. ROBERTS: Would it be a fair statement that your view with respect to the best position for FM is completely impartial because of your lack of interest in what happens to television under 108 megacycles?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Roberts, may I ask you a question in order that I may understand what the television people are driving at?

What is television's position with respect to these lower frequencies? Do you want them?

Mr. ROBERTS: With regard to the lower frequencies?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Yes. Talking now about the 44 and 50 channel and the—well, that channel at the bottom particularly.

Mr. ROBERTS: Our position is expressed in the communication transmitted by the Television Broadcasters Association.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Just tell me in a sentence. Do you want it or don't you want it?

Mr. ROBERTS: We don't want the second alternative.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I understand that. As between alternative 1 and alternative 3, what is television's position?

Mr. ROBERTS: Television's position was expressed in this communication as desiring and preferring for many reasons alternative 1.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: And that is the alternative that puts FM in these lower frequencies.

Mr. ROBERTS: Well, it does put television in the somewhat higher frequencies.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: In somewhat higher frequencies. Is your reason for wanting that, that television gets away from skywave propagation?

Mr. ROBERTS: Its influence was considered but there are many others, which we will explain here.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Also when you do appear will you explain the direct shift on the part of the television people? Throughout these hearings it has been their position that they want television channel No. 1. You don't want it now. You want to give it to FM.

Mr. ROBERTS: That might not be a correct statement of our position, Mr. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: That has been my understanding throughout the hearings. If I am wrong I would like to be corrected.

Mr. ROBERTS: I might add that the industry includes a great many more manufacturers and broadcasters than DuMont.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: In addressing you I am referring to the two groups that you have represented at this hearing.

Mr. ROBERTS: At the present moment I represent TBA, Television Broadcasters Association.

I don't concede that there is any change. After all, the Commission has firmly decided with respect to frequencies above 100 megacycles. You have now narrowed the field to a space between 40 and 108 megacycles and to three specific alternatives.

Now, considering only those alternatives, which have thought and sound judgment behind them, in our conception there are many other factors to be considered.

The CHAIRMAN: Skywave interference is an important factor?

Mr. ROBERTS: It is a very important factor.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Also the diathermy interference at 27 megacycles I should think would be important.

The CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

Mr. LOHNES: Mr. Lodge, have you had any experience with high power in the vicinity of 100 megacycles?

Mr. LODGE: Not precisely, no. We are not in the transmitter business.

Mr. LOHNES: Then you are not prepared to express an opinion as to just what extent we might fear tropospheric interference?

Mr. LODGE: I am conversant with the engineering data that has been made available, yes.

Mr. LOHNES: Do you or do you not fear interference from that source if we were to go to proposition No. 3?

Mr. LODGE: It might require a minor increase in the station spacing on the channel. I am not sure in my own opinion whether that would be all that would be required.

Mr. LOHNES: You know, do you not, Mr. Lodge, that there have been many instances of long distance transmission of frequencies in the range of 100 megacycles?

Mr. LODGE: There have been some transmissions. I am not familiar with that.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lodge, from your analysis of the data would you say that tropospheric effects are very small and will not greatly increase as you increase in frequency?

Mr. LODGE: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: And you are familiar with the tables contained on page 67 of the Commission's report with reference to separation of ratio of desired to undesired?

Mr. LODGE: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: And do you subscribe to the conclusions that are expressed in those tables as to increased separation as you get to the higher frequencies?

Mr. LODGE: I don't have the exact mileages. I think the Commission's program of obtaining further data on those frequencies for the establishment of sound engineering standards is a very desirable one. I believe the results, while they may differ slightly from those in the table, will be substantially of that order.

The CHAIRMAN: That is all. Any other questions?

COMMISSIONER JETT: One or two questions.

We have talked about sporadic E and skywave. What about the relative value of the two bands 1 and 3 with respect to atmospheric noise? That is my first question.

Mr. LODGE: The data I have seen indicates a slight

decrease. To begin with, you are pretty well down to the point where atmospheric noise is not important, even at 40 megacycles.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I wanted you to cover relatively the three bands on all of the various types of noise.

Mr. LODGE: In confining my answer to atmospheric noise I would say atmospheric noise is relatively unimportant by the time one has reached 50 megacycles.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Now, on ignition interference.

Mr. LODGE: Ignition interference, unfortunately our data, the data we have available is not as complete as I wish it were. There is a slight increase, apparently, as you go higher in the frequencies.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Less ignition interference.

Mr. LODGE: Less ignition noise.

COMMISSIONER JETT: The same applies with respect to commutators and other electrical devices?

Mr. LODGE: I don't have any information on the other types of noise; only on automobile ignition.

COMMISSIONER JETT: That is all.

The CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

Mr. ADAIR: Mr. Lodge, in view of the amount of interference that it is indicated would occur in these lower bands, what is your position with respect to the relative importance of maintaining high fidelity noise free transmission for the balance of the time?

Mr. LODGE: I am not sure I understand your question. Is your question, Mr. Adair, that aside from the matter of skywave interference, as shown in the table in the Commission's report, do all other causes of interference leave it about a toss-up between 1 and 2, is that your question?

Mr. ADAIR: No. My question was, considering that the skywave interference will cause interference for certain portions of the time, is the allocation of wide channels of the order of 200 megacycles justified in maintaining a high fidelity noise free reception from other sources of interference?

Mr. LODGE: Yes. If it is a question of staying at 68 megacycles frequency and having interference for a certain percentage of the time, I would still like to see the interference free time as high fidelity as possible.

Mr. ADAIR: That is all.

Mr. LOUCKS: Mr. Lodge, this interference that you speak of occurs near the outer part of the service area, does it not?

Mr. LODGE: That is correct.

Mr. LOUCKS: Would that be a serious factor, in your judgment, if the Commission were to adopt the single market plan?

Mr. LODGE: I think it would be a serious factor regardless of what system is established in determining the size of service areas of FM stations.

The CHAIRMAN: You think that the rural listeners are entitled to some service?

Mr. LODGE: I certainly do, particularly when one starts planning a nationwide coverage instead of coverage of individual cities the need for having a wider service area is very important.

The CHAIRMAN: That is one of the difficulties with the plan of allocation of the standard broadcast system today.

Mr. LODGE: It certainly is.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it your view that that ought to be avoided in FM?

Mr. LODGE: Yes.

Mr. LOUCKS: Could it be avoided if the single market plan were adopted?

Mr. LODGE: I would be glad to go into that if we are discussing service areas.

The CHAIRMAN: No. We are discussing the question of allocation rather than the licensing policy. I think he has answered your question previously. Anything further?

Thank you, Mr. Lodge.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. David B. Smith.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Smith, will you identify yourself for the record?

STATEMENT OF DAVID B. SMITH

Mr. SMITH: My name is David B. Smith. I am director of research of Philco.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have a statement, Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH: No, I have not.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Smith, do you recall when you appeared on an earlier occasion I asked you a question somewhat as follows: Let us assume that the entire radio spectrum was available for you to choose from, you could pick for your company a 6 megacycle channel for television which you could keep forever. Do you remember that?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you remember your answer to it?

Mr. SMITH: As I remember I said anyone in the lower channels below 108 would be all right and it would preferably be in the middle.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: And your reason?

Mr. SMITH: The reason for wanting the one in the middle is to be sure I would have television stations on each side.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Smith, was your vote in favor of Alternative No. 1 based on what you thought was the best place for FM or on what you thought was the best place for television?

Mr. SMITH: Our reasons for voting in favor of Alternative No. 1 are set forth fully in the letter we transmitted to Dr. Jolliffe, which, I believe, is part of Commission's Exhibit 637.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is, pages 2 through 4 of Exhibit 637.

Mr. SMITH: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I wonder if you would answer my question.

Mr. SMITH: Well, I would put it this way, we are concerned with both of them and television. We think the Commission is in error in saying that one service should be given absolute preference over the other, but quite apart from that I believe that Alternative No. 1 is a satisfactory setup for FM, taking into consideration all of the factors, the existing production setup, and I also think that alternative No. 1 is best for television.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Why do you think it is best for television? In particular, is it skywave interference?

Mr. SMITH: Skywave interference is one consideration, yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: If the channel that is on 74 to 78,

aviation markers, were moved in such a way that that would be the fixed and mobile service, so that all the television channels would be available immediately, what would be then your choice between alternatives 1 and 3?

Mr. SMITH: We would prefer No. 1 for television.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Would that be because of skywave interference?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, that is one of the factors. Another one is the fact that it will simplify the antenna problem.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Suppose you were considering only FM, no other service, for that portion between 40 and 108, where do you think we ought to place the FM?

Mr. SMITH: Excluding television, taking into account the economic situation in the country?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Excluding that phase, excluding the manufacturing consideration, purely from the propagation point of view.

Mr. SMITH: Purely from the propagation viewpoint I would say higher.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Alternative No. 3?

Mr. SMITH: Alternative No. 3, yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: What economic considerations militate against that?

Mr. SMITH: It is all set forth in some detail in the letter which we transmitted. In our opinion the production of civilian receivers and transmitters will be permitted to be resumed in the very near future. We think it is important that we get started in the business of designing and building the necessary equipment to produce.

Let us suppose that we sell 2 million AM receivers before the end of the year or in the first quarter of next year. Those people are not likely to buy new receivers again before five years. That is a handicap in broadcasting which in our opinion is more serious than the interference which you might have.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is true if you don't get a speedy decision, but suppose we make a speedy decision and announce either Alternative 1 or 3, would there be any substantial difference in the length of time it would take to get the receivers on the market as between the two alternatives?

Mr. SMITH: I think there would be a difference in the amount of time required to get the service started. There is some data in the record at the present time on that.

The CHAIRMAN: How long will it take Philco to get started in the manufacture and design of the set on the higher frequencies?

Mr. SMITH: That is contingent to some extent on how fast the transmitters move. We can field test the receivers with the existing facilities.

The CHAIRMAN: Couldn't you put up an experimental transmitter?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, but it takes a little more time.

The CHAIRMAN: How much more time?

Mr. SMITH: A matter of perhaps three or four months.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: There are some being put up for these tests, aren't there, Mr. Adair, some transmitters being installed in that band for these tests?

Mr. ADAIR: That is in the New York area.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do they have sufficient power to permit field tests?

Mr. ADAIR: Yes, I think so.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Assuming, Mr. Smith, that transmitters were as available on 84 as on the lower frequencies, what in your opinion would be the difference in time as between the lower alternative as against the higher alternative?

Mr. SMITH: I don't think that the time required to design a receiver would be particularly different in the two cases. The difference is in the one case we have to do a substantial amount of field testing and in the other case we do not.

Mr. ADAIR: Is 10 kilocycles adequate to start a service on?

Mr. SMITH: I should think so.

Mr. ADAIR: The evidence in the record would indicate that that amount of power is available.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Adair, I think you misunderstood. I am not saying it cannot be done. I am saying it does not exist at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN: And that there would be a delay of anywhere from 2 to 3 months. Let me ask you this, assuming that it was your conclusion, and, I take it that it is, that, from the propagation standpoint, that the higher frequencies are more desirable.

Then do you think that the Commission, as a matter of public policy, because of a 2 to 4 month period should make a decision which would result in a service that was subjected to greater interference?

Mr. SMITH: I think, Mr. Porter, you are adding things that I did not say. First of all, let me point out I was tied down to considerations of propagation.

The CHAIRMAN: And you said in your opinion the higher frequencies would afford a superior service.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, purely from the public's standpoint.

The CHAIRMAN: You further said that if the higher frequencies were allocated that there would be a delay of anywhere from two to four months?

Mr. SMITH: I would prefer to call that four months.

The CHAIRMAN: Let us make it four or five months. Then I asked you the question that if a superior service was afforded by the higher frequencies, was it your judgment, with this delay of four months, that we should approve what you agree is an inferior service merely because the industry is ready to go?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, and I would like to add to that that our primary consideration is in getting FM broadcasting started. There are some additional reasons. If you will recall, when we had the hearing before, we pointed out that there would be a substantial advantage broadcasting-wise in going to the higher services, and if that advantage were sufficiently great to overcome the disadvantage of the higher band, then we thought you should do it.

I am not convinced, looking at the over-all picture, that that can be set up. I would say this, that primarily we are concerned with the fact that FM service is going to be behind the eight ball if it isn't started promptly. That is the first, second and third reasons for our choice.

Finally, I think that from the propagation standpoint, the advantages to moving up, while they are present, are not as great as I perhaps had previously thought.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you examined the tables in the Commission's report on page 63 with respect to

the number of listening hours in which F-2 interference would be received from one co-channel station?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, I have.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you agree with the conclusions reached in that table that this is the range of interference that would occur in the frequencies from 43 to 58?

Mr. SMITH: I am not in position to quarrel with those figures, no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: You accept them?

Mr. SMITH: I am not an expert on propagation. We have accepted these figures that you have given.

The CHAIRMAN: Assuming they are correct, would you say that an interference of 470 hours, assuming 120 sunspots, to 2650 hours, is serious interference?

Mr. SMITH: I don't see your figure of 470 hours.

The CHAIRMAN: It is under the 53 megacycles.

Mr. SMITH: 470 hours. As I understand it that is over a period of 11 years.

The CHAIRMAN: No. It is concentrated during approximately three years.

Mr. SMITH: Yes, I understand that.

The CHAIRMAN: In the second table, 2650 hours for that particular frequency, would you consider that a serious interference, or would you think that it would be an interference free service?

Mr. SMITH: It is interference and it is serious, that is true. On the other hand, the thing we are stacking that up against is a million plus listeners so far as Philco is concerned. You see, a delay of six months, in normal times, is the sale of one million receivers.

The CHAIRMAN: You have raised it up to six months now.

Mr. SMITH: Let's put it back to four months. Let us say that in the next to the last year before the war, in the normal period, we sold two million sets in four months.

The CHAIRMAN: If the Commission announced its decision today, taking a hypothetical assumption, in the higher frequencies, wouldn't Philco be ready to go within the next month or six weeks in the manufacture and design of sets?

Mr. SMITH: I think we would but I don't think we would have the service established as quickly.

The CHAIRMAN: But you would have a better service ultimately?

Mr. SMITH: Probably.

The CHAIRMAN: That is all.

Commissioner JETT: Mr. Smith, we speak of the percentage of time that interference will be caused and the ratios of desired to undesired signals. I think you were here yesterday when I made some reference to the fact that the receiver we had tested didn't meet the two to one standard.

I am not directing this question to you alone, I am rather directing it to the RMA. The question I want to put to you is this, whether the RMA has agreed on a standard for desired to undesired operation in the post-war design. If one manufacturer, in other words, comes out with a set that will reject on a two to one basis, but many others put out receivers that require three to one or ten to one or 15 to one, then much of this data that we have presented here with respect to the percentage of time that interference may occur within FM contours would be of no value.

I would like to have you discuss that a little bit for our benefit.

Mr. SMITH: Well, I am not in position to speak for the RMA. I don't know what their thinking is on the subject. I imagine there will be all kinds of receivers built and sold after the war. Some of them will have a ratio of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. I agree with the Commission's engineering staff in their measurements on the presently existing receivers. I have never seen a commercial receiver that would give the two to one ratio but they do give maybe three or four.

Commissioner JETT: How about your own?

Mr. SMITH: As far as that is concerned, some of them are pretty bad and some of them are pretty good, and I imagine we will have all kinds. Now, as to the impact of those on your allocations plan, obviously the fellow in the area where he has relays will need to buy more expensive receivers. Those people who live in strong signal areas won't be so concerned about it.

As to how you can set up your service, I sympathize with and agree with your policy. Do the best job that can be done. I do think, however, that you sort of—well, I can best illustrate by quoting what was said by our former vice president, Mr. Brundage, "if we had television we would have some fine television, but we have got to get started."

Commissioner JETT: I would like for you to say whether you think I am right or wrong on this. It would seem to me that unless the manufacturers agree to rather stringent standards with respect to the reject ratio of receivers of something in the order of two to one, that it is almost necessary that we go to plan No. 3 in order to protect the people out on the fringe areas.

The CHAIRMAN: By the "fringe" you mean at 50 microvolts?

Commissioner JETT: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: And even further.

Commissioner JETT: Out to the 30 and 40. We heard a signal out here yesterday, a very nice concert, I understand the signal level was about 30 microvolts per meter. That is an indication of the kind of service you can give people even beyond the 50 microvolt contour if you have receivers that will reject on a two to one basis.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Jett, you can't make everyone go to the theater, some may want to go to the movies. I don't believe the radio manufacturers association could either economically or legally get together.

Furthermore, I don't think it is in the interest of the country for anybody to say that any person has to buy an article of a certain prescribed standard of quality.

Commissioner JETT: I am not suggesting anything on a compulsory basis. We have no control over what the manufacturing standards should be, but we must recognize the competitive situation with respect to the production of receivers when we try to make a decision with respect to providing good public service.

Mr. SMITH: I would suggest this on that point, in the immediate post-war period I would anticipate that there would be receivers of very high quality and receivers of rather low quality.

I would also anticipate that, because this art is still reasonably young, that there will be substantial improvements in two directions. First, improved quality of reception and second reduction in cost. I for one hesitate

to predict what type of receiver will be available on the market five years from now, except to guarantee that it won't be anything like they are now.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Smith, I would like to clear up this point. As I understand your position you feel the channels are so grouped in Alternative 1 that the antenna design problems are simplified. Is that one of the factors?

Mr. SMITH: That is one of the factors.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you mean that in Alternative 1 the distance between the bottom of the No. 1 channel and the top of the No. 6 channel—is that the significance?

Mr. SMITH: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I see.

The CHAIRMAN: Anything further?

Mr. LOHNES.

Mr. LOHNES: Mr. Smith, you wouldn't think of putting a receiving set in quantity production without thorough and adequate field testing, would you?

Mr. SMITH: We would certainly prefer that.

Mr. LOHNES: It would be a rather hazardous undertaking, would it not, from the manufacturer's standpoint?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: What do you consider a thorough and adequate field test? Not through the 11 year sunspot cycle.

Mr. SMITH: No. I can best define that by saying that in general practice in the United States with AM broadcasting it is the practice not only to test receivers extensively at local or typical listening conditions, such as around Philadelphia, but also pretty much around the country, to find out how they operate in the different sections of the country. That is a continuing thing during the course of the year. We have accumulated a substantial amount of knowledge in that regard.

The CHAIRMAN: That is no reflection upon your very excellent laboratory technicians.

Mr. SMITH: Well, the fact of the matter is that the proof of the pudding is in the eating and all the scientific evidence doesn't mean a thing unless you can translate it into terms of practicality and reality.

The CHAIRMAN: But you don't have to test through all the seasons of the year.

Mr. SMITH: No. The point I was trying to make is this, that we have experience as far as FM is concerned. When I say it is going to get longer to get the service established in the higher frequencies one of the factors I have in mind is the fact that you haven't the experience in that frequency which we already have in the lower.

Mr. LOHNES: Mr. Smith, would you want more than one station in the area?

Mr. SMITH: Yes.

Mr. LOHNES: In other words, just testing on one station certainly wouldn't be an adequate field test.

Mr. SMITH: No.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well. Thank you.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Priest, Panel 10.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Shelby, from Panel 6.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Young, of Panel 7.

Mr. Frazier, from NAB, did not vote. I wonder if he wants to make a statement. Is he here?

The CHAIRMAN: Didn't he make a statement yesterday?

Mr. PLOTKIN: No.

Mr. KENNETH B. WARNER.

Mr. WARNER: Here.

(The statement of Kenneth B. Warner, Managing Secretary of the American Radio Relay League, is contained in the official record, pages 5509 to 5515. Mr. Warner's statement is deleted from this Allocation Bulletin in accordance with our policy of reprinting only portions of the record dealing directly with broadcast services.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. White from Panel 3.

The CHAIRMAN: W. C. White.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Walter S. Lemmon.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I believe Mr. Frazier came in.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Frazier, do you want to make a statement?

Mr. FRAZIER: No, I didn't want to make a statement.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. A. C. Goodnow, for D. G. Little, Westinghouse.

The CHAIRMAN: Or Mr. Little.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Or Mr. Little.

The CHAIRMAN: No Westinghouse representative here.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Van Lieshout, of N. A. Philips Company.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. E. W. Engstrom, Panel 9.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. D. W. Rentzel, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. H. V. Marvin, Panel 12.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Dorman D. Israel, Emerson Radio.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. J. L. Heins, Sperry Gyroscope.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: P. F. Siling. RCA.

Mr. SILING: Here.

STATEMENT OF P. F. SILING

Mr. PLOTKIN: Will you identify yourself for the record, Mr. Siling?

Mr. SILING: Philip F. Siling, in charge of the RCA frequency Bureau.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You haven't been sworn in this proceeding, have you?

Mr. SILING: Yes, sir.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have a statement to make?

Mr. SILING: No, sir.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Would you mind telling us if FM were the only band that had to be provided for in the portion of the spectrum between 42 and 108 megacycles, where you would put it considering first only propagation characteristics?

Mr. SILING: I think first of all it should be understood that I am not a propagation expert.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Have you read the Commission report?

Mr. SILING: Yes. Any assumption I would make would be based on the exhibits that have been placed in the record plus conversations I have had with Dr. Beverage, who will be here later, and Mr. Engstrom.

Furthermore, I did not attend the closed hearings nor have I had access to the confidential report. So I would hesitate to answer that question for RCA.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Your vote in favor of Alternative No. 1 was based on what?

Mr. SILING: My vote was based on meetings with recognized experts of NBC and RCA, considering the over-all opinion of the NBC and RCA engineers, after taking all facts into consideration for all services.

Mr. PLOTKIN: And as a matter of policy?

Mr. SILING: No. Engineering.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Did you before voting see this report of the Commission dated May 25, 1945?

Mr. SILING: Yes, sir.

Mr. PLOTKIN: And in voting, did you assume that the tables as to skywave interference which appear on pages 55 to 58 for sporadic E interference and on page 63 for F-2 interference, did you assume that those tables were accurate representations?

Mr. SILING: I have no evidence to the contrary.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I mean, you were willing to vote for alternative No. 1 assuming that those facts are true; is that right?

Mr. SILING: Yes, sir. As I understand it from our propagation experts the interference as outlined in there occurred only—for instance, the worst case only every 80 years.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I think the report sets forth the frequency with which this interference would occur.

Mr. SILING: Yes, but the worst case is 80 years.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You mean for F-2 interference.

Going back to sporadic E, where the interference would likely occur every year—you were willing to vote for alternative No. 1 assuming that the statement on sporadic E interference was as set forth in the Commission's report?

Mr. SILING: Yes, sir. As I said before, we were relying upon our propagation experts who said this interference was not serious enough to overbalance the other factors of receiver and transmitter design, and so forth.

Mr. PLOTKIN: So far as you know your propagation experts were willing to accept the accuracy of these figures too?

Mr. SILING: I would rather have Dr. Beverage testify to that. He will be here this afternoon.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Are you at all familiar with the plans RCA has made for the manufacture of FM receivers? Do you have any general familiarity?

Mr. SILING: No, I really haven't.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You don't know how much longer it would take to produce a receiver at 84 megacycles as compared to 50?

Mr. SILING: No. I am not a receiver design expert.

COMMISSIONER JETT: In that connection could you tell us whether RCA has adopted any standard with respect to reject ratio in connection with the post-war design of receivers?

Mr. SILING: I would rather have you talk to our receiver man.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I would like to know whether the receivers will operate on a two to one basis or ten to one, or what it might be.

Mr. SILING: I would rather you hear from Mr. Beers. He is here.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, since Mr. Beers is here, I think it would be helpful if we heard from him.

The CHAIRMAN: We will take a five-minute recess and then we will hear Mr. Beers.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken, after which the hearing was resumed.)

The CHAIRMAN: Take your seats, please, gentlemen.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Beers, please.

STATEMENT OF G. L. BEERS

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have been sworn before?

Mr. BEERS: I have.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Will you state your full name and your position?

Mr. BEERS: I am G. L. Beers, assistant director of engineering, RCA, Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Beers, do you know what the difference in time would be between getting out receivers for FM beginning at 84 megacycles as against 50 to 68 megacycles?

COMMISSIONER JETT: Mr. Plotkin, may I qualify your question a little bit?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I would like for him to assume that materials and manpower are available and answer on the basis of how much longer it would take to get a production line going on No. 3 versus No. 1.

Mr. BEERS: That is a difficult question to answer. You have to assume a lot of different conditions. Just as an estimate I would say something in the order of four to six months.

COMMISSIONER JETT: It would take four to six months to get No. 1 going if material and manpower were available to you?

Mr. BEERS: My answer was directed to the relative time of the 84 to 102 megacycle region and at 50 to 68.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I don't understand your answer. How many months for one versus the other?

Or do you mean you could get both of them going?

The CHAIRMAN: Could you get into production under Alternative 1 immediately?

Mr. BEERS: No.

The CHAIRMAN: That would require field tests and designing.

Mr. BEERS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JETT: How long would it take before your production line started to move on No. 1?

Mr. BEERS: It would take a matter of from six to nine months before we would be able to produce receivers for alternative 1. I think it would take something in the order of four months longer to produce receivers for Alternative 3.

COMMISSIONER JETT: That is what I wanted.

The CHAIRMAN: If this is a trade secret don't answer, but do you have any designs or any tests for receivers beginning at 84 megacycles?

Mr. BEERS: We have worked on that problem. We do not have a solution to the problem at the moment.

The CHAIRMAN: What are the principal difficulties?

Mr. BEERS: The principal difficulties are the ques-

tion of satisfactory tube complement, oscillation ability, and things of that sort in the higher frequency portion of the spectrum.

The CHAIRMAN: Has RCA during the war designed any equipment for the armed services which would receive transmissions in the higher frequencies on FM?

Mr. BEERS: Yes, and we have had some experience above 80 megacycles, but that experience is not compatible to the problem under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN: You mean that you haven't learned anything?

Mr. BEERS: We have learned something but we haven't learned enough to answer the question involved at the moment.

The CHAIRMAN: But you have made some progress, I trust.

Mr. BEERS: Certainly.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Can you give a period on transmitters similar to the one that you gave for receivers?

Mr. BEERS: As far as our ability to produce transmitters is concerned—

COMMISSIONER JETT: Assuming that manpower and materials are available in quantity and you have authority to go ahead, how long would it take to get a production line going on transmitters for No. 1 and how long for No. 3?

Mr. BEERS: We had designed transmitters prior to the war which would operate through all these frequencies.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Up to 68 megacycles?

Mr. BEERS: Up to 102 megacycles. We had a transmitter designed to be used for television sound channels in that region. That transmitter could be produced as soon as materials were available.

I don't know the exact production schedule. I assume it would be a matter of six to nine months.

The CHAIRMAN: But there would be no substantial delay as between the two alternatives, the time steps would be identical, from what you have said?

Mr. BEERS: That is correct, providing it was commercially practicable to produce that particular transmitter. We might wish to produce a newer version of the transmitter rather than to produce something which we might consider to be obsolete.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That would be true for either band.

Mr. BEERS: Yes, that would be true for either band.

I am talking now only of low power transmitters, not high power transmitters. The high power transmitter—well, there would be a delay in getting transmitter power outputs in the order of 25-50 kilocycles.

The CHAIRMAN: At 10 kilowatts you have no difficulty?

Mr. BEERS: I think we could produce a 10-kilowatt transmitter in a relatively short time.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Is it easier to get a higher power gain on a higher frequency than on a lower frequency?

Mr. BEERS: Well, it is easier from the standpoint that you can get it with a smaller physical structure.

Mr. PLOTKIN: So the fact that you might not get the same power, the effective power, might be the same in both cases even though you may not be able to get 25 kilowatts at 80 megacycles, in that region, is that right?

Mr. BEERS: It is possible that you might get a 2-to-1 power difference in antenna, something of that sort.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Will your receivers be designed to reject on the basis of 2 to 1?

Mr. BEERS: That likewise is an extremely difficult question to answer. If you would ask me could a receiver be designed, I think I could answer the question much more readily.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Answer that one, first, then.

Mr. BEERS: A receiver, I believe, can be designed to give that ratio. As a matter of fact, we have had some tests to indicate ratios even better than that.

I believe the Commission is fairly aware of the fact that engineering considerations are not the only ones which determine what is actually placed on the market in the line of receivers.

COMMISSIONER JETT: The economic factor has to be taken into consideration?

Mr. BEERS: There is a competitive situation which must be met if one wishes to sell receivers.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Therefore, you would not care to state out loud here what your standards may be?

Mr. BEERS: That will be determined by what the competitors will do, or I should say tempered by what the competitors will do.

The CHAIRMAN: RCA will lead the procession in trying to make the finest and the most selective receiver available?

Mr. BEERS: There is no question about that.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You think the great bulk of the receivers will be built with a less favorable rejection ratio than 2 to 1, you think that is the situation?

Mr. BEERS: I cannot answer that question until I know what the great bulk of everybody else's receivers will do.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have suggested that it would take about four months longer to get receivers in production for Alternative 3 than for Alternative 1. Were you assuming that transmitters were on the air to enable you to field test your equipment on one band and not the other band, was that the factor?

Mr. BEERS: I was assuming in that four months' interval, in that interim period, there would be transmitters available for field testing purposes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Suppose transmitters were on the air on those bands are at the same time, would that four months' lag be shortened any?

Mr. BEERS: No, it might be lengthened if there were not transmitters available for the field tests.

The CHAIRMAN: You would have control of that, you would build both transmitters and receivers?

Mr. BEERS: That is very true, and we do have, as I stated, a design for a 1 kilowatt transmitter, but a 1 kilowatt transmitter is not all you would like to have in terms of field testing where you would really run into trouble.

Mr. PLOTKIN: We have no further questions.

The next witness is Mr. Allen B. DuMont. Is Mr. DuMont here?

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Is Mr. P. D. Andrews of General Electric here? Is there anyone here who will speak for General Electric?

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Is Mr. A. F. Murray present?

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Is Mr. R. D. Campbell from American Telephone and Telegraph Company here?

The CHAIRMAN: He has had no reply entered.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Paul J. Larsen, Society of Motion Picture Engineers?

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: That completes, Mr. Chairman, the list on page 2. There are some other manufacturers who have indicated an interest in being heard.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, I would like to say this ballot has been received in evidence, and I have no objections to its staying in the record. However, the persons who participated apparently have not found it feasible to come to this further hearing and state their reasons for their position with respect to the resolution that was included in the record. There is further evidence that those who are here, or some of them, do not indicate that they have given the Commission's further report a detailed analysis, and others, as the record will show, disqualify themselves on the question of propagation, so I think that the exhibit that has been included in the record should be and will be weighed by the Commission with those qualifications that I have just outlined.

Who is your next witness?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Panel 5 did not take a vote, did they?

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is right.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Are you planning at some time to give the members of Panel 5 who are present at this hearing an opportunity to state their views?

The CHAIRMAN: Was there any discussion in Panel 5?

I think I missed that testimony yesterday as to whether there would be a similar ballot.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I can answer that by what I recall from the record. However, if Mr. Jansky is here I would rather have him answer it.

The CHAIRMAN: He evidently is not here, though he was here earlier.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I recall Mr. Jansky's statement on the record, and that will speak for itself and he can correct my statement. It seems to me he said he did not call together Panel 5. As a matter of fact, he said Panel 5 had not considered this proposition either since this May 25 report was put out or since the Commission held its closed hearing; that when this May 25 report came out Alternative 1 was so close to their original recommendation that he thought there would be no profit for further discussion.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Your understanding is they have not reviewed it in the light of the factual data set forth in the report or in the light of the factual data contained in the closed hearing at which most, if not all, of Panel 5 members were eligible to attend.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jansky so testified yesterday.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes, that is my understanding of his testimony.

The CHAIRMAN: What do you have further, Mr. Plotkin?

I want to call Dr. Norton before we close the proceedings.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I would like to call Frank Walker from Panel 13, who indicates he must get out of town soon.

(The statement of Frank Walker, President, Associated

Police Communications Officers, is contained in the official record, pages 5529 to 5539. Mr. Walker's statement is deleted from this Allocation Bulletin in accordance with our policy of reprinting only portions of the record dealing directly with broadcast services.)

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR FREED

Vice President and General Manager of Freed Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Mr. FREED: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission.

I have here a resolution of the Pioneer FM Radio Manufacturers Conference over which I presided in New York on June 6, attended by representatives—

The CHAIRMAN: Pioneer Radio?

Mr. FREED: Pioneer Radio Manufacturers Conference.

The CHAIRMAN: Who are they?

Mr. FREED: I will list the names.

The CHAIRMAN: You have a list of the members?

Mr. FREED: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Very Well. Proceed.

Mr. FREED: Attended the New York conference on June 6, it was attended by representatives of the following eleven manufacturers: Anslee Radio Corporation, New York; S. P. Manufacturing Company, New York; Freed Radio Corporation, New York; Gay Radio Corporation, Brooklyn; General Electric Company, Schenectady; Melaner Manufacturing Company, Mt. Carmel, Illinois; Pilot Radio Corporation, Long Island City; Radio Engineering Laboratory, Long Island City; Scott Radio, Chicago; Stromberg-Carlson, Rochester; Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago.

This resolution recommends the immediate adoption of Alternative Plan No. 1 of the three alternatives as proposed by the Commission. Copies have previously been filed with the Commission.

I should be glad to read it into the record if you so desire.

The CHAIRMAN: You can file it for the record.

What is this association, Mr. Freed?

Mr. FREED: This is not an association, this was a conference held in New York on June 6 shortly after the decision was announced by the FCC in the middle of May that the FM allocations would be delayed until tests had been completed later this summer. A number of manufacturers who pioneered in FM, our organization being one of them, discussed the situation we found ourselves in which was essentially an unfavorable economic one because we, in our own corporation, had been manufacturing FM receivers since 1940 and since that time—

The CHAIRMAN: How many FM receivers has your organization manufactured?

Mr. FREED: I would say in civilian times we probably manufactured around 8,000 high quality, high priced phonograph radio combinations and state radio receivers.

The CHAIRMAN: FM included?

Mr. FREED: FM, AM, short wave and all of them, but none of the sets were made without FM.

During the war I would say that we have been manufacturing FM equipment continually for the Army and the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN: On what frequencies?

Mr. FREED: Somewhere between 50 and 70 during the war.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you got up as high as 84?

Mr. FREED: We have not.

Now, I will follow along with the statement I was making.

We discussed the situation we found ourselves in and we thought it advisable to discuss with the manufacturers of FM receiving equipment, pre-war, who had pioneered FM and when I say pioneered we were making sets before there were very many stations around the country and we sent invitations to those manufacturers who had been active in the FM receiving equipment field prior to that time and asked them to come to a meeting in New York to discuss the TBA and FM resolution and to determine what we should do if we could do anything in making a recommendation to the Commission.

I am not an engineer, I am not a propagation expert, I am a business executive with 20 years experience in the radio field, and I wanted to get the business opinion of the other manufacturers of civilian equipment who were faced with the same problems we were faced with.

I knew very well that the AM market was very active at the present time. I also knew that the suppliers of raw material were coming to us asking us to place orders for post-war because their production output was being fast sold. There are certain items such as coils, transformers, cabinets, electric condensers, variable condensers on which the production capacity is going to be limited shortly after the WPB authorized production in the event the war with Japan is not over.

I also knew that from the discussion I had with raw material manufacturers that AM manufacturers had placed orders for parts for upwards somewhere in the neighborhood, my guess is 15 million radio sets parts for 15 million radio sets had been bought, practically all AM, because I do not see how as far as we are concerned we can buy any parts for any FM equipment and we have been threatened by raw material people with the statement unless we get our orders in we are going to have to wait our turn when we are ready to go ahead, and we found ourselves in a position where our engineers were stopped.

In the light of that discussion this conference brought out the recommendation that we recommend allocation plan No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN: Why?

Mr. FREED: Why? Because I would assume, I have been guided by the recommendation of my engineering department—

The CHAIRMAN: You do not have one of your engineers here?

Mr. FREED: No, I do not. We are a small company, we have five senior engineers and we have about eight juniors, and we have been active in FM right along.

I am sure the invitations sent out and the groups that attended and the representations that were made were based on the engineers' department recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN: You do not think they were colored at all by the executive considerations?

Mr. FREED: Well, let us put it on this basis. We are in the radio industry, we are not interested in any other industry.

We are interested in the manufacture of home equipment, and we have a selfish interest, actually we do have. We are not interested in the washing machine field. I know very well if we do not have sets on the market a

lot of things are going to happen, one of them is that the consumer who had planned on buying an FM set may buy washing machines. They may buy stoves and put the money in an automobile. We will be out of the market outside of the fact that there will be other conditions that will prevail. There will be a reasonable amount of unemployment as far as we are concerned, because we do not make anything else but FM.

The CHAIRMAN: You make nothing but FM?

Mr. FREED: Everything we make and have made since 1940 had an FM band in it. I personally tried to sell FM and our staff did when there were no FM stations.

The CHAIRMAN: That was a little difficult to sell, that is a receiver that could not receive anything.

Mr. FREED: That situation will prevail, in my opinion, if this decision is delayed a long time. We cannot sell a set marked FM band opened for use one year later.

The CHAIRMAN: You want to start where the allocation was before the war?

Mr. FREED: No, we will go along with the industry, and we would like to go ahead in allocation No. 1.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I would like to ask whether you want to put out a high fidelity FM set selling for a band of frequencies where there would be 1,000 hours interference? I am just making that assumption.

Mr. FREED: 1,000 per year of interference?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I am just making that assumption.

Mr. FREED: Give me the number of broadcasting hours in a year. Have you the computation there?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I have no computation.

Major ARMSTRONG: 6600 at 18 hours a day.

The CHAIRMAN: And you want to distribute a set that will have substantial interference one-fifth of the time?

Mr. FREED: Well, actually frankly I would not like to do it, no. On the other hand, I believe from what our engineers tell me that they had not been convinced themselves that the full amount of interference that would prevail on the highest spectrum—

The CHAIRMAN: Do you know whether they have studied the Commission report?

Mr. FREED: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Had they appeared at our hearings?

Mr. FREED: No, they have not, but a lot of the engineers who attended this conference have appeared at the hearings.

I am not arguing as an engineer.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I am asking you this question as a business executive. Have you read the Commission's report?

Mr. FREED: I have, yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Are you aware of the fact that it is suggested in the tables that maybe it will be considerably in excess of 1,000 hours per year on the Alternative Plan No. 1?

Mr. FREED: I do not believe it was proved.

The CHAIRMAN: You have not the basis to determine whether it was proved or not?

Mr. FREED: It was not proved to my engineers. In the years of experience I have had I have tried to be a realistic person, taking a realistic attitude between theory and practice.

The CHAIRMAN: You have just said you are not an engineer and you are not prepared to comment on it.

Mr. Denny asked you to accept his assumption and it is up to us to determine whether it is proved or not.

Mr. FREED: I will accept it.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: You think 1,000 hours of interference would be very serious, that is my understanding of your answer.

Mr. FREED: I think 1,000 hours of interference would be serious.

COMMISSIONER JETT: It is really 1,000 hours of a substitute program for the desired program with FM. It is more than interference. You lose the signal you want to hear entirely, as I understand it, and you start hearing Denver or some city far away.

Mr. FREED: That would be unsatisfactory, yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: You are recommending Alternative No. 1, but you are not in a position, at least as I understand you, you are not in a position to assure us there will not be that much interference. Now, you tell us you are not an engineer, you tell us your engineers have read this and your engineers, you believe, do not believe there will be that much. The Commission's report under some circumstances suggested there might be considerably more than 1,000 hours.

Mr. LOHNES: On the fringes or for the whole area?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I am referring to tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Mr. LOHNES: That is on the fringe. Make your question clear to the witness.

The CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Lohnes, Mr. Denny is examining the witness. I think Mr. Denny is capable of examining the witness.

Mr. LOHNES: I do not have any doubt about it.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I want the witness to thoroughly understand the question. The basis of the question is table 1, page 55 of the Commission's report, and I am referring to 43 megacycles with a 10 to 1 ratio full channel occupancy where it is predicted there will be between 830 and 2,410 hours of interference.

Does that make it sufficiently specific?

Mr. FREED: Well, Mr. Denny, we are members of FMBI, we are members of RMA.

The CHAIRMAN: Can you answer the question?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: We have had resolutions and all sorts of representations from organizations. We practically got down on our knees to the industry to tell you what we are asking for are facts, and we are still not getting facts.

Mr. FREED: My facts that I have given have a bearing on the economic aspect of the FM problem, and while I do not intend to contribute anything technically, from a technical point of view, I do feel that having been associated in the business as long as I have and being members of FMBI and RMA and a couple of other active organizations, I feel those organizations represent the predominant factors in the industry who have made the radio industry and whose future destiny is in that group.

The CHAIRMAN: You then, apparently, rely on the technical information as submitted by RMA and FMBI and you have nothing further to offer.

Mr. FREED: That is right, I assume the engineering departments of the members have influenced the people who wrote it.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have any further questions?

Mr. PLOTKIN: No further questions.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Freed.

STATEMENT OF J. E. BROWN.

(Mr. Brown was previously sworn.)

Mr. BROWN: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission:

In response to the Commission's order of June 13, 1945, I would like to present on behalf of the Zenith Radio Corporation its views with respect to Section 8 of Part 2 of the Commission's report of May 25, 1945.

Since the activities of the Zenith Radio Corporation are almost exclusively in the field of manufacturing and selling radio receivers, my response is directed toward that subject and with the effect of and necessity for a prompt allocation of the FM band.

We believe and strongly urge that the Commission should immediately adopt its proposal number 1 which places FM in the band of 48 to 68 Mc. We are not propagation experts and do not have any propagation experts in our employ, but it is our opinion that the weight of evidence of the experts who have testified and who are qualified in the matter of propagation with respect to the location of the FM band in the spectrum indicates that:

1. The industry knows far more about the transmission characteristics of radio waves in the range of 48 to 68 Mc. than we do in the ranges suggested in the other two of the Commission's proposals.

The CHAIRMAN: That is what worries us, the information we have as to 48 to 68 megacycles.

Proceed.

Mr. BROWN: 2. It has been indicated in evidence submitted by the majority of qualified propagation experts to the Commission that the 48 to 68 Mc. range is satisfactory for FM.

3. The industry has been unable to find any extensive information resulting from the operation of high power transmitters on a scheduled basis, received by thousands of receivers operating in the vicinity of 80 or 100 Mc. We cannot therefore appreciate to any accurate degree the vagaries to which the FM service might be subject in this higher range.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Mr. Brown, that range is satisfactory for FM?

Mr. BROWN: We believe it is.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Have you studied the Commission's report and tables set forth on page 55?

Mr. BROWN: I have read the report. I do not want to say I thoroughly understand it all. It is a complex subject and, as I said before, we do not have the propagation people. My feeling, frankly about the report, is that there is a tremendous amount of material given in there, and how much of it is based on fact only the years will tell. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN: Assuming they are in the band 48 to 68 and there would be 1,000 hours or more upward of interference per year to the service, would you say that would be a satisfactory service?

Mr. BROWN: I would say that would not be a satisfactory service.

The CHAIRMAN: You nor anyone else in your

organization has any basis for knowing whether or not that assumption is correct or incorrect?

Mr. BROWN: My answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that I have been listening and working with FM for many years, and I cannot recall any such quantity of hours in my experience.

The CHAIRMAN: But has there been any full channel occupancy or even co-channel occupancy to the extent that would demonstrate that?

Accepting the assumption in the Commission's report, you have stated in your statement here that the Zenith does not have in its employ people who are qualified to have opinions, final opinions on propagation matters, isn't that correct? Therefore, you cannot say nor anyone in your company state whether or not the conclusions and assumptions reached by the Commission's staff with respect to that order of interference are correct or incorrect, is that a true statement?

Mr. BROWN: That would be a true statement. But may I also make a statement, Mr. Chairman?

There have been many people who have testified and presented evidence on this very subject, and amongst them are people of outstanding caliber.

The CHAIRMAN: That gets you into the question of weighing the evidence. We want to know what your company thinks and you think.

It is our job to appraise it and there is a conflict of evidence.

Mr. BROWN: We think frankly that there are enough people of eminence who have spoken reasonably firmly on it to indicate the situation is satisfactory as to the 48 megacycle range and up.

The CHAIRMAN: That still does not answer my question with respect to the upwards of 1,000 hours of interference during a single year. All I want the record to show, if this be correct, that there is no one in the Zenith Radio Manufacturing Company that can state whether or not that assumption is a correct or a false assumption.

Mr. BROWN: That is right.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, proceed with your statement.

Mr. BROWN: Might I say something that is not contained in this statement?

We have been very much interested in what does happen in this long-distance transmission. When the bursts were first demonstrated, and I think Dr. Wheeler of the Commission was the man who found the first bursts, I was not aware of them before, no one in our organization and no one who we knew of was. When those things were first discovered back in 1941 we did set up some very expensive receivers and we tried to make some recordings of bursts and find out what happened. We listened, we set our receivers on Paxton, Massachusetts, and we did occasionally get bursts, but during that time if there had been, and this was in the summer as I recall, if there had been excessive quantities, 1,000 hours or whatever of long-distance transmission, I think we would have gotten it.

44 megacycles with a very sensitive receiver, the right distance from Chicago to Paxton to give you the right effect, and we did not get anywhere near that. Again perhaps there will be 1,000 hours, I said I do not know, although my experience would indicate there would not be that much.

4. As radio receiver manufacturers, we have a responsibility in the national welfare when the war is concluded to have a minimum of unemployment at any time, and in fact, to do all that we can to promote full employment. Since the models of receivers that will be introduced by many manufacturers may in their major part consist of receiving sets incorporating FM, it is most urgent that we know where we stand with respect to the design of these sets in order that they may be released promptly for manufacture. Any period spent in the design, development and field testing of new receivers which results in delaying manufacturing operations represents a distinct loss of employment and in some measure mitigates against the national welfare.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Right there, Mr. Brown, that is the end of number 4, and I think it is an appropriate place to interrupt you.

You heard Mr. Beers state earlier that if manufacturing capacity, materials, and manpower were available today that it would take, I think he said it would take four months longer to get a production line going for FM on the number 3 plan than it would for the number 1 plan. Do you agree with that?

Mr. BROWN: I think that is a very fair appraisal, it might be a little longer.

You see, Commissioner Jett, there has not been the development of component parts of an economical nature for the 100 megacycle range. We have got to go out and find these things and adopt them to the job. It is not the type of thing that has been available in the lower frequencies.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Brown, has your company done any manufacturing work for the Army in electronic equipment?

Mr. BROWN: Exclusively, nothing else.

Mr. PLOTKIN: How high in frequency have you gone?

Mr. BROWN: We have gone up into the many—

The CHAIRMAN: Into the infrared?

Mr. BROWN: Very close to it.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Haven't component parts been developed for the use in Army electronic equipment?

Mr. BROWN: Yes, but they would make radio sets so expensive you could not expect the public to pay for them. They are not economical parts.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is true in the region of 80 megacycles too, or is that true only in the very high?

Mr. BROWN: No, the components you used in the 80 megacycles are more expensive than you use at lower frequencies.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Isn't it true the Army uses more expensive equipment?

Mr. BROWN: Most of their components are of a different grade.

Mr. PLOTKIN: What I am driving at is that you have acquired a good deal of experience.

Mr. BROWN: Lots of experience. We have built thousands of receivers and transmitters starting at 100 megacycles.

5. It is our opinion that alternatives numbers 2 and 3 are dangerous. We have no information whatever with respect to high power continuous operation on these frequencies. We know that FM receivers designed for either of these proposals must of necessity incorporate

two bands for FM, the second band to cover the present existing FM assignment.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Why do you assume that, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN: Because there is not use in manufacturing radio receivers that you cannot sell, and we only live by what we can sell.

No, then, if we build radio receivers with FM bands in them in which there are no FM transmitters in operation, that cannot possibly be demonstrated to the public.

THE CHAIRMAN: Wouldn't you assume the FM transmitters would convert to the new frequencies?

Mr. BROWN: But, that would be correct, but how quickly and when does the Japanese war end?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: If you built new receivers to the old frequencies, assuming the decision is to move up, you would never accomplish it.

Mr. BROWN: On the other hand, if you do not build receivers of this type there is not a chance in the world of interesting Mrs. Jones when she walks into the radio store to buy a radio, and she says, "My neighbor has an FM set and I like it and I want it." The dealer says, "I am sorry, lady, we cannot demonstrate it to you. It is a fine FM set, it will give you good music some day but that's perhaps a year from now."

The CHAIRMAN: Doesn't Zenith have a FM transmitting station?

Mr. BROWN: We do.

The CHAIRMAN: It seems to me your problem is solved as far as the Chicago area is concerned.

COMMISSIONER JETT: How do you expect to get television going? Are you going to wait and sell your receivers after the transmitters go on the air?

Mr. BROWN: That is a very real question.

COMMISSIONER JETT: How do you get FM going in the first place? When we first did it we did not put transmitters all over the United States before the manufacturers started to sell receivers.

Major ARMSTRONG: I beg to differ with you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Jett, we certainly did.

COMMISSIONER JETT: We had about one dozen experimental transmitters on the air.

Major ARMSTRONG: I had to finance personally the first manufacturer of radio receivers, the General Electric Company, with an order for \$10,000 to get receivers tried.

COMMISSIONER JETT: All right, take the Milwaukee area. There are some 12,000 FM receivers out there. Were those receivers all sold after WTMJ went on the air with FM? I doubt it, I do not know the answer, but I doubt it.

Mr. BROWN: I think that most of them were, Commissioner Jett. For instance, in our own case we were operating a transmitter on a program schedule basis long before we made receivers. We never made an FM receiver to sell until the Commission had made FM commercial, when it adopted commercial rules and regulations. Our transmitter in the meantime had been operating for a long time on a regular scheduled program basis.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Brown, as we adjourned we were talking about the necessity of adding a second band in addition to the present band if the Commission adopted Alternative No. 3.

I was wondering, would you feel if the Commission adopted Alternative No. 1 that you would have to provide not only for the present band but for Alternative No. 1. Would you think your set ought to run from 48 to, say, 68, for instance?

Mr. BROWN: No. As I understand the Commission's proposal there would be at least interim operation starting at 48 megacycles and therefore the receiver would start at 48.

Shall I continue?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes, please.

Mr. BROWN: I would like to start at the beginning of paragraph 5 in order to carry the continuity through.

5. It is our opinion that alternatives 2 and 3 are dangerous. We have no information whatever with respect to high power continuous operation on these frequencies. We know that FM receivers designed for either of these proposals must of necessity incorporate two bands for FM, the second band to cover the present existing FM assignment. This is needed so that purchasers of new sets will find them usable immediately. The addition of this band plus the added costs as presented by Dr. Manson during the oral argument will add millions of dollars to the costs of these receivers to the public. The value of the present frequencies has been proven by four years of commercial operation and the testimony presented by Dr. Norton indicates that at the very worst, interference will be present a small fraction of one percent of the time. It is our opinion that proposals No. 2 and No. 3 may give interference percentages or trouble due to their vagaries which will give poorer service to the public than on proposal No. 1.

I would like to add the thought that one of the jobs we have had during the war has been a high-power ground radar installation operating on frequencies considerably higher than 100 megacycles and many times I have seen coverages far greater than what would be predicted from what I know of information that has been passed around on the 100 megacycles and above, and I have seen that happen for days on a row.

The CHAIRMAN: What was that due to?

Mr. BROWN: I don't know.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you think it was sporadic E?

Mr. BROWN: I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN: What was the range?

Mr. BROWN: I would rather not say.

The CHAIRMAN: You think that is restricted?

Mr. BROWN: It is many miles.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: What were the frequencies?

Mr. BROWN: I would be glad to say off the record.

Mr. PLOTKIN: It is considerably in excess of 100, isn't it?

Mr. BROWN: Yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER WAKEFIELD: Mr. Brown, did you mean to change your written statement, which reads:

"The value of the present frequencies has been proven by four years of commercial operation and the testimony presented by Dr. Norton indicates that at the very worst, interference will be present a small fraction of one percent of the time."

Mr. BROWN: No, I would stand on the statement.

The CHAIRMAN: You are familiar with the tables to which reference was made this morning?

Mr. BROWN: I have read them. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, of course, anything as to the basis of those tables. I wasn't at the closed hearings and I have not seen that record.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you make any effort to attend the closed hearing?

Mr. BROWN: I couldn't attend. I would have liked to.

The CHAIRMAN: You were not excluded?

Mr. BROWN: No, I was not.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Those tables are based on exhibits that were introduced at the classified hearings.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Exhibit 4 and Exhibit 380, figures 1, 3 and 4 of Exhibit 4.

Mr. BROWN: That may be so, but in reading this thing—as I said previously I am not a propagation expert—I must confess that I do not have the background or the knowledge that it takes to really analyze the thing. I only have my practical experience in listening to this thing for a good many years and I have seen a great many operations on the high frequencies run.

And, as I said this morning, the thousand hours of interference, if that covered the service area of the station it would be serious. Nothing like it has ever been made known to us. We have never seen it.

The CHAIRMAN: There hasn't been a full channel occupancy of FM stations.

Mr. BROWN: That is correct, Mr. Chairman. On the other hand, if there was, and if you multiplied what our experience has been by five times, I would still be a long ways from 1000 hours, unless that was some particular piece of the other fringe.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Where have you done your listening?

Mr. BROWN: We have had stations in two different places. One of our engineering personnel owns a piece of property well out in the clear north of Chicago where he has two 100 foot towers and there we had set up a really sensitive FM receiver. At one time we had an amplifier up in the antenna. And I have a very good FM receiver at home, with a good antenna, and every night that I am home I go over that dial two or three times to see what I can hear.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Have you seen our Exhibit 4?

Mr. BROWN: I am sure I have.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have any reason to doubt the accuracy of the recordings and the analysis in that exhibit?

Mr. BROWN: Well, in truth I don't. There are some things that one might wonder about but I would not want to go on record as doubting them. When the recordings are made—I don't know whether or not actual loud speaker operation was observed of the signal that was being recorded.

It seems to me that there is a good chance that you may have recorded some diathermy. I don't know. I wouldn't want to impeach the statements.

COMMISSIONER JETT: On that good FM receiver you have, does it reject on a two to one standard?

Mr. BROWN: Yes, sir, it does.

COMMISSIONER JETT: That is the kind Zenith will manufacture?

Mr. BROWN: We expect to.

Mr. PLOTKIN: What field intensity did you use in your listening territory? Did you set a special value, or what?

Mr. BROWN: No. We just ran with the receiver wide open and whatever came in, came in.

Mr. ADAIR: Do you know the sensitivity of that receiver?

Mr. BROWN: Well, it is a good stable receiver?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: You built for public sale before the war a public receiver which would reject two to one, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN: I think it would.

We have since run some tests on those receivers, and on others, and it is a matter of opinion as to where interference gets objectionable, but we have found them to be in the neighborhood of two to one.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well. Proceed with your statement.

Mr. BROWN: 6. The industry is prepared to go ahead promptly with the manufacture of FM receivers working in the Commission's No. 1 proposal of 48 to 68 mc. Any considerable deviation from this design will result in delay and contribute to unemployment.

7. By adopting proposal No. 1, the Commission will make possible the smooth and orderly transition of FM from its present location in the frequency spectrum to its ultimate location without obsoleting, for the time being, existing facilities and without depriving people of these facilities. It will permit the demonstration of new FM sets as quickly as they are manufactured at the conclusion of the war. Without the possibility of this demonstration we see no way in which FM can practically be demonstrated and sold to the public. Such an event would be of the most critical nature and would be a body blow to the progress of FM.

8. The 48 to 68 mc proposal has so far as we know the endorsement of all groups interested in or connected with the problem. These are Radio Manufacturer's Association, RTPB, TBA, FMBI, and the Pioneer FM Radio Manufacturer's Association.

The CHAIRMAN: That was the one that the gentleman referred to this morning. I told him I thought that that was not an association.

Mr. BROWN: I think I am in error here.

The CHAIRMAN: Just a group of the boys got together after this report came out?

Mr. BROWN: I wasn't at the meeting. I assumed it was an association.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Aren't you one of the pioneer FM radio manufacturers?

Mr. BROWN: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Weren't you invited to attend?

Mr. BROWN: We had representatives there but I think our New York people appeared.

May we respectfully submit that the resolutions of these organizations are considered opinions of the entire radio industry.

9. Finally, there is the factor of cost to the public. We prosper only by the degree to which we are able to keep costs to the public low and to improve utility and quality. The cost of an FM receiver to the public will be less if the Commission adopts its 48 to 68 mc proposal than for any of the other proposals. It is our opinion based on the evidence as it has been presented, that the objections to assigning FM to the band 48 to 68 mc

so far advanced are not in any measure adequate enough to warrant delay in employment, higher cost to the public and what will probably be an inferior product, and the danger that FM might be stifled at the very time when it should expand.

The CHAIRMAN: Any questions?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Is anyone else appearing for Zenith?

Mr. BROWN: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Are you familiar with Zenith's plans with FM in a general way?

Mr. BROWN: I am.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Have you heard it suggested that there is a conspiracy between large networks to throttle FM?

Mr. BROWN: No, I haven't heard of a conspiracy.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Well, strike the word "conspiracy" from the question, then. You have heard it suggested that the large networks desire to throttle FM?

Mr. BROWN: I have.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you believe that is the desire of the large networks; do you have any evidence of that?

Mr. BROWN: I have no evidence. There is the natural conclusion that one can draw.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: That they are in the AM business and that they would like to stay in the AM business and would not be put to any additional investment if FM didn't come along. Is there anything more to it than just that?

Mr. BROWN: No. I would like to add that I don't know that the investment is the prime worry. I would say that the increased competition that one would get in a situation of that kind is something that many people would dislike, which is a natural reaction.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: But you don't have any real evidence that the networks are trying to sabotage the development of FM, do you?

Mr. BROWN: No.

The CHAIRMAN: That is just a bit of scuttlebutting.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Chairman, you gave Columbia an opportunity to comment on that, and I think the others should have the same opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. ADAIR: Were those long-distance receptions permit to ground or ground to plane, or what?

Mr. BROWN: Ground to ground.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Has your company designed any equipment for operation on 84, have you got any plans on it, have you done any work on it yet?

Mr. BROWN: Well, as much as wartime conditions permit we have thought about it and worked on it, but we are in the situation of being unable to make any real move because there is any one of three proposals before us and each one of them calls for a different design in the receiver, and the thing is very thoroughly up in the air. You can reach no definite conclusion.

Mr. PLOTKIN: We have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Secrest of RMA.

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. SECREST

Mr. SECREST: My name is James D. Secrest; director of publications, Radio Manufacturers Association.

The CHAIRMAN: You are not a propagation expert?

Mr. SECREST: No, I am not a propagation expert.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Are you an engineer?

Mr. SECREST: I am not an engineer.

I merely appear on behalf of the board of directors of the Radio Manufacturers Association to present a resolution which was adopted by the board at its annual meeting in Chicago on June 13 and ask that the letter notifying the Commission of that fact be made a part of the record. I can read the resolution if you wish.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we can just incorporate in the record and that will be adequate. Do you want to give it an exhibit number?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Yes. Exhibit No. 639.

You don't know the basis for this?

Mr. SECREST: It was a meeting—the resolution was presented by Dr. Baker, the director of our engineering department.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Was the Commission's report discussed at the meeting?

Mr. SECREST: In a general way, I would say, briefly.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Was the long-range interference set forth in those tables adverted to?

Mr. SECREST: That I wouldn't be sure of. As I say, it was a general discussion and it was more on recommendation of Dr. Baker.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Are the members of your association who voted on this also listed with other associations where votes have been taken asking for the same thing?

Mr. SECREST: I think in some cases.

COMMISSIONER CASE: There was a sort of plural vote.

Mr. SECREST: How extensive that is I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN: Anything further, Mr. Secrest?

Mr. SECREST: That is all.

Mr. ADAIR: This morning I believe it was stated that RMA would not be able to set up standards for a high-quality receiver exclusively. Is there any reason why a series of standards could not be set up so that the public could know in what category they could expect the operation of the receiver?

Mr. SECREST: That is something on which I am not qualified to answer. It would be a matter for Dr. Baker in the engineering department. However, I know Dr. Baker has announced he was following the setting of these allocations, that their department is going to take some action.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Secrest. The exhibit will be received.

STATEMENT OF H. H. BEVERAGE

Mr. PLOTKIN: Dr. Beverage, will you state your name?

Mr. BEVERAGE: H. H. Beverage; RCA Laboratories.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have a statement, Doctor?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, I have no statement.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have seen the Commission's report of May 25, 1945?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes, I have.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Have you had an opportunity to study it?

Mr. BEVERAGE: I read it about half-way through. I think I covered all the FM and television part of it.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Calling your attention to the tables

appearing on pages 55 to 58, is it your opinion that the figures contained in those tables are accurate or substantially accurate?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, if we take table 1 on page 55, which is sporadic E, my own experience has been that we don't have as much interference as is indicated here. I am basing that on my experience at Riverhead where I listened to WEAJ FM on 45.1 megacycles which channel is also used by Zenith in Chicago and the interference which I actually noticed is very small indeed.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Over how long a period of time?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, I have been listening to that station for several years weekends when I have an opportunity.

Mr. PLOTKIN: But it isn't continuous listening?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have seen Commission's Exhibits 4 and 380, haven't you?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes, I have.

Mr. PLOTKIN: And any other discussion in this report in which these tables are involved?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you think that—is there any comment you care to make on their accuracy or lack of accuracy?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Why, I don't think I can comment on that. One thing that surprises me in figure 4, I believe that is Exhibit 380, is that the sporadic E is so selected to distance. That is, it peaks up at some 800 miles very sharply. That is a little surprising to me but quite all right.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have no data yourself that would tend to indicate that that was not accurate, have you?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, other than this experience with Chicago and WEAJ FM. That happens to be just the right distance to be the worst possible case and I have had very little interference.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: What is the contour of WEAJ FM?

Mr. BEVERAGE: About 12 microvolts per meter. I am 72 miles out from New York City.

Mr. ADAIR: Mr. Lodge testified that the night before last he got interference from Chicago listening to WEAJ at approximately one millivolt contour. Were you listening night before last between nine and ten o'clock?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, I was not. I was in Schenectady.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Referring to the table on page 63 and the discussion on F-2 preceding it, in your opinion is that an accurate representation of what the facts are likely to be as to interference from F-2?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, I would say that my experience would indicate that interference would be very much less than shown here for F-2.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have also seen the classified material?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: What has your experience been with regard to F-2?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, the best experience I have had with television transmissions is from London, which is in the record, comparing 45 megacycles with 41.5 megacycles, and the experience there was that the signal

intensity falls off very rapidly between 41.5 and 45 megacycles.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Have you seen the explanation which appears at page 62 of the classified report on FM in that respect?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes, I think I have, but I would like to refresh my memory (referring to document).

Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Don't you think that constitutes a satisfactory explanation of your experience there?

Mr. BEVERAGE: I think it does. The 45 is above the maximum frequency and would tend to be more of a scattering and fall off.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Dr. Beverage, if you were to assume that the data contained in the tables from page 55 through 58 and on page 63 were accurate or substantially accurate, would you think that an FM band beginning at 50 megacycles would be an interference free service?

Mr. Beverage: No, it would not be.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Would you think it would be a satisfactory service?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Not if these figures are correct.

The CHAIRMAN: And you say that your experience has indicated, Dr. Beverage, that these would reflect actual operating conditions?

Mr. BEVERAGE: That is right.

The CHAIRMAN: How much of a variation do you think there would be, 10, 15, 20 percent?

Mr. Beverage: No. It is hard to say, of course, but with respect to—

The CHAIRMAN: Just a general idea. First on F-2 at the 50 microvolts.

Mr. BEVERAGE: With respect to F-2 my experience has been vastly different. With respect to sporadic E I would be nearer in agreement.

The CHAIRMAN: So that you would say that on the 48 megacycle band, 120 sunspots, the interference would range up to 2,000 hours. That is the table on page 63.

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, I wouldn't think it would be nearly that much.

The CHAIRMAN: How high do you think it would likely be?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, the last sunspot maximum I believe was 120 sunspot numbers and on 45 megacycles the number of hours that came through was considerably less than 2,000 and that was a lower frequency.

COMMISSIONER JETT: That was just on the one path, was it?

Mr. BEVERAGE: That is right.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: The east and west path?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is over the particular path as to which the classified record has an explanation, is that correct, that we referred to a minute ago?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. ADAIR: I believe Dr. Smith testified that figure 1 of Exhibit 380 was in his opinion substantially correct for the United States. I believe there is possibly some difference for certain portions of the United States. But for the United States as a whole that is substantially correct. An increase of 15 percent would take care of outside of the United States. That is the basis on which these tabulations are based here. Do you disagree with Dr. Smith in that respect?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, I do not.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

COMMISSIONER JETT: This table on page 63, I think it is important that we consider the headings rather than to consider 48 megacycles as against 53. I believe it would be more realistic to consider 53 megacycles because I believe it is proposed that commercial FM begin at 54 megacycles, running to 68, assuming that facsimile would go from 48 to 50 and educational FM from 50 to 54. You note a decided decrease in the number of hours of interference shown on the table from 48 to 53.

Do you believe that that truly represents the change for that very narrow band that is going merely from 48 to 53?

The CHAIRMAN: Talking about F-2.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Yes, page 63.

Mr. BEVERAGE: I think it is in the right direction because I do believe F-2 falls off very fast and becomes only a scattering phenomenon and that it is low in intensity and the decrease in the number of hours is quite rapid.

The CHAIRMAN: Assuming that the next sunspot maximum reaches as much as 155, would it be your conclusion that you could get a satisfactory FM service in the lower frequencies beginning at 48?

Mr. BEVERAGE: I expect you would have quite a bit of interference but I think that the intensity that is calculated here is perhaps in accordance with my experience.

The CHAIRMAN: You haven't had any experience with 155 sunspots, have you?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you be worried about it if you were operating at 48 megacycles if the sunspots were 155?

Mr. BEVERAGE: I think I would be—48 megacycles.

The CHAIRMAN: And do you think that the service to the public would suffer under those circumstances?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes, sir. There would certainly be interference but I think there will be interference in any fringe that you choose. But it would be less from F-2, it would be much less.

The CHAIRMAN: That is right.

Mr. BEVERAGE: But there would be other kinds of interference; so that any band that you choose is going to have some interference.

The CHAIRMAN: But do you think the F-2 would be more serious than the other types of interference as you moved up?

Mr. BEVERAGE: If you put a line at 50 megacycles I don't think you will have any trouble with F-2. That is, a large amount of trouble.

The CHAIRMAN: You mean even at 155 sunspots? Would you want to operate on 150 megacycles?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Of course, my experience has been limited to this London—

The CHAIRMAN: Hasn't that been satisfactorily explained to you, Doctor?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: That is, the classified material is an isolated phenomenon.

Mr. BEVERAGE: I understand that.

The CHAIRMAN: So that experience would not be relevant to the future operation of FM so far as co-channel interference from F-2 is concerned?

Mr. BEVERAGE: That is quite right. With 155 sun-

spot numbers you would have trouble. Certainly quite a lot of trouble at 50 megacycles.

The CHAIRMAN: And you would have a good deal of trouble at 120, would you?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, some but not too bad.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Of course, your experience has been with only one other station on the channel. With a full channel occupancy you would expect more interference?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: The opinion has been expressed that it would be probably a factor of two or three to one. Would you agree to that as for full-channel occupancy?

Mr. BEVERAGE: I should think that would be reasonable.

Mr. ADAIR: In your previous testimony, Dr. Beverage, I believe you stated that the logarithmic decrease in sporadic E which had been used in figure 3 of Exhibit 380, you felt that decrease might not be that rapid. Could you give us any more definitive information?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, the reason that I felt that way was that there are enough interferences over long distances above 100 megacycles, which I mentioned and which Major Armstrong mentioned some, and I just have no explanation for them, but I thought that perhaps they might have been sporadic E, and if they are then the sporadic E data shown here do not fall off fast enough.

But they may be something else.

Mr. ADAIR: You don't have enough data?

Mr. BEVERAGE: That is right.

Mr. ADAIR: However, considering the number of stations in operation in the two bands, would it be your opinion that the percentages of occurrences of those transmissions were materially less at the higher frequencies than they are below? I mean, in the neighborhood of 100.

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, of course, that is a difficult question, because on these frequencies low power has always been there, 50 watts, something like that. If you had 50 kilowatts on 120 megacycles I wouldn't guarantee what would happen.

Mr. ADAIR: There has been a general tendency to use much more sensitive receivers in the services than for the ordinary broadcast; isn't that so?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes, because they are generally located at lower noise levels.

Mr. PLOTKIN: If the only service you had to worry about for allocation between 40 and 108 were FM, no consideration having to be given to other services, where would you recommend that FM be placed, considering the propagation factors?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, I think I would start FM around 50 megacycles, for this reason, that FM can give you a service—that is, not perfect service—with a few microvolts per meter, certainly 10 or 15, and the transmission on 50 or 60 megacycles over the horizon is better than it is at 100 megacycles.

So that you would be able to give some rural coverage with the lower frequencies that you wouldn't be able to do with the higher frequencies.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Isn't it precisely the rural coverage that would be affected by this long-range interference, assuming that this long-range interference isn't as intense as is set forth here? Isn't it exactly those signals that will be affected by long-range interference?

Mr. BEVERAGE: That is true.

The CHAIRMAN: Around the 50 microvolt contour,

in the order of 50 megacycles, you wouldn't get the same interference free service that you would get if it was a higher frequency?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Relative to F-2 that would be right and it is reasonable to suppose that sporadic E falls off but there are other things that come up, like troposphere.

The CHAIRMAN: So your determination then to stay down in the region of 50 would be based upon troposphere?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Troposphere and the fact that there is better transmission over the horizon, and I would hope that somewhere around 55 or 60 megacycles you could get a real service out there where you don't get it from the present broadcast band.

The CHAIRMAN: I am confused now. I thought it was the higher frequencies that would give you the better interference free service at the periphery of the normally protected service area.

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, you have opposing things there. The transmission of higher frequencies is good. No question about that.

However, as you go over the horizon on an earth that has trees, houses and rolling ground, the signal falls off faster at 100 megacycles than at 50 or 60 megacycles.

COMMISSIONER JETT: That is for high-powered stations.

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Low-powered stations, I think you would get an increased groundwave.

Mr. BEVERAGE: I agree with that to the horizon, yes, but not beyond. Beyond I think it falls off faster. That has been our experience, at any rate.

The CHAIRMAN: That is just the reverse of what this record shows, isn't it?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, doesn't the record show that 100 megacycles will fall off faster after you go beyond the horizon? That has been our experience, anyway.

The CHAIRMAN: I would have to ask Mr. Adair.

COMMISSIONER JETT: I didn't think the horizon was brought into the record before. I thought it was in terms of groundwave.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Will you look at pages 67 and 68, where groundwave coverage is discussed? The bottom of page 67.

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Doesn't that indicate that with the exception of the high power that the coverage is better for the higher frequencies than for the lower frequencies?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have any data that would indicate contrary results?

Mr. BEVERAGE: These distances with the lower power are not very much beyond the horizon.

Mr. PLOTKIN: But it is a 50 microvolt.

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have any data that would indicate contrary results?

Mr. BEVERAGE: No, not in unobstructed country, open ground.

Mr. PLOTKIN: There is also discussed in that section the results of the Commission's field tests around Louisville, which does have some rolling country. Would you agree generally with that statement?

Mr. BEVERAGE: I thought that the proposals that

they made were quite in accordance with what I would expect, yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: With respect to troposphere, which appears at page 64 to 67, and particularly the table on page 67, do you have any data which would indicate different results than what is indicated in that table with regard to added geographical separation?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Well, I am afraid that is where we don't have enough experience to be sure.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You don't have any data to indicate the contrary. You just feel that there isn't enough data to indicate this result here, is that your point?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Isn't it your opinion, Doctor, that troposphere effects change slowly and that they are not greatly different throughout this range we are discussing?

Mr. BEVERAGE: I think that is generally right.

The CHAIRMAN: But they aren't very different from the bottom of the range we are talking about to the top.

Mr. BEVERAGE: I would think that would be a reasonable assumption, yes.

Mr. ADAIR: In many areas inside of a relatively high contour there will be shadow points regardless of what frequency you are operating on, and in those cases isn't it true that skywave interference may result in reducing that service area even though it is well within a contour and which would not be true on the higher frequencies where the skywave is less prominent?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes, that is generally true.

Mr. PLOTKIN: We have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lohnes.

Mr. LOHNES: Dr. Beverage, referring to the second paragraph on page 68, the second sentence:

"Beyond that point the field intensity obtained with higher frequencies falls below that obtained with lower frequencies and at a more rapid rate."

Has that been your experience?

Mr. BEVERAGE: That is right. That is what I was trying to say.

Mr. LOHNES: That is what you were trying to say?

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

Mr. LOHNES: That point is somewhat beyond the horizon as indicated by the first sentence.

Mr. BEVERAGE: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

Thank you, Doctor.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Dillard.

(No response.)

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Marx.

STATEMENT OF FRANK MARX

Mr. PLOTKIN: Will you state your name?

Mr. MARX: My name is Frank Marx. I am connected with the American Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Commission:

The American Broadcasting Company, one of the nation's great networks, looks forward to providing a nationwide, distinguished program service to the entire population of this country through the media of aural and visual broadcasting.

As was stated by us during the oral argument in connection with Docket No. 6651, the company is not licensed at the present time to operate commercial television or FM stations. Thus we are in the unusual position of being able to recommend impartially to the Fed-

eral Communications Commission our opinion regarding the final allocations for FM broadcasting.

The company has filed with the Commission applications for commercial television and FM stations and will prosecute these applications diligently. At the same time the company has engaged over a period of months in program experimentation in the field of television broadcasting.

The company has recommended to its member affiliates that they prepare and file with the Commission applications for commercial FM stations. It has also recommended that they seriously consider the preparation and filing of applications for commercial television stations. It will be the purpose of the company to establish a nationwide network for television and FM broadcasting.

It is because of the above-stated reasons that the company desires first and foremost that the final allocations for FM broadcasting be based solely on the best available engineering concepts. The final allocations should not entirely depend on the unusual economic factors that exist at the present time. It is only in this way, we believe, that the public interest, convenience and necessity will best be served.

Based on the record to this date, the Commission has seen fit to propose the allocation of frequencies for FM broadcasting in three different bands between 44 and 108 megacycles. These bands are (1) 50-68 megacycles, (2) 68-86 megacycles, and (3) 84-102 megacycles. In spite of numerous hearings and a voluminous amount of testimony on the subject we do not believe that the record at the present time clearly indicates which one of the three bands is to be preferred. In our opinion, the underlying reasons for this condition are based on technical and commercial considerations, and personal preference. However, if personal preferences are eliminated then it becomes possible to consider certain salient reasons which favor one of the three proposals.

The commercial side of the FM picture presents two aspects. First is the investment in existing stations and receiving equipment, and second, there is an investment in post-war design. We recognize, however, that the requirements of both of these phenomena cannot lightly be dismissed unless there are stronger arguments to be considered. However, the choice of any one of the alternates will render obsolete the pre-war FM receiving equipment since even the lowest of the proposed bands will start FM at 50 megacycles which is the end of the present allocated band.

While there are only a few commercial FM stations in operation, nevertheless the operators have spent time and money in an effort to establish a service. It is true that this investment was made with an expectation of gain, but so far, with few exceptions, FM has been merely an added expense on the part of the station operator. A shift of the present frequency band will require a considerable outlay of additional funds by these operators and it can be expected that a shift to Alternate 3 will be the most costly.

Post-war planning has been carried on by certain manufacturers and it is reasonable to believe that a few are ready to begin production of equipment for the No. 1 band within a few weeks after release of labor and materials. It has been shown throughout the testimony, and it is our opinion, that there are no insurmountable difficulties to the design and production of equipment in

any of the three proposed bands. However, the design will differ, particularly if band 2 or 3 is allocated, and there will, in our opinion, be a slight delay in production of the necessary equipment should one of these latter bands be selected. However, this delay should probably not be in excess of three or four months.

The technical problems involved are not clear cut and the testimony does not provide sufficient information based on facts to enable an absolute scientific approach to these problems. It has been well established that as the frequency increases the effect of Sporadic E and F-2 transmission will decrease to a marked extent. On the other hand, the testimony indicates that as the frequency increases the effect of tropospheric propagation and shadow effects become important. The exact point wherein the increase in one is offset by the decrease in the other is not clearly evident. We believe that the major reason for this lies in the fact that in determining service areas, we do not at present limit this service to line-of-sight transmission. It is expected that the service area of a high-power FM station will extend well beyond the curve of the earth's surface and in the region between the line-of-sight distance and the computed service contour of such a station, the effects of the troposphere play a very important role.

Frequent statements have been made in the press and in the releases of various manufacturers to the effect that the service contour of an FM station remains the same day or night. Based on the present method of computing service areas for this service, we do not believe that this is so, for in the region between the line-of-sight distance and the outer limits of service, there exists a fading ring which is analogous to the fading ring of an AM station. The testimony shows that this phenomenon is due largely to tropospheric effects. We recommend careful consideration of this problem regardless of the finally selected alternate.

With these factors clearly in mind, and if one could assume that the allocation of facilities in the FM band could be and would continue to be made solely on the basis of sound engineering, and further that the total number of stations would be limited, then the selection of the low frequency band might be preferred.

On the other hand, if the demand for facilities are great in number and considerations, other than engineering begin to appear, then it is very possible that the FM band would shortly be reduced to the same unhappy state as the present AM band unless the higher frequency channels were selected. Extensive FM advertising has promised the public that it can expect a perfect noise-free, interference-free, high-quality radio program service. If in establishing FM broadcasting it is the intent to provide such a service to the public and not just to provide additional broadcasting channels over and above those in the present AM band, then every effort should be made to insure an allocation for this service that will provide interference-free, and noise-free reception. We believe that this indicates a selection of the higher frequency band.

Another factor which points to the selection in the higher band is the consideration of the transmitting and receiving antenna systems. A selection of the higher frequency band will make it possible to obtain the same antenna gain in approximately one-eighth the space required in the low frequency band. The use of special

forms of antennas, likewise, becomes more practical in the higher band. When consideration is given to the possible erection of a complex radiating system such as, for example, relay circuits, television antennas, as well as FM antennas on the same tower, then the importance of this decrease in size becomes evident.

If a permanent allocation for television is to be made in the frequency range below approximately 200 megacycles, then in the opinion of this company the allocation of Alternate No. 1 would be desirable. The thirteen proposed channels below 200 megacycles will permit television to provide an excellent interim service awaiting the final development of the very high frequencies. These thirteen channels will certainly be insufficient to provide a suitable nationwide television service. However, this very fact we believe will act as an impetus to the development of high definition black and white and also full color television in the experimental channels set aside between 480 and 920 mcs. It is the firm conviction of this company that television will ultimately operate in the higher frequencies with the eventual elimination of service in the present bands. Therefore, we are faced with the problem of providing a temporary service to television and allocating a permanent band for the establishment of a nationwide noise-free, interference-free, high-quality aural program service.

We recognize that there may be some delay in securing high power transmitters to operate in the 100 megacycle region, but we believe that this delay would be justified. In addition, if the number of applications for FM facilities can be based on the present trend, then the selection of Alternate No. 3 would further justify itself in that it would permit the inevitable duplication of service without degradation of the service already existing. We do not believe that the investment of presently operating stations and receiving equipment should be permitted to interfere with a sound engineering allocation.

Therefore, it is our conclusion that the most acceptable service would be provided by operation in the highest of the three proposed bands. Such action would result in freedom from skywave interference even during severely disturbed conditions of the ionosphere, and it should be possible to guarantee interference-free, noise-free and high-quality program service such as is presently claimed for FM.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Marx.

Any questions?

COMMISSIONER JETT: At the top of the next to the last page of your statement you say:

"If a permanent allocation for television is to be made in the frequency range below approximately 200 megacycles, then in the opinion of this company the allocation of Alternative No. 1 would be desirable."

Later on you say it should be temporary below 200 and ultimately you will have permanent television up in the higher frequencies.

Mr. MARX: That is right.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Well, the Commission, in allocating frequencies to television at this time, I think has pointed to the fact that there is some promise for a better system of television in the higher band, and we are encouraging experimentation, but certainly we are not allocating the lower bands as temporary frequencies for television.

Now, how permanent do you think this thing should

be? What do you mean by permanent, one year or two years?

Mr. MARX: No. If we consider that the Commission had not allocated the 900 megacycle channels for television—

COMMISSIONER JETT: For experimentation.

Mr. MARX: Experimentation, then Alternative No. 1 might be preferred, but, however, since another band has been set aside for the experimental operation of television in improving the picture, both definition and color, then we feel that this is a temporary type of operation. Now, how temporary we have no opinion.

Mr. PLOTKIN: By permanent you mean not only permanent by exclusive?

Mr. MARX: That is right. It is our hope that the allocation for FM is a permanent allocation.

The CHAIRMAN: And is it your view that with respect to the thirteen television channels that a nationwide competitive service can't be developed with that limited number of channels and that ultimately the work that is done below will be developed above?

Mr. MARX: That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN: That is pretty well the Commission's theory of it.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Approximately, but of course, we don't know anything about the propagation characteristics of those higher frequencies. We don't know what the standards for television should be. No system has been developed and it looks like a very long-range proposition from the standpoint of 480 to 920 megacycles. So this word "permanent" here—it is permanent until a better system is developed.

Now, true enough we look to the day when we will have a truly competitive nationwide system. That is to say, when every small city may have its own television service. But there is a lot of doubt as to the future.

So I interpret your statement to mean that you recommend Alternative No. 1. Is that correct?

Mr. MARX: Not by any manner of means.

COMMISSIONER WALKER: I have written it down that you advocate Alternation No. 3.

Mr. MARX: That is right.

Mr. Jett, if the Commission were to take away the experimental channels, 900 megacycles for television, then I think we would go along with Alternative No. 1, because we think that the engineering problems in connection with television could better be met by the use of Alternative No. 1—

The CHAIRMAN: And further, you wouldn't want television down in the area where you would get substantial F-2 and Sporadic E interference?

Mr. MARX: That is right. Now, we are talking here about a permanent allocation for an aural broadcasting service, one that is better than AM service, and that is the reason these hearings are being held. It is an improvement of the AM service. We feel that any improvement in television is going to require that television go upstairs. So we will be faced with the same problem also, because certainly the public is accepting FM because it is a better aural service. If the industry can offer the public a better television service they will want that too.

COMMISSIONER JETT: After millions of receivers are sold on these thirteen channels it is going to be a

long time before that service is closed down even if the higher frequencies are developed.

Mr. MARX: I think that is right, but we also feel that there are millions of AM sets that have been out in the hands of the public, and I do feel that they will want the improved FM service.

The CHAIRMAN: There will be a dual service for some time?

Mr. MARX: I think that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN: I am glad to see that the American Broadcasting Company, one of the nation's great network, is looking forward to the ultimate improvement of television service.

Mr. MARX: Very definitely.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

Thank you Mr. Marx.

STATEMENT OF A. EARL CULLUM, JR.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have been sworn, Mr. Cullum?

Mr. CULLUM: Yes, I was sworn in the closed session.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Will you state your full name for the record?

Mr. CULLUM: My name is A. Earl Cullum, Jr. I am associate director of the Radio Research Laboratory of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have a statement?

Mr. CULLUM: I have no prepared statement. I appeared here in case there was some question that may have come into the minds of those here, either the Commission or interested parties, about any of the previous statements I made. I have had some correspondence from Major Armstrong regarding the statements that I made regarding—

The CHAIRMAN: The 100 kilowatt tubes?

Mr. CULLUM: The 100 kilowatt tubes. I have to be very careful as to how that is discussed in this particular hearing, but I think I could clear up the questions that have been raised without any breach of security, if that is desirable.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you want to do that?

Mr. CULLUM: I had a call long distance from Major Armstrong stating that there was some confusion and it might be very desirable to clarify the record as to whether or not the tubes mentioned in the closed session were what is known as sealed-off tubes, or whether they were tubes that are termed to be on the pump.

Well, it so happens that the particular tubes referred to were developed during this war for particular uses, which I thought I explained at the hearing required immediate use in the European theater, and we did not take the time to do the necessary engineering to seal-off these tubes. I have discussed the matter with the people that designed the tubes, and they say that there is no fundamental reason why the tubes cannot be sealed off, but as all large tubes are designed they go through the process of keeping them on the pump until they get around to doing the engineering necessary to seal off the tubes.

However, the immediate reaction from the people that had designed the tubes—they said, "What do you want to seal the tubes off for, what are you worried about?" We think it might be well to point out for the record that this may not be a drawback anyway, if you consider it a drawback, because in a very large part of the world standard broadcasting is done on tubes that are not

sealed off. In other words, it is more economical in certain cases to have tubes that can be repaired.

The CHAIRMAN: You can't seal them off, and if you could it wouldn't make any difference anyway.

Mr. CULLUM: That is my opinion.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think primarily what the Commission is interested in—I was very clear on it in your testimony in the restricted session—is that in your opinion, as the associate director of the Harvard Radio Laboratories, and the work that you have done in this war and prior to that time, that in the vicinity of 84 to 100 megacycles tubes can be immediately developed at high-power daytime that give an adequate service.

Mr. CULLUM: That is my opinion, yes, sir.

Along that same line and in the same connection I might point out that it is really quite doubtful, all this tube mentioned is available for 50 kilowatt operation—I should say the fundamental techniques are available so that a proper tube could be built—there is some definite question as to whether you want 50 kilowatts, just because you have 50 kilowatts at AM. If you go through and analyze all the curves and the coverage figures you may not want 50 kilowatts of power at FM. In other words, it may turn out that 10 kilowatts with your directive antenna would give you all the service that you are going to be able to get from a practical standpoint anyway, and you are going to come to a point where the economics are going to require that the power be limited, because you are going to get very little additional service for several times, many times the power.

I might point out one other little thing along another line and that is in connection with RTPB Panel 5 that there was a committee appointed in the original organization with the title of A Committee on the State of the Art, and that committee included certain service people that were supposed to know exactly what was going on in this war, were particularly familiar with the many developments, and I happened to be appointed as the MDRC representative. I thought that that was going to be a chance to review with the RTPB people, with the proper security regulations, some of these things such as tubes and antenna design.

You see, within MDRC there are three active committees. There is the vacuum tube development committee, which knows not only about this tube but thousands of other tubes. There is an antenna committee which has tremendous information about antennas. And there is a propagation committee which has tremendous information about propagation.

Well, to my knowledge there has never been a meeting of that committee, and there has been no chance to explain through the RTPB Panel any of these things and get them sorted out before RTPB made recommendations to the Commission.

I thought that was only fair to point out because in the information given to the Commission at the last hearings the organization chart was given and I didn't want to leave any impression that I had had opportunity to express myself one way or the other.

The CHAIRMAN: So it is your viewpoint that those who participated in the Panels that made the recommendation had not had an opportunity to become fully familiar with the wartime developments to which you have alluded?

Mr. CULLUM: That is correct.

Mr. JANSKY: May I make a statement, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: We will allow Mr. Cullum to finish, and then if you want to make a statement, Mr. Jansky, it will be perfectly appropriate.

Mr. CULLUM: I think that is all I have, unless there are any further questions regarding the tube problem.

The CHAIRMAN: Any questions?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I would just like to ask one general question, whether or not you have read Section 8 of the Commission's recent report.

The CHAIRMAN: The one of May 25?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Yes.

Mr. CULLUM: What page is that on?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I am talking about the whole FM section.

Mr. CULLUM: Yes, sir, I have read it several times.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: On Sporadic E, F-2, troposphere, shadows, all that?

Mr. CULLUM: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you have any comments, have you found anything in there that you disagree with?

Mr. CULLUM: It is a very broad question. The order of magnitude of the information presented and without going into the minute details I have no objection to it in any way.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: That is all I have.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question, Mr. Jansky?

Mr. JANSKY: I would like to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN: You may.

Mr. JANSKY: At the time Panel 5 of the RTPB was organized and while it was doing most of its work neither the radio wave propagation committee nor the vacuum tube development committee of the National Defense Research Committee were in existence. The chairman of the Radio Wave Propagation Committee of the National Defense Research Committee is Dr. Burrows who appeared before you as a witness in the secret hearing held March 12 and 13. The committee on the state of the art of Panel 5 had referred to it one question which it was felt should be answered primarily in the light of all available data, both classified and unclassified. This was whether or not there were types of modulation other than frequency modulation which should be considered and studied for high frequency broadcasting. The answer was there were not. Beyond that in effect Panel 5 of RTPB was and is itself a committee on the state of the art with respect to the service.

Mr. CULLUM: I am very pleased to be clarified on that point.

The CHAIRMAN: Anything further?

Thank you, Mr. Cullum.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH A. NORTON

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Norton, I will hand you a letter dated June 23, marked "Restricted." It is addressed to the chairman of the Commission and signed by yourself. Would you state briefly what that letter is?

Mr. NORTON: Yes, sir. Yesterday at the hearing there was admitted into the record a statement, Exhibit 638, dated June 18, 1945, and signed by Edwin H. Armstrong, H. H. Beverage, Charles R. Burrows, G. W. Pickard, H. J. Stetson and Stuart L. Bailey, stating that

I have made a basic error in my testimony relative to F-2 layer propagation.

This letter deals with that statement and this letter states and I quote:

"I made no basic error and agree with no part of this statement."

The letter contains a brief digest of the record of both the open and closed sessions which supports this statement. In addition in this letter I have presented some additional data of a classified nature on the present course of the sun-spot cycle.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask that be identified as Classified Exhibit No. 19 and made a part of the classified record. Any person who has been cleared may have copies of that record. Any person who participated in the classified hearing may have an opportunity to examine this communication.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you anything further to add?

Mr. NORTON: Nothing further.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, thank you.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I have been handed a communication from Panel 7, John G. Hogan. He says he cannot be here but he would like to have his statement admitted as Exhibit 640.

The CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 640 will be received.

STATEMENT BY FRANK H. McINTOSH

Mr. McINTOSH: I am consulting engineer, Washington.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Before that, were you with the War Production Board?

Mr. McINTOSH: I was with the War Production Board from April 1942 to June of 1944.

Mr. PLOTKIN: And your position with the War Production Board was what?

Mr. McINTOSH: I was originally the chief of the Radio Section and then we joined up with the Radio Radar Division and then became a part of the Aircraft Production Division. I was chief of the Domestic-Foreign Branch.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Have you read the Commission's report of May 25, 1945?

Mr. McINTOSH: I have.

Mr. PLOTKIN: With particular reference to the chapter on FM, is there anything in there you would like to comment upon as to accuracies or inaccuracies, or is there any particular point you would like to make?

Mr. McINTOSH: I am not qualified to comment on the accuracy or inaccuracy but from all the evidence I have been able to read, both contained in this report and the confidential report for which I was cleared in order to receive a copy, it certainly appears to me that the high band, the higher band has the best promise for interference-free FM service.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. McIntosh, from your experience with the WPB, is it your opinion that production problems or radio receivers or transmitters at the recommended place should present any serious obstacle to the radio industry?

Mr. McINTOSH: If my experience with the conversion of the industry from civilian production to military production in any indication, it certainly looks like a minute problem compared with some of the problems we faced in conversion and the achievement of the in-

dustry is nothing short of miraculous as to how they got into the tough development and production jobs which were so exacting and so far removed from general and past experience.

The CHAIRMAN: You have sufficient confidence in the ingenuity and ability of this industry to adjust themselves speedily?

Mr. McINTOSH: I certainly do.

The CHAIRMAN: To almost any situation.

Mr. McINTOSH: I think the industry can do almost anything it wants to do.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Were you a manufacturer of radio tubes before you went into the Government?

Mr. McINTOSH: No, I have never manufactured radio tubes.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

Mr. PLOTKIN: We have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. McIntosh.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP G. LOUCKS

Mr. LOUCKS: My name is Philip G. Loucks, I am appearing as counsel for FM Broadcasters, Inc. The Board of Directors of FM Broadcasters, at a meeting held last Tuesday, directed me to appear here today and urge prompt adoption of alternate allocation plan No. 1. This recent action by the Association is a reaffirmation of its earlier action, which I conveyed to you in my letter of May 31, 1945, copies of which were filed with the Commission.

In expressing its preference for alternate allocation Plan No. 1 and in urging prompt decision, the FM Board adopted the reasons set forth in the resolution of the Television Broadcasters' Association, which was transmitted to the Commission at the same time.

As you know, FM Broadcasters was one of the original members of the Radio Technical Planning Board and in formulating its allocation policy it has been guided—and is still guided—the recommendations of Panel 5 of the Board and its propagation, receiving set and transmitter committees. The Association's participation in the public hearings and we did not appear, the Association did not appear in the secret hearings, has been limited almost entirely to the matters which are made the subject of the Commission's report under the designation of (c) and (d) of subsection 8 of Section 8 of Part II, appearing at pages 78, 79 and 80. We believe this portion of the report accurately reflects the record testimony and we have nothing further to add at this time.

On the most important question of propagation, of course, the Association, as I said before, is relying on the testimony of Panel 5 and its committees.

The Association agrees with the statement in the Commission's order to the effect that "it is desirable that a final decision be made as soon as possible amongst the three alternative allocations," especially in view of the War Production Board's recent advice that "it probably will not be possible, as was originally anticipated, for the Board to give 90 days' notice in advance of resumption of receiving set and transmitter manufacture for civilian use."

In the name of FMBI, I therefore want to urge the Commission to adopt promptly alternate No. 1.

COMMISSIONER WALKER: Which is more important, the plan or the time of decision?

Mr. LOUCKS: I think they are of equal importance, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Loucks, not as an engineer but as a layman, if you were to assume that the interference tables contained in Commission's report were accurate on sporadic E and F-2, do you think the Commission would be warranted in following your recommendation and adopting Alternate No. 1?

Mr. LOUCKS: Well, Mr. Plotkin, not knowing too much about it, I would say that the Commission would be warranted in following the recommendation I have just made. I am not really competent to discuss that in any detail.

STATEMENT OF W. A. ROBERTS

Mr. ROBERTS: I am appearing as counsel for the Television Broadcasters Association.

Under date of May 29, 1945, Television Broadcasters Association transmitted to the Federal Communications Commission a copy of a resolution adopted on May 25, 1945, by its Board of Directors. The texts of the resolution and of the transmitting letter are attached hereto as Appendix A. In this resolution, Television Broadcasters Association reviewed the evidence existing even then that the War Production Board would be able to reduce greatly the restrictions on materials and labor essential for the design and production of television transmitters and receivers. The resolution further invited the attention of the Commission to rapid development of cutbacks in the electronics industry with resulting dislocation and idleness of highly trained technical and production personnel. It urged that the Commission adopt at once its own Alternative Plan No. 1, which assigns to television frequencies in the 44 megacycle to 108 megacycle region as follows:

68- 78 megacycles

78-108 megacycles.

These, of course, would be in addition to the band between 174 and 216 megacycles, firmly assigned to television by the Commission in its basic final order.

2. The present position of Television Broadcasters Association in response to the suggestions included in the Commission's order assigning hearing on this date does not differ from the action of its Board of Directors as presented to the Commission. It is its opinion that the Commission is amply justified by the evidence presented in the hearing and on oral argument in assigning to television the frequencies contemplated in Alternative No. 1. There are many advantages to television as a result of this allocation. Alternative No. 2 is not as acceptable for reasons generally understood and acquiesced in by the engineers and technicians of the industry.

The CHAIRMAN: This is as to television?

Mr. ROBERTS: Alternative No. 2.

The CHAIRMAN: As to television irrespective of FM?

Mr. ROBERTS: I think the views went further than that as to alternative plan No. 2. I think it was not desirable, the engineering men thought it was not desirable for either service.

These difficulties include serious interference problems, in addition to design and manufacturing problems. Alternative No. 3 is not considered as satisfactory as alternative No. 1 for many reasons, including the fact that at least one channel under this alternative would not

be available for a protracted period and the television frequencies would be separated.

3. Television Broadcasters Association in its resolution concurred in the continuance of a test program and has assured its hearty cooperation to the Commission's staff in the development of data which will be of importance notwithstanding the immediate assignment of frequencies.

I might add with respect to the general problem the Commission on the 25th of May evidently could not decide between the three alternatives in this particular region.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, we could have decided but we wanted to hear further argument about it.

Mr. ROBERTS: There was at that time advice to the Commission as reported by the Commission's report, that there might be a long delay in releasing personnel, technical personnel particularly and materials for the industry. That particular phase affected the members of the Television Broadcasters Association quite severely because they were aware of surplus electronic products.

Of course, many of them as contractors for the Government in such products. It became evident from additional information which was available in the industry as a fact, not as opinion, that cutbacks were imminent and the class of work was changing and if you wanted to get going you had to use your technical engineering personnel and design personnel right soon or else you could not use the mass of skilled personnel who had strong cooperative indications in the labor field and who wanted to stay working in television.

It would be a long time before you could get going, particularly if the thing was left uncertain and vague.

Since that time I think there has been even further assurance of action by WPB, even prior to the conference proposed on June 26 of the industry, which would go so far as to say that certain elements which could be used in the manufacture and production are to be available very soon indeed and that a modification of PR-25 to allow some method of spot production in the very near future and certainly not any six, eight months off, is likely to occur. That may be necessary for television to do what the Commission suggested it should do, elect between the three alternatives.

It did and reported it to the Commission and urged immediate action.

It is not involved in a controversy over the material that was in the report as in the FM portion of the Commission's report and its full position is stated that it prefers your Alternate No. 1 for very good reasons, all embraced in the Commission's report itself and as stated in the statement here.

The principal thing desired is, of course, prompt decision by the Commission and a clear-cut decision which would enable the designers and engineers to proceed within the brackets left for decision as the present time by the Commission.

That is all I have today.

The CHAIRMAN: Any questions?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Yes, one question. The question I asked you this morning that you address yourself, Mr. Roberts, on whether or not your views had changed and what had resulted from that change of view.

Mr. ROBERTS: There has been no change of view.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Didn't you select the

40 to 46 megacycle channel as the best possible place for television?

Mr. ROBERTS: Did I personally?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Didn't your client, Mr. DuMont?

Mr. ROBERTS: I am appearing as counsel for Television Broadcasters Association.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Do you still represent Mr. DuMont in these proceedings?

Mr. ROBERTS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: May I ask you a question as to DuMont?

Mr. ROBERTS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: He was president of TBA?

Mr. ROBERTS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Does DuMont disagree with the position that TBA is here presenting?

Mr. ROBERTS: No.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Did DuMont take the position 40-46 megacycles was the best channel? The record shows 40 to 46 was his choice.

Mr. ROBERTS: Mr. Commissioner, I am sorry but—

COMMISSIONER DENNY: It was a hypothetical question we put to Mr. DuMont and Mr. Smith of Philco and Lodge of Columbia. I was even more wrong this morning than Mr. Smith said I was. Mr. Smith's answer, as indicated by the record, was that he wanted any channel between 60 and 100 megacycles, so as to just clear the record on that point.

Mr. DuMont's answer, according to the record, was 40 to 46 megacycles.

Mr. ROBERTS: He made a number of answers, Mr. Commissioner, and some of them were almost as highly hypothetical as some of the questions.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Throughout this hearing every time some service has looked at those low channels, as I have understood it there has been an effort on the part of the television interests to save those low channels for television. Am I wrong on that? I have definitely got the impression over the month we have sat through these hearings that that was true.

Mr. ROBERTS: I think there is both the general fact that television, as you will recall, thought that perhaps in addition to being a temporary service as I have heard today and secondary to FM in the bracket under 108, was fighting to stay even under 300, even under 300 magacycles and therefore there was a vastly different problem.

Now, the Commission has resolved that question very properly and very well, I think, and television is definitely established with seven channels under 108.

Now, from 108 down to 44, it is my understanding of the views of the industry, there was not quite as much difference, certainly not as much difference as there was between, for example, 60 and 400.

As to Mr. DuMont's position, Mr. DuMont did say he would take channel No. 1 under the existing proposals and has applied for that at the present time and for reasons of his own he has stood by that at all times as his own personal view.

However, that is a different thing that allocating to the industry. DuMont is very obviously not the only factor in the industry and there are others who might prefer

other channels. Nevertheless, he is satisfied with Proposal No. 1 for many reasons, apart from just propagation characteristics, as the best solution of the problem at the present time.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Because it benefits television?

Mr. ROBERTS: It benefits television, of course.

The CHAIRMAN: If there were this additional channel not taken from television and alternate No. 3 maintained, would you still have the same views?

Mr. ROBERTS: Dr. Bingley is here and can have more technical questions addressed to him. I am quite convinced my attendance of the meetings of the engineers have left me with the impression that was not the controlling factor in the decision. It was a factor but not controlling.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I think you mentioned two controlling factors, a continuing band and this factor of not losing this channel.

Suppose we were to begin television at 48 and run it continuously so we would not be interrupted and as against that started the way we have in alternate No. 1. Which would you prefer then?

Mr. ROBERTS: May I ask a question, when?

Mr. PLOTKIN: Assuming the same effective date.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Monday.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Assume Monday.

Mr. ROBERTS: I think that would make a lot of difference.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Which would you prefer, the hypothetical alternative I gave you or alternative No. 1?

In other words, your 13 channels beginning with 48 or your 13 channels beginning with 58, assuming all other factors being the same.

Mr. ROBERTS: Of course, you need six channels under 108. The action of the board of directors was in favor of the group of channels which were nearest to 108.

The CHAIRMAN: And you are not in a position to negotiate or bargain at this time, I take it.

Mr. ROBERTS: No, if the Commission were to make any decision within the compass of the proposal it has already put forward, I think it would find television, the Television Broadcasters Association earnestly and ably assisting it in every way possible to expedite the future of the television industry.

The CHAIRMAN: You have not expressed a preference yet.

Mr. ROBERTS: The preference is for the higher group.

Mr. PLOTKIN: And is that because of the long-distance experience in the lower group?

Mr. ROBERTS: As long as you do not get too high, as long as you do not get too high the offsetting factors are not so important that they would affect the decision of the engineers.

I would like to ask Dr. Bingley whether or not he wants to qualify that.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not specifically know what question is pending.

Mr. ROBERTS: The question as I understand it is whether or not if the Commission should change its three proposals now pending and establish a new one under which we would have six channels beginning at 48—

The CHAIRMAN: And running in a continuous band.

Mr. ROBERTS: Would we prefer that to Alternate No. 1 and No. 3.

STATEMENT OF F. J. BINGLEY

Mr. PLOTKIN: What is your position?

Mr. BINGLEY: Chief television engineer of Philco. I guess I am appearing now as vice president of the Television Broadcasters Association.

Let me state the reasons which impelled the board of directors to make a choice for Proposal No. 1. They were these as I see them.

First, they were chosen without any thought of what was best for other services. They were chosen with the thought of what was best for television.

Reviewing the good points that Proposal No. 1 has with respect to television, No. 1 you might say has the propagation advantages. It is in the higher frequency range where presumably if E and F-2 are going to be a problem television will not suffer from those problems.

Second, Proposal No. 1 suffers the minimum of interference from other services, notably from FM, which of course would represent a high-power broadcast service.

The third advantage was that all channels were immediately available.

Now, the Board has considerable discussion with respect to Alternatives No. 1 and No. 3. There was a good deal of unanimity of opinion that Alternative No. 2 was very unsuitable.

With respect to Alternative No. 3 they felt that it perhaps had some short-time advantages, in that it contains channels which are practically in service and would necessitate, therefore, a minimum of alterations to stations presently on the air. That certainly would be a short-time advantage. It would have the advantage that you are provided with a group of channels extending up to 84 megacycles and then followed by a high-powered broadcast service, namely, FM and then later on at 174 megacycles your assignments to television are resumed. So that any expansion of television, assuming that other services above your FM allocations would become vacant in time, any expansion there would put us in the same situation that we would be immediately in under Alternative Plan No. 2, namely, there would be an island, as it were, high-power FM broadcasting stations surrounded on both sides by television stations and that would be an undesirable future situation for television.

Therefore, it was felt with respect to the comparison between Alternative 3 and Alternative 1, that No. 1, while it meant the most inconvenience to present television broadcasters in that substantial frequency changes would be needed in almost all cases, it was felt that it presented the better long-time plan.

Now, you asked the question, supposing that a modification were made. I think the question was supposing Alternative No. 3 was modified to start at 48 megacycles and not to have the missing channel there, but all channels immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN: In a continuous band.

Mr. BINGLEY: In a continuous band, how would television broadcasters feel about that—I think they would feel about it pretty much as they now feel about Alternative Plan No. 3, with the exception they would feel a lot better because all channels that are noted down there are immediately available. On that basis

I would think that while they would still express a preference for No. 1 on the basis that it was better from a long-time planning viewpoint—

The CHAIRMAN: You would still be afraid of F-2, sporadic E in television, is that what it means?

Mr. BINGLEY: I think that is right, they feel it is a better long-time plan to take No. 1. But I think it would not take very much persuasion to convince them that No. 3 would be at least acceptable, if not as acceptable as No. 1.

I do not know that that has answered the question.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it has.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: There is one question on all three.

The only way you could do that as long as these marker beacons remain at 75 megacycles would be by removing the four megacycles assigned to the emergency services down into that 72 to 76 region, as suggested in the third footnote on page 84 of the report.

That is what we are talking about, just to be specific.

Mr. BINGLEY: That is right.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Still, if you do that and you want your television bands to be continuous you have to move FM under that third proposal up from 84 to 88.

Mr. BINGLEY: FM on that basis—

The CHAIRMAN: 88—

Mr. BINGLEY: 88 to 104.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: That is the assumption stated in the third footnote.

Mr. BINGLEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I wanted to be sure.

Mr. ROBERTS: Shouldn't it be said that the Television Broadcasters Association and engineers, executives alike felt they were confined to those three specific alternatives?

Mr. BINGLEY: Yes.

Mr. ROBERTS: And that although they might invite some other alternative it was not available primarily because the amateurs might want space?

The CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Plotkin's rhetorical question has served its purpose.

Thank you, Mr. Bingley.

We would like to recall Mr. Allen, who has just a few exhibits to put in.

Mr. PLOTKIN: You have some exhibits, Mr. Allen?

Mr. ALLEN: There is one thing that came up that I believe there was some question on. Was the probable field intensity at the location at which Mr. Lodge experienced the interference—

Mr. PLOTKIN: From WEA-FM?

Mr. ALLEN: That is right.

WEAF's FM is a one kilowatt transmitter feeding into cross dipole antennas. It is in fact the video antenna for the WNBC television station. It has a power gain of one-half and using the antenna height of 1200 feet, which is approximately the height above sealevel of that antenna, and a power of half a kilowatt effective radiated power, the one millivolt contour comes to about 18 or 19 miles so that the 20 mile distance with which Mr. Lodge was concerned would be somewhat less than a mile short. That checks very well with a curve in Exhibit 4 that I checked at the same time.

There is Exhibit 627 that I would like to make some remarks about.

We have some additional information as to that.

The CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

Mr. ALLEN: Since Exhibit 627 was introduced we have had three telegrams from Atlanta, Georgia, indicating additional sporadic E occurrence from June 20, 21 and 22 and the figure of 443, which I see under the Atlanta column for June 1945 should be increased up until June 22 by a value of 662 additional minutes, as we have taken them off the telegrams, making a total of 1105 minutes.

Now, those telegrams did not specify the minutes of time during which the exact field strength of 25 microvolts per meter was exceeded but they gave the peak value of the field and any peak values which have been of the order of 25 microvolts or less, the periods during which those peaks have occurred, have not been included. More definite analyses can be made when the records come in but we can see that during this period from June 19 through June 22 sporadic E has been very active and before the month is out that figure of 443 will be increased materially.

Now, this is all monitored.

The CHAIRMAN: From Paxton?

Mr. ALLEN: This is from Paxton and this is all monitored recording. They have a man there on duty all the time monitoring this and listening to the signal.

The CHAIRMAN: From June 19 to June 22, 662 minutes represent a hurried check through these telegrams reported where the peak was well above 25 microvolts per meter.

Looking under the Laurel column you will see for June and July and August 1944 30, 177 and 11 minutes, respectively, recorded for sporadic E. Those figures have been re-examined in the light of our experience at Roanoke, which is a greater distance from Paxton. If you will notice under the Roanoke column they have not received any sporadic E at that distance during June.

Now, the figures which were placed under the Laurel column were identified as signals but there is no way to identify whether it was tropospheric signal or sporadic E. But from the nature of the intensity of the signal and the type of fading we had tentatively identified it as sporadic E signals and entered it into this table.

Now, there is one period of eight minutes in July which we believe, still believe, to be sporadic E signals and the June figure and the August figure should be reduced to zero for those values. Those changes will not affect the shape of the curves in Exhibit 4 for distances from 720 to 1400 miles, but it will affect the shape of the curves and also—

The CHAIRMAN: Up to 720?

Mr. ALLEN: 720. We have no data between zero and 720. That also affects the shape of the curves in figure 4 of Exhibit 380 at shorter distances.

In the Grand Island column the values for May and June have been recorded but when we came to analyze them we found some difficulty with the calibrations on the charts, they did not agree. It seemed as though the decimal point had been misplaced by the man who calibrated them in certain instances and we could not draw any conclusions. They are being returned for check to the monitoring station.

There have been occurrences of sporadic E in both instances. They have not been tabulated yet.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think they were as high as 44?

Mr. ALLEN: I have no way of knowing whether that has been or not. If you will notice in the Allegan path for May 1945 it seems to be slightly higher. The sporadic E has been very much more active during the second half of June so far than it was the first half.

You will notice on the Atlanta path it was not quite as active as in 1944. That is one of the things about sporadic E, it is very sporadic, you just cannot predict it.

The CHAIRMAN: That is why they call it sporadic E.

Mr. ADAIR: The record you made yesterday was made at Grand Island?

Mr. ALLEN: Made at Grand Island and there was a photostat of the occurrence of sporadic E.

Mr. ADAIR: Mr. Allen, can I ask you one question?

With respect to the monitoring of three recordings do you have any information indicating how much of the record which would be taken by monitoring would have to be thrown out due to interference from diathermy or other causes?

Mr. ALLEN: Well, these recordings were analyzed at the monitoring station and the latest ones—I have not had a chance to go through and check each basis of a signal with the time it was identified as sporadic E. But the ones that I have noted, the interference, the duration of interference is very short most of the time. We will be able to make some identification on that later.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have anything further, Mr. Allen?

Are there any questions?

Mr. LOHNES: Did you say the Grand Island figures should be corrected, that is, the 1944 figure, 169, 796, 1125?

Mr. ALLEN: No. They are all right so far as we know.

If you will note the double asterisks on the number 169 and the footnote, from May 1 to May 19 we have no record because of a broken antenna lead and we felt it would have been somewhat higher if the recording throughout the whole period had come through because there were minutes of occurrence of sporadic E at the other stations during that time.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there anything further, Mr. Lohnes?

Mr. LOHNES: No.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Our final witness is Major Armstrong, unless there is somebody else who wants to make a brief statement. I think everyone who has indicated a desire to be heard has now been heard.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, come around Major.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR EDWIN H. ARMSTRONG

Major ARMSTRONG: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission.

I would like to go on record as favoring the 50 to 68 megacycle band for FM broadcasting, the Commission's proposed Alternate No. 1. The reason I favor it is because I believe that the engineering risk which must be incurred in the setting up of a new broadcasting system can be held to a minimum in that band.

I favor it also because in view of the known facts I believe the best service can be rendered here.

As the Commission has pointed out in its report of May

25, the principle that there is no absolutely perfect place in the spectrum for FM is recognized. The problem is to select that section of the spectrum most suitable to the service.

The Commission's report sets up a number of factors in whose proper evaluation the solution of the problem will be found.

The principal factors are:

- (1) Sporadic E layer transmission;
- (2) F-2 layer transmission;
- (3) Tropospheric effects;
- (4) Groundwave coverage;
- (5) Shadows;
- (6) Multipath transmission;
- (7) Bursts;
- (8) Economic and equipment considerations.

Now, I want to direct my attention to the propagation characteristics, and since sporadic E transmission has now displaced F-2 transmission as a principal factor, I would like to treat that first.

We have heard a good deal of discussion today about sporadic E tables, and I would like to see if I can get back to some specific examples given in the tables.

The CHAIRMAN: That is on page 55?

Major ARMSTRONG: That is on page 55, Mr. Chairman.

The reason I want to get back to specific examples is because the tables are in conflict with the testimony and the Commission's exhibits. I want to take specifically the condition of full channel occupancy on 66 megacycles.

The CHAIRMAN: Why did you select that one?

Major ARMSTRONG: On the 50 microvolt contour.

The CHAIRMAN: Was this a random selection? Did you find a mathematical error there?

Major ARMSTRONG: No, Mr. Chairman, I selected that one for this reason, that sporadic E troubles between the low power stations do not exist, the report shows that. The problem occurs between the higher power stations, and I selected therefore the table which deals with the high power stations, and I selected the 60 megacycle band.

The CHAIRMAN: 66?

Major ARMSTRONG: Because that is the place I recommend we put the higher power stations.

COMMISSIONER JETT: Major, are you assuming we are going to have high power on the upper end and low power on the lower end of the band?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, that is what I recommended.

COMMISSIONER JETT: My point is this, there is some question as to whether it would be necessary to have different classes of stations if we used frequencies above 84 megacycles. We might, for example, plan to have a high power station ultimately on all of the channels if you go high enough in frequency. Whereas, if you stay down low you are going to have to always have classes of channels, some low power and some high power.

Major ARMSTRONG: I think you will find that when I get through with this analysis that you will be able to work high power stations at 50 megacycles without interference of any particular amount, but I surely do not see how you can abolish the local stations which would serve a community over 20 miles radius and you do not need 50 kilowatts for that, a half a kilowatt will do it, and I expect to see thousands of them.

COMMISSIONER JETT: That is correct, but you

can do it on any frequency on the band whereas the Alternate No. 1, you will probably do it on the first 10 megacycles or 8 megacycles.

Major ARMSTRONG: If I could get the principle of what is wrong with these tables established, then I think we would have a basis for further discussion.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Are you using the 10-to-1 ratio or the 2-to-1 ratio?

Major ARMSTRONG: I am using the 2-to-1 ratio because to me the 10-to-1 ratio is meaningless. You can go on and figure a 50-to-1 ratio if you want to and get a whole lot more interference, but I am trying to talk about what FM will do.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, suppose we let Major Armstrong testify in his own way and reserve our questions until he has completed his statement.

Do you prefer to proceed without any interruption?

Major ARMSTRONG: I have no objection to a question if something is not clear.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we will save time if we conserve our questions.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I think it is the sort of analysis we have been wanting, and I think it will be very helpful.

The CHAIRMAN: Let us not jump on it until we have heard it all.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: This is what the order called for, and this is what we are asking for.

Major ARMSTRONG: Now, I want to refer to Mr. Allen's Institute of Radio Engineers paper and his testimony about it, given in the oral argument.

Mr. PLOTKIN: For the information of those present that begins on page 37 of the appendix of the May 25 report.

Major ARMSTRONG: On page 4855 of the record, after identifying the paper he refers to Figure 9, and he says:

"These circles show a comparison of the service area which we predict will be obtainable, which measurements indicate are obtainable at 46 megacycles and which we predict will be obtainable at 105 magacycles." Then, the testimony runs over to page 4857:

"These residual areas are what we estimate will be obtained. I mean will occur for one-tenth of 1 percent of the time for a single co-channel station and one-half of 1 percent of the time for a full channel occupancy."

In the paragraph above, the statement is made that "the bottom row at the lower left we have the near circle which shows the residual service area under conditions of sporadic E interference from a single co-channel station of equal power at distances of 500 to 1,000 miles."

Now, I have figured out that on a basis of 18-hour operations, and I arrive at a different figure. I arrive for a single channel operation—

The CHAIRMAN: You mean for a single or full?

Major ARMSTRONG: I arrive at a different figure, both for single channel operation and for full channel operation as compared to the tables, and I will state their figures here again.

For single channel operation at 66 megacycles they are 8.9 hours and for 20 stations on a single channel 44½ hours.

COMMISSIONER JETT: That is 1,000 miles?

Major ARMSTRONG: That is at 1,000 miles.

Mr. PLOTKIN: The larger figure is at 1,000 miles?

Major ARMSTRONG: 900 miles, yes, excuse me.

Now, one-tenth of one percent at 46 megacycles means that you have 99.9 percent service over the 55½ mile range which is the 200 microvolt contour, that is, in the 46 megacycle range.

Now, at 60 megacycles that means you have 99.99 percent perfect service within that range.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Is that the 200-microvolt contour you are talking about?

Major ARMSTRONG: That is the 200 microvolt contour, and I want to translate that in a moment to the 50 microvolt contour.

Now, for full channel occupancy that means 99.95 percent perfect service at the 200-microvolt contour for 20 Paxtons on one channel. That is the 200-microvolt contour.

Now, at the 50-microvolt contour, that comes to about 99.86 percent.

The CHAIRMAN: You are still talking about 46 megacycles?

Major ARMSTRONG: For 66 megacycles.

Now, that figure compares with the figure in the table here of 44.5 hours as 99.86 percent perfect service from my calculations to 99.33 percent for Mr. Allen's calculations.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the difference in your calculations, 99.33 as against 99.6?

Major ARMSTRONG: 99.86.

The CHAIRMAN: That is your calculation?

Major ARMSTRONG: For my calculation.

The CHAIRMAN: And 99.3 for his?

Major ARMSTRONG: 99.33 for Mr. Allen's

Now, that is quite a startling contrast from 1,000 hours interference in 8,600 hours for 24-hour day operations and 6,600 hours for 18-hour day operations.

Those 44 hours which are given in this sporadic E table would be what the man would get if he listened 18 hours a day for 365 days in the year.

The CHAIRMAN: You might get it all concentrated in one month, wouldn't that be possible?

Major ARMSTRONG: I think it would be spread over three months, I think that has been our experience. I doubt if we would get it in one month.

Now, I looked into the record pretty carefully and I find this in Exhibit 4, that on page 12 there is given a compilation of the number of minutes that the transmission at the Commission's four monitoring points exceeded 25 microvolts per meter. At Allegan, it is 1,455 minutes for the year and at Atlanta it is 6,874 minutes for the year and at Grand Island it is 2,097.

Now, when you look at Exhibit 380 and at Figure 3 therein you find that on the Paxton wavelength at the Atlanta distance, which is 900 miles—Perhaps, I had better cover what Figure 3 is.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we have Figure 3 before us.

Major ARMSTRONG: It states the percentage of time and the number of hours during the period September, 1943, through August, 1944, for which the sporadic E layer skip distance was less than the value shown for particular frequencies estimated from the National Bureau of Standards, ionosphere measurements at Washington, D. C.

You find there that you ought to have transmission over the Atlanta-Paxton path for 24 hours a day, taking the theoretical value for 24 hours a day, about 2,600

minutes a year and actually the recording shows about three times the theoretical value over which transmission should occur.

Now, the question is what that transmission was down there. In Exhibit 627, which shows the sporadic E transmission this year and—until Mr. Allen corrected it a few minutes ago—the measurements had been running more or less in accordance with the theoretical values, as does both the Grand Island and the Allegan measurements.

Now, the fact that the Atlanta measurements were so out of line with both the theory and the other two measurements should have caused a great deal of doubt in the minds of those who were making an engineering judgment on the thing and there is no doubt that it did because when Mr. Allen read his paper before the Institute and also when he testified in the oral argument here, he made an engineering estimate, including the whole business of one-tenth of one percent. On the basis of those figures we come out with the result which I have given you of 99.86 percent perfect service to the 50 microvolt line on this estimate, Mr. Chairman.

Now, in these tables, however, they did not adopt what was in the paper or in the testimony, they took these readings which were out of line with the others and applied them to the whole United States.

Now then, there is a second thing which comes in on this multiplication factor of 5. That was arrived at by setting up 9 stations within this most critical distance, 9 miles around Kansas City—I am sorry, that is, 900 miles around Kansas City and including some 10 or 15 other stations throughout the country. In other words, it was a setup which you would make if you were trying to see how much interference you could get on that particular frequency and that comes out, as I say, taking all their figures with all those assumptions and all those doubts with a 99.33 percent perfect service up to the 50 microvolt line, according to their calculations and 99.86 percent when you make the type of appraisal that you would make taking into account all those considerations.

The CHAIRMAN: That is just for sporadic E alone?

Major ARMSTRONG: That is just for sporadic E.

The CHAIRMAN: There has been some confusion in the lay minds, amongst Congressmen and elsewhere, when you talk about 99 percent perfect service that you are just referring to one transmission vagary and that there are other factors which might further dilute that.

Major ARMSTRONG: I was talking about the most serious one because there is certainly no doubt from any one reading this report that sporadic E has replaced F-2 layer as the main factor.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not know, that goes as to the figures on page 63, but you continue, now.

Major ARMSTRONG: I want to finish, if I can, with the two other treatments here and then get to F-2 layer transmission.

Mr. LOHNES: Major, you were talking about these nine stations scattered around Kansas City and I believe you were in the middle of a thought on that.

The CHAIRMAN: You had made the observation that the engineering department here in its tests apparently undertook to create conditions that would cause the maximum interference.

Major ARMSTRONG: They wanted to see what would be the worst condition that they would ever have

to face if they went out and did everything wrong, it seems to me, in the allocation, what would be the worst condition that they could get.

The CHAIRMAN: Don't you think that is probably the wise precaution, that is to attempt to anticipate perhaps the worst condition that could exist?

Major ARMSTRONG: If they definitely label it as the worst thing that you can do I do not have any quarrel with it but when it is set up as something that happens inevitably in spite of the best you can do, then it gives a very different impression to the layman than it does to the engineer who digs through this thing and finally comes out with these figures.

The CHAIRMAN: Isn't there some statement in the report, Mr. Plotkin, that might clear up that point?

Mr. PLOTKIN: On the top of page 54.

The CHAIRMAN: You do not quarrel with the tests that were made?

Mr. PLOTKIN: I would like to get the Major's opinion. He states 5 to 1 is too high a factor. What would he suggest as an appropriate factor.

Major ARMSTRONG: I do not quarrel with 5 to 1, I am glad to accept it because if you can accept it and give a 99.8 percent service over 100 percent of the range, unless we are looking for the millenium I think that is about as good as you can hope to do and I think before I finish with some of the other phases of this thing this figure will look a lot better than for any other band.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, proceed.

Mr. ADAIR: Mr. Chairman, I think at some time we ought to get straight with respect to the interpretation of the use of these curves and that Mr. Allen give us a statement. I do not know whether you wish that he do it at this time or wait until the Major finishes.

The CHAIRMAN: I should think we should give Mr. Allen the opportunity, if you desire, to have him come back and explain his methods of calculation. Certainly, however, I do not think the Commission here should go through the multiplication table again. You engineers can argue that out.

We would like to hear the Major's further analysis and conclusion.

Major ARMSTRONG: Well, pending that, then, I think I will continue with the troposphere because I think we had established—

The CHAIRMAN: Had you completed all that you wanted to say about the tables from pages 55 through 68, I believe it is?

Major ARMSTRONG: No.

The CHAIRMAN: You are going to take up the troposphere in between and then come back to the F-2 layer?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you completed what you want to say as to sporadic E?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I think that has been substantially completed.

There is one thing that might be brought about. We talk about full channel occupancy of 20 stations on a channel, and I would like to visualize what that means in terms of high power stations.

Now, if you take half of the number of channels, 50 channels, let us say, and put 20 Paxtons on each one, that means 1,000 Paxtons in the United States, and that means at a very minimum, just for the stations

alone, \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 investment and something that cannot be completed inside of five years, no matter what you do. So, we are not fussing about a condition that is likely to burst upon us and that we won't have ample time to take care of the other half of the 1 percent interference with automatic relays. It is the sort of thing that if I had five years to do I am perfectly certain could be done without any difficulty at all.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Before you leave sporadic E, Major, I want to make sure we understand you.

Do you agree with the other figures that we have on sporadic E in those tables, 1 through 4, or do you disagree with all of them?

Another difficulty I have is this: We speak in terms of hours and you speak in terms of service areas. I was wondering if your percentage in terms of service areas is the same as these are in terms of service hours?

Major ARMSTRONG: Well, you speak in terms of hours to a particular contour, and I, also, am speaking of the same particular contour, and I figured mine in percentages and translated yours into percentages to compare them. I have a slide rule, and I will be glad to figure my percentages back into hours but I would say roughly my figure would be about one-quarter or perhaps one-fifth of the number of hours that you have.

COMMISSIONER JETT: You used an 18-hour day?

Did we use an 18-hour day?

Mr. BRAUM: These are based on 18 to 20 hours a day.

Major ARMSTRONG: That bothered me quite a bit, when you say in the report 18 to 20 hours a day. I did not know which it was but I figured it both ways. I can give you the figure for 20 hours operation, the percentage for a 20-hour operation. The ones I gave you were for 18-hour operation.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Major, I want to ask this: Do I understand you do not disagree with the figures we have with respect to 43 megacycles? Do you think the figures are generally accurate with respect to 43 megacycles?

Major ARMSTRONG: I make this same criticism throughout the whole series of tables. You have based everything on one set of figures, the Atlanta measurements taken for three months, which are out of line with the other two measurements which you make and which are two and a half to three and a half times as high as the theoretical value predicted by Figure 3.

Now, I assume, in the engineering paper which Mr. Allen read, he took into account the whole situation because going before the Institute of Radio Engineers, that is a different thing from coming down here. Up there you have got to support your whole position.

The CHAIRMAN: And here you do not have to?

Major ARMSTRONG: Here you pick the particular thing which proves your case.

COMMISSIONER CASE: Here you pick the particular thing and criticize one particular thing. I wish you would go into the whole thing and say what you agree with and disagree with.

I do not think it is nice to say that you agree with 44.3 and not 11.5. That is what you have said so far.

Major ARMSTRONG: I am afraid, Commissioner, I did not make myself clear.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I am afraid you did not make yourself clear, that is true.

Major ARMSTRONG: That is not what I meant.

COMMISSIONER CASE: You said you arrived at 8.9 and you arrived at 44.5, that is what you said.

Major ARMSTRONG: No, I beg to differ with you, Commissioner Case.

My figures are about one-fourth as high as that, and they apply to every reading in the table.

The CHAIRMAN: You would reduce them 75 percent then all the way through; is that right?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I would reduce them 75 percent all the way through.

COMMISSIONER CASE: I would be glad to read the record. I must be terribly stupid this afternoon if I could not understand that. If you did not say what I say you did, then I apologize, but I certainly must say it is amazing to me I got that impression if that is not what you said.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Your testimony, as I understand it, Major, is that for Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, you would take every figure and reduce it by 75 percent; is that correct?

Major ARMSTRONG: Table 4 I will exclude, because I have not calculated that.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Let us leave that out.

Major ARMSTRONG: 1, 2, and 3, those figures are based on the highest measurements which have been made and which have been selected out.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: 900 miles, which is the worst situation, the Paxton-to-Atlanta situation, is the measurement that was taken. That is the first figure in each of those columns, is that right?

Major ARMSTRONG: That is right.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: The second figure in those columns is the 1,000-mile figure.

Major ARMSTRONG: That is right.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Which in each instance is worse.

Major ARMSTRONG: As to the 1,000-mile figure, I want to say this, that is extrapolated, and there is not an iota of evidence that such an increase should happen between 900 and 1,000 miles, and Exhibit 627, which has been put in by Mr. Allen, shows not the slightest indication of it.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Yes; I think that is important.

The first figure, 900-mile figure, is based on an analysis of the actual measurements taken in Atlanta on Paxton.

The second figure as to what it would be at 1,000 miles is an extrapolation based upon the application of the P curve in Figure 4 of Exhibit 380, as I understand it. Is that correct?

Major ARMSTRONG: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: We are working on theory completely there?

Major ARMSTRONG: Completely.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I want to be sure I am getting your position clear, because I think this is a pretty critical point, and if you have finished on sporadic E this questioning is not interfering with your presentation; is it?

Major ARMSTRONG: No, this is very helpful, because I thought I was making myself clear, and apparently I have failed. It is a complicated subject.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: If I can say it back to you, then I will feel I understand you.

As to the second figure in each of those columns, which in each instance is appreciably higher, you would toss that out with an estimate that is pretty largely based on theory, is that right?

Major ARMSTRONG: I would say it is based completely on theory.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: As to the first figure in each of those columns, you would reduce it by 75 percent for the following reasons: (1) it is based upon measurements at one station which in your opinion is inconsistent with measurements of two other stations and (2) because it is inconsistent with the theory as set forth in Figure 3 of Exhibit 380.

Major ARMSTRONG: And also because it is inconsistent with Mr. Allen's testimony when he made his statement before the Institute.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Just to get that tied down specifically, what of Exhibit 593?

Major ARMSTRONG: The last page—

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Are those the circles?

Major ARMSTRONG: Those are the circles, yes, Commissioner Denny.

Mr. ADAIR: Do I understand, Major, you disagree entirely with Figure 4 of Exhibit 380?

Major ARMSTRONG: Figure 4, Mr. Adair, contains curves of F-2 layer and troposphere and I assume you are limiting your question to the division of time between the different distances and the different intensities with respect to sporadic E.

Mr. ADAIR: That is right; that group entitled 0.25—and so forth.

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, insofar as they indicate measurements in excess of the theoretical value, I question them and also because of Mr. Allen's testimony.

Mr. ADAIR: Do you have any data that would supplant the data that the Commission has been able to obtain to provide these curves?

Major ARMSTRONG: I have not measured any signals at Atlanta, but I have here Exhibit 627 which was introduced yesterday and which shows that at Montgomery 1,000 miles away from Paxton, which is supposed to correspond to the second figure in the column, that so far in May there has been only 425 minutes recorded. In May at Atlanta there were 610 minutes record this year as against 1,069 minutes recorded last year, and until the record was modified, within the last half hour, there were only 443 minutes recorded this year as against 1865 minutes for June of last year. Those figures are not enough to really make any positive conclusions, but they are certainly enough to make a man think about accepting these tables as the gospel truth.

The Chairman: They are also so presented so as to make you think about worrying that maybe it is not a maximum estimate. I mean, the actual recordings, in addition to what you say, or challenging the possible validity of these tables, certainly show that there is a substantial amount of interference.

Major ARMSTRONG: I think that any service which is showing up better than 99.8 percent perfect over the full range of the service is a pretty perfect service.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Were you here yesterday, Major, when we played the recording at Grand Island, Nebraska, of the WGTR signal?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I heard it.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Do you have any comments to make on that? That was coming in, I think the witness stated, with approximately 30 microvolts and consistently.

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I say your analysis of that—and if I recall correctly the typewritten copy, there were 36 minutes in excess of 20 microvolts per meter. Now, that of course is at 44.5 megacycles, and if you had put Paxton up in the 60-megacycle range, that would have been 3.6 minutes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: That was only one station and not a favorable distance either.

Grand Island is 1400 miles, and it is only one station on the channel.

Major ARMSTRONG: 3.6 minutes according to your theory.

Now, that question of the favorable distance depends upon the accuracy of your Atlanta measurements. There may not be a favorable distance as indicated by the curves.

The CHAIRMAN: There is nothing in the evidence here as to the inaccuracy of the Atlanta measurements. That is all we have gotten.

Major ARMSTRONG: There is nothing in the evidence, Mr. Chairman, but I wanted to say that when Mr. Norton testified in the October hearings he said that the vertical incidence measurements of the Bureau of Standards were the best data they had and that you could accurately calculate from them the time during which you would get transmission. That has been said here again and again. Now, those measurements are for sporadic E taken over the year the Paxton signals were recorded in Atlanta, and Washington is within 50 miles of the mid-point between Paxton and Atlanta. So, there is a definite indication that Atlanta is high for some reason. But even assuming, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN: You are going back to the 99 percent.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Didn't you say that Atlanta is higher than the theoretical would indicate?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Then, perhaps our theoretical computations are too conservative. If the actual measurements show a higher figure than the theoretical it would indicate a worse situation and not a better situation, wouldn't it?

Major ARMSTRONG: No, not to an engineer, because he knows that men make mistakes in these measurements.

The CHAIRMAN: I confess I am a little confused as to the philosophy of this thing. We get what appears to be facts, and they are in conflict with theories, and they are thrown out. Then, we get a certain theory, and you say there are not enough facts in the record to justify it and we throw those out.

Major ARMSTRONG: I will tell you what the answer to that is, Mr. Chairman. You do not get more transmission than is theoretically possible, you may get less.

Now, my criticism of the F-2 layer has been that it has been predicted theoretically, that you always have got the full force of this thing coming across the Atlantic or South America at an inverse distance field level which is a theoretical value whereas our measurements taken many, many times show you do not get that. That is the difference between the two.

Mr. ADAIR: What is the theoretical value that you are referring to in this case? That Figure 3 shows a rate of decrease of sporadic E which, as I recall, you stated in the record you thought was too rapid, you thought it held up a greater percentage of the time than that.

Major ARMSTRONG: The heading of Figure 3 reads:

"Percentage of the time and the number of hours during the period September, 1943, through August, 1944, for which the sporadic E layer skip distance was less than the values shown for particular frequencies."

Now, that means, as I understand these curves, if it skips more than 900 miles, why, you will not receive it; but if it skips 900 miles or less and at the frequency of 44.3 megacycles, you would get one-half of 1 percent time transmission.

Now, 1 percent time transmission is 87.8 hours, and that is on the basis of a 24-hour day.

Mr. ADAIR: That is on the basis of one P over here (indicating), Figures 3 and 4 taken together, and I suggest we defer further questioning until Mr. Allen can make a statement.

Mr. LOHNES: Have you answered the question yet?

Let us get the answer complete before we defer anything else.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I would like to hear the answer to it.

Major ARMSTRONG: I have answered it. The transmission takes place less than 87 hours a year, 50 percent of that time.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I want to ask you, for what field intensity? It is for a varying field intensity, and the field intensity varies, as I understand it, from Figure 4. If you are to take the field intensity of 25 microvolts and 50 microvolts and 100 microvolts, then you come up to something larger, as I read it, than half of 87 hours.

Major ARMSTRONG: I understand this heading here to mean if the skip distance is greater than 900 miles, you are not going to get the transmission.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: We will take 44.5 megacycles and read off 900 miles which is the Atlanta-Paxton situation that was measured. We get a point which falls about midway, very roughly midway, between the 1 percent curve and the .1 percent curve.

Major ARMSTRONG: I figured it exactly, and it is .47—so call it a half.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Let us call it .5(P).

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: On Figure 4 of Exhibit 380 and at a distance of 900 miles at .5(P), you would have a field intensity of what?

The CHAIRMAN: About one hundred eight or nine, wouldn't you?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Am I reading correctly?

Mr. ADAIR: No, you are reading it incorrectly at that point.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I should go to 1(P) instead of 5(P).

Mr. ADAIR: That is right.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: It falls at an apex, 900 miles of that curve.

In order to get the full time you will have sporadic E, as I understand it, and from the way the report is written, as I understand it, in order to get the sum total of hours that you will have interference you cannot read it off Figure 3 of Exhibit 380 alone, you have to start with Figure 3 of 380, and then go to Figure 4.

Major ARMSTRONG: Then the two curves are contradictory, Mr. Denny.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I do not so understand it, because I understand Figure 3 just shows percentage of time, and the curves for the field intensities of those percentages of time are on Figure 4.

Major ARMSTRONG: No. What has happened here, Mr. Denny, is that they have made Figure 4—those curves of Figure 4—fit a situation which, theoretically, it does not fit.

The CHAIRMAN: Can you amplify that?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes. It states here:

"Percentage of time and the number of hours"——

The CHAIRMAN: We have read that three times.

Major ARMSTRONG: Well, I cannot arrive at any other interpretation of this, Mr. Chairman, than the one I have given you.

I have talked it over with people who understand what this proposition is and you have simply got a situation where curves 3 and 4 are contradictory.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: Mr. Chairman, it is getting late, but I would like to venture one more question, because I think it is the critical part of the sporadic E question.

Figure 3, as I understand it, shows the percentage of time that sporadic E will be supported with field intensities varying, as shown on Curve 1(P) of Figure 4 of Exhibit 380. Is that your understanding?

Major ARMSTRONG: No, that is not my understanding, and I would like to refer to the original testimony.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: May I ask while you are looking for that, Mr. Adair, if that is the Engineer Department's understanding?

Mr. ADAIR: I would like to have Mr. Allen explain his curves.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: If my statement is the understanding of the Engineering Department, then I think we are at a point perhaps where the Engineering Department and Major Armstrong could talk this over.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we can finish this afternoon if we will stop interrupting Major Armstrong.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I have not been interrupting him ever since you made that statement. I have since been sitting back here quietly, listening to all this.

The CHAIRMAN: The Major's statement is so tempting it is hard to resist.

COMMISSIONER JETT: If we are going to run another hour, that is all right with me. However, if you are going to have an evening session I think we ought to call a recess at this point.

The CHAIRMAN: Can you finish in another hour with a minimum of interference, Major?

Major ARMSTRONG: Well, I really doubt it, Mr. Chairman. There are a lot of other things about this subject that have not yet been introduced.

The CHAIRMAN: You mean with your comments confined to this particular report, section 8 of the report?

Major ARMSTRONG: I will be glad to go ahead

and do the best I can. But if there are as many questions on some of the other subjects, I doubt if I will be able to do it in an hour.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Under this sporadic E there seems to be a fundamental point of difference. Apparently, there is a real misunderstanding between the Major and the Engineering Department, and if he is through with sporadic E it would probably help the Commission and help us understand it if in juxtaposition we could have Mr. Allen's explanation to these curves, and if that does not satisfy the situation we can look into it further.

Major ARMSTRONG: I was going to make an answer to the question Mr. Denny asked me.

On page 3768 of the record, Mr. Norton said:

"Next, I will consider the possible importance of sporadic E layer transmission. In this case, again I believe that the best data available for determining the practical importance of these transmissions at various frequencies are the systematic observations of the ionosphere made by the Inter-Service Radio Propagation Laboratory."

That is the National Bureau of Standards.

"Figure 3 shows the sporadic E layer skip distance as a function of frequency for various percentages of the listening hours during the year 1943 to August, 1944."

Then, on page 3769 is the statement:

"Consequently I believe that Figure 3 represents a reasonably good estimate of the percentage of time that a single FM or television station would be expected to interfere with another similar station on the same frequency at the distance shown."

Now, the rest of the statement is:

"Up to this point I have considered only the question of the percentage of time that these interference sky-wave signals will be expected and have shown that the expected percentage of the time decreases continually with increasing frequency and becomes negligible above 120 megacycles."

Then, after that, Mr. Norton says:

"I will turn now to the question of the intensity of these interference signals."

I cannot interpret it any other way than I have interpreted it.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: You have not heard the pertinent part yet.

The pertinent part comes in on page 3771:

"An example may assist in the understanding of this method of presentation. We see by Figure 3 that the skip distance for 44.3 megacycles is less than 590 miles for P 0.1 percent of the time. Turning now to Figure 4, we find at 590 miles that the 105 microvolt per meter is exceeded for 1 P. That is for 0.1 percent of the time and 222 microvolts per meter is exceeded for 0.25 P, that is, for 0.025 of the time. The reason for presenting the 44.3 megacycle data in this particular way is that it is believed that the field intensity curves of Figure 4 may be used for other frequencies than 44.3 megacycles simply by using the values of P given on Figure 3. This has so far not been confirmed experimentally."

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, Mr. Denny, that is precisely the point. They made the measurements contradictory in the plotting of Figure 4 to the Figure 3.

The CHAIRMAN: I think at this point we had probably better hear Mr. Allen's statement on that particular point, and then we will go on to the next subject.

Mr. ALLEN: There is nothing contradictory between Figure 3 of Exhibit 380 and Figure 4 of Exhibit 380. Figure 3 of Exhibit 380, if you will read the material in parenthesis says:

"Estimated from the National Bureau of Standards ionospheric measurements at Washington, D. C."

Now, the National Bureau of Standards makes these vertical incidence measurements from a transmitter which has somewhat less than a kilowatt radiated power, and the signals are reflected from the ionosphere at vertical incidence and they are received on a receiver over certain frequency range, the receivers being of different values for different frequencies.

The only record the Bureau of Standards has is with the power they transmitted and the sensitivity of the receiver, the percentage of time during which a mark is made on their record or the percentage of time shown on Figure 3 of Exhibit 380. Those marks on the Bureau of Standards records, if you wanted to interpret those in terms of 1 kilowatt effectively radiated power, would have various field strengths. They are not for any one given field strength. Therefore, in going to field strengths we had to use our own data. So, using the percentages of time that the Bureau of Standards got and plotted on Figure 3, we took the field intensity data which we have in Exhibit 4 and the table on page 12 and made plots of time versus intensity for the frequency and for given distances, and from the combination of the Bureau of Standards data and our own data we arrived at Figure 4. Therefore, Figure 4 is not inconsistent with Figure 3 but is based on Figure 3 and our own measurements.

I think there has been some suggestion in Major Armstrong's remarks that since Exhibit 4 was prepared and Exhibit 380 was prepared that my New York paper indicated that I had recanted from the idea that the Atlanta measurements are valid, that there is some assumption it has been made too high. That is not the fact. I am still relying on the Atlanta measurements which we made in 1943 and 1944 and are as reported in Exhibit 4.

If you will go to Exhibit 593 and turn to Figure 9, and on the bottom of the circles it says: "Reduction in service area due to skywave interference at 46 megacycles sporadic E layer at 500 to 1,000 miles." Now, if you will turn to Figure 3 of Exhibit 380 and see the percentage of time that sporadic E will occur at a distance of 500 miles, you will find that it occurs about one-tenth of 1 percent of the time. Therefore, in estimating the percentage over this whole range of 500 to 1,000 miles, I did not give the full limit; I gave the smaller value over that range. In other words, one-tenth of 1 percent was a 500-mile figure. If I had estimated a bracket over which the interference would occur, the bracket would have been one-tenth to four-tenths, or approximately four- to five-tenths of 1 percent for one station. Now, in that same exhibit, if you will read the details of the basis of the 5-to-1 estimate of full channel occupancy, you will see that the 5-to-1 is based on one station at 800

to 900 miles and not one station at 590 miles, which was the one-tenth of 1 percent value. Therefore, for full channel occupancy your 5 to 1 should not be five times one-tenth but five times four-tenths. I believe if you will go through the whole process, as I have explained here, using Figure 3 of Exhibit 380 and Figure 4 of Exhibit 380, you arrive at the same values that are in those tables. In fact, the data were taken from Exhibit 380 in preparing those tables. There is nothing inconsistent therein.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: The first figure in the table, 900 miles, was that taken from the curve or actual count or computation made by the Engineering Department of the recordings?

Didn't you go through the recordings in getting those first figures?

Mr. ALLEN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: You counted off the recordings, the number of minutes and hours 25 microvolts had been exceeded at Atlanta?

Mr. ALLEN: Yes, that was done originally in preparing Exhibit 4. That is the basis of Exhibit 4, the field intensity measurements in Exhibit 4.

COMMISSIONER DENNY: It was done again for 1, 2, 3 and 4?

Mr. ALLEN: We used the same figures.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the record has both Major Armstrong's analyses and Mr. Allen's statement, and so we can proceed, Major.

Had you finished, Mr. Allen?

Mr. ALLEN: I would like to call attention also to page 8 of Exhibit 593 where there is an explanation of the method used in going from Figure 3 to Figure 4 of Exhibit 380.

I would like to state I believe it is very unfortunate that the cross-examination between Major Armstrong and me indicated that the five times one-tenth figure was accepted as being the actual channel occupancy. That was unfortunate because inadvertently I accepted five times the interference at 590 miles in lieu of the interference at 900 miles, which I still believe to be the correct full channel occupancy multiplying factor.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

Major ARMSTRONG: Mr. Allen is correct in his testimony by a factor of about 4, which is the difference between us in the amount of time of interference shown in those tables.

The CHAIRMAN: I think, Major, the Commission can take your statement and Mr. Allen's statement and we can find out what the differences are, and if there is any need for reconciliation it can be done. Apparently, you and Mr. Allen are not going to be able to get together.

Mr. LOHNES: I think they should get together, if you would adjourn the hearing and let them get together. There is a difference of four times in the figures.

Major ARMSTRONG: Now, I have listened to what Mr. Allen had to say about Figures 3 and 4 being complementary. But in the discussion in his paper before the IRE he stated this about predicted curves from the measured vertical incidence by the Bureau of Standards, and I quote:

"Using the accepted methods of extending critical frequencies of vertical incidence to maximum usable frequencies versus distances and correlating the data

which were measured in Atlanta over a distance of 900 miles from Paxton when we measured the percentage of time during which the signal exceeded 25 microvolts per meter and correlated it with the data which were extracted from the records of the National Bureau of Standards, we obtained a phenomenal, I might say, correlation over the years which were recorded."

Now, that I cannot reconcile with the statement which has been made here.

The CHAIRMAN: I may not understand it, but that seemed to me to aid in reconciling it and clarifying it. Will you proceed, Major, with the other matter.

Mr. LOHNES: Are you finished with the subject of sporadic E?

Major ARMSTRONG: I think that finishes sporadic E.

There is one thing that I might say further on the subject of sporadic E, which is unfortunate in this record, and with respect to the Paxton transmitter. There are two Paxtons talked about in the record; one that is a real one which we talked about in the October hearing and the other is an assumed one which was introduced in the oral argument in February, I believe it was, and the difference between them is that the real one has the real Paxton coverage curves with an antenna height of 1650 feet and the assumed one has an antenna height of only 500 feet.

Now, if anyone is undertaking to trace this thing through the record he must be very careful to separate out the testimony which applies to the real Paxton from the assumed one.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you found anything in this report, Major, which reflects that conflict. Is there any confusion in the Commission's report on that score?

Major ARMSTRONG: There is a bit in this way, that the real Paxton is on a mountain and it has sloping sides and there you can have the effect in a particular direction of boosting the signal in a way that we understand from our radar experience, raising the intensity of the signal in a particular direction if the slope of the hill is just right.

Now, in the assumed Paxton, a theoretically perfect station vicinity is taken into account, and may have entered into these measurements, and if that is so then you are applying a special case throughout the whole United States. That is something I do not believe can be answered quickly.

Now, with respect to coverage, there has been a good deal of talk about service to the rural areas, and the relative merits of the No. 1 band and the No. 3 band, and it has been proposed to use higher sensitivity receivers at the higher frequency band in order to overcome the handicap of the lesser coverage of the higher frequencies beyond the horizon, and in Mr. Allen's paper there is a circle which is drawn for two microvolts developed across the transmission line, showing a reasonably comparable service to the lower frequency transmitter. All that is based on the assumption that there is nothing wrong with the 100-megacycle band. I thought I would take a look at the band with power commensurate with what we are using in our present FM broadcasting, and I was able to do it in this way by using a highly directional antenna with a gain of about 65 and a power of $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts, giving an effective over-all power of about 150 kilowatts.

I pointed that at Milwaukee and Mr. Loeser set up a calibrated receiver. He immediately ran into bursts which ran up to 10 seconds in duration and developed at least 9 microvolts across the transmission line.

The CHAIRMAN: When was that done?

Major ARMSTRONG: June 3rd, 7th.

The CHAIRMAN: All I want to know is whether it was after this report was out, I don't care about the exact date.

Major ARMSTRONG: And June 8.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Did you state the frequency you worked on?

Major ARMSTRONG: 110. It was in connection with some non-commercial work during an interval in connection with some life tests we were making, and we pointed the beam in the direction of Milwaukee.

These bursts occurred as many as 4 a minute.

Mr. LOHNES: 4 per minute?

Major ARMSTRONG: Four per minute and they were of variable intensity.

I have not complete data on it but Mr. Loeser, who made measurements tried to get here and could not get transportation.

Mr. ADAIR: Could you identify those signals out there, Major?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I listened to them coming back and also swung the antenna away and cut the transmitter off so that the thing would synchronize with the cutting off of the transmission and in addition you will find in here some identifying tones and changes in tones at particular times so there could be no question about the fact that that was what was going through.

Now, it has been suggested that one of the advantages of the higher frequencies is that you can get more gain in the transmitting antenna and it has been proposed to use up to 25 power gain, which taken with 50 kilowatts will give to these bursts a maximum value of something between 25 and 30 microvolts per meter and that is at 750 miles and I do not think any one knows what those bursts would go up to at some other distances.

You can count on the frequency of them increasing with other stations going in because there is no synchronization so far as we know with any particular layer or anything like that.

They just come in apparently 24 hours a day.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Would you have any reason to expect the problem would be any better at 40, 50, or 60 megacycles?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, because we know what the problem is at 40 or 50 megacycles and we know that within our 50 microvolt line, which we are proposing for service or perhaps a little beyond that, we can work without trouble.

But this proposal of yours of going to the higher frequencies, extending this service range out to the 2 microvolt line in order to compete with the lower frequencies on coverage, what I am showing you is that you cannot do that.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I do not quite follow you. On page 67 of the report, if you have it there, there is a comparison out to the 50 microvolt contour. In each case it was assumed it was a 50-microvolt contour for 46 and 95 megacycles.

Major ARMSTRONG: Could you repeat that?

Mr. PLOTKIN: On page 67 on the report there is

nothing stated about 2 microvolts or anything like that. The table there shows that in each case, assuming that the 50 microvolt contour for 95 megacycles you had a larger area than 46 megacycles with one exception, that is where you had 50 kilowatt power, and using a 1000 foot antenna, in every other case you had a greater radius for 95 megacycle station than for the 46 megacycle station.

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, but these, as Dr. Beverage pointed out, are theoretical curves over perfect earth and that is not going to be the condition we meet in practice.

What I am talking about and what Mr. Allen was talking about in his IRE paper were the conditions that you would meet in practice and he tried to overcome the loss in coverage at the higher frequencies by working down to lower levels.

Mr. ADAIR: How many decibels down would you say 100 megacycles would be over a 50 megacycle signal behind an obstruction such as a hill?

Major ARMSTRONG: I do not know, Mr. Adair, because it is not one hill that is important, it is a number of hills, and measurements out in rough country in the vicinity of Los Angeles showed your 100 megacycles signal went out completely while the 45 megacycle stayed in and you could not tell how far the 100 megacycle went down. Nobody has had enough power except myself at Alpine in 1941 to get out some distances where we could observe the effects that I have already testified to.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Allen has indicated he has something to say about these bursts. Is the Major through with that subject?

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want to ask the Major some questions?

Mr. ALLEN: I would like to make a statement on that.

The extended rural area at 105 megacycles, I am referring now to figure 9 of Exhibit 593, was compared to the extended rural area at 46 megacycles and not with the 50 area.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think the record is clear on that.

Mr. ALLEN: You will find from our records we have 50 microvolt per meter bursts at 43 megacycles whereas he is getting 20 at 100 megacycles.

Major ARMSTRONG: Well, the point I want to make about that, Mr. Chairman, is that these deal with the assumed Paxton and not the real Paxton and if you get the real Paxton with a 1650 foot height, you are going to find quite a difference in the coverage in the rough territory and it is not going to be possible to make the loss at higher frequencies up by going down to these low levels, signal levels, because the bursts from other stations are going to come in and smear it up.

I have already testified about the tropospheric fading as it affects the signals at the 80 to 100 mile range.

Yesterday there was an exhibit introduced by Mr. Allen, 625, which seems to show that the fading on W2XMN at 42.8 is very much more severe than on a receiver which is tuned to a station in New York—

Mr. PLOTKIN: That is WABD at 83.75.

Major ARMSTRONG: On 83.75 megacycles.

Now, as I understand this curve it is in conflict with measurements introduced in Exhibit 4, which shows a

series of measurements taken on a number of stations, one at 45.7 and the other at 71.75. The distance is a little greater than in Exhibit 625.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, assuming that is correct, what is the purpose? Is it to discredit Exhibit 4 that you are pointing out this conflict or do you have some conclusion you want to draw from it?

Major ARMSTRONG: I have a conclusion which I would like to draw, Mr. Chairman.

On the 71 megacycle transmitter there was a fading range of 10 and on the 45 megacycle transmitter there was a fading range of only 3.4. The ratio is between 10 and 90 percent signal level values.

Now, this curve of Exhibit 625 is something which I cannot understand or explain except on this basis, that the signal level is apparently around one microvolt and at one microvolt you have almost that much tube noise in an FM receiver. So you could not see fading anyway because it could not go below that.

Now, at the latter part of the curve the signal level came up a bit to 2 microvolts or so and there you can begin to see the fading on the 71 megacycle so I think the whole thing is very inconclusive, as proving anything. These measurements of Exhibit 4 were introduced after a long series of measurements; the number of hours recorded in the case of the 45 megacycle transmitter was 993 and the number of hours recorded on the 71 megacycle was 181.

Exhibit 4 is in accord with my experience.

Mr. LOHNES: Major, have you discussed F-2?

Major ARMSTRONG: I am still on the troposphere.

The CHAIRMAN: How much longer are you going to require on that? I am wondering whether we should continue.

Major ARMSTRONG: Well, I think I can finish with the troposphere in a few minutes by stating this, that there is ample evidence that in the vicinity of 100 megacycles there is long-distance transmission via the troposphere over just as long distance as the sporadic E that we have been talking here about and it has been accomplished with low-power stations of the order of 100 watts.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, we have had this hearing going on for some time and there is no evidence in the record of that, unfortunately.

Major ARMSTRONG: What is the status, Mr. Chairman, of the letters which I introduced from Dr. Dellinger—

The CHAIRMAN: I said ample evidence.

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I believe that is ample evidence. I quote: "I would like to refer to the following statement Major Armstrong submitted, a statement describing several instances of long-distance transmission on frequencies in the range of 117 to 130 megacycles occurring during a period of several years. These were with low power stations. It appears that these may be either tropospheric or occurrences of sporadic E."

Now, I would like to point out this, that the inference of that statement is that a watch was kept on these frequencies over a period of several years and yielded only several instances.

That is not the case. These are simply instances which came to the attention of people fortuitously who happened to be engaged in other work.

I have no doubt whatsoever if a watch was kept you would find many instances.

Mr. ADAIR: Do you have any evidence those were tropospheric and not sporadic E?

Is there any data with respect to the power or sensitivity, and so forth, involved?

Major ARMSTRONG: The power of the transmitter was 100 watts in one instance and 20 watts in another and the sensitivity of the receiver, the squelch was set at something over 5 microvolts. Now, we propose to use 50 kilowatts and a power gain in the antenna of 10, 20, or 25. In other words, we will have several thousand times the power available that those transmissions occurred on.

Now, I do not know whether it was sporadic E or troposphere but Dr. Dellinger and Dr. Smith stated that it is the wrong time of the year for sporadic E during which some of those things occurred so it is probably the troposphere.

Mr. ADAIR: Mr. Beverage testified to the contrary this afternoon, if I understood him correctly.

In contrast thereto we have also thousands of incidents in the neighborhood of 60 megacycles on which no specific analysis has been made to determine whether those were sporadic E or troposphere. Do you not find that is so?

Major ARMSTRONG: I am not clear as to what difference it makes what name we give it, it is going to cause the listener just as much difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN: I think to sum up, as I recall I asked Mr. Beverage the question if it were not true the tropospheric conditions changed throughout the range under discussion, to which I believe he responded "yes."

Major ARMSTRONG: I doubt very much if Dr. Beverage would care to deny that this phenomena took place and that everything that I have predicted about will be likely to happen when we go to higher power.

My recollection of his testimony given in another part of this hearing is that these things do happen.

The CHAIRMAN: Does that complete your statement on the troposphere measure?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I think that about covers the troposphere.

The CHAIRMAN: What have you left, the F-2 layer?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, the F-2 layer is the only thing which I have left.

The CHAIRMAN: You do not propose to reiterate your position? I assume your remarks are going to be directed to the data contained in this report. I think the Commission has been well aware of the previous evidence that has gone in and there is no point in cumulative evidence.

This is rather directed towards the tables on page 65—

Mr. PLOTKIN: 63.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not want to shut you off, Major, and we will give you as much time as necessary but I want to state that we would like to finish today, if possible, in view of the fact we have gotten this far.

Major ARMSTRONG: As I understand, the Commission wanted to have any errors pointed out in this record.

The CHAIRMAN: That is right.

Major ARMSTRONG: I have had a fair number of them to point out and I have a few more, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

COMMISSIONER WAKEFIELD: How much longer are you contemplating it will take you, Major?

Major ARMSTRONG: I imagine about 15 minutes if I do not stir up any other controversy.

My criticism of the part of the report which deals with F-2 is that transmission times are confused with interference times and the assumption is made of an inverse distance field when past experience shows that at the frequencies that we are concerned with they do not exist.

I can refer back to the table which is in my previous brief, original brief filed for the oral argument.

Now, there is a statement in the report that the times as calculated by Mr. Norton and as actually experienced by Mr. Goddard in measuring the London television signals, the average fields will exceed considerably the inverse distance values.

Now, I would like to point out that the record of the London television signals, and I am talking about 45 megacycles and not the sound channel on 41, never did get up to the inverse field distance and for one year which was analyzed there were three times, in 1937, that the field got up above 20 microvolts, I believe.

In one case it was 70 microvolts for a few minutes and in another case it was on the order of 30 and in another case it was on the order of 21 or 22.

Now, that makes a tremendous difference in talking about theoretical transmission times which one calculates and what actually happens.

There is one other thing that I would like to refer to.

Mr. PLOTKIN: At that point, Major Armstrong, I ask you, as I asked Mr. Beverage, have you read the quoted explanation of that on page 62 of the confidential report?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Is that a satisfactory explanation, in your opinion?

Major ARMSTRONG: No. If it were a satisfactory explanation it would apply equally well to 41 megacycles as well as to 45 megacycles because they were both over the same distance.

The CHAIRMAN: You recall Dr. Beverage said it was a satisfactory explanation as far as he was concerned?

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, I do, but I do not think he has looked into the thing quite as carefully as I have.

The CHAIRMAN: I just want the record to show there was not complete unanimity even among propagation experts.

Major ARMSTRONG: The point I wanted to make clear was that there is a great difference and also Dr. Beverage emphasized it, between 41 and 45 where the cutoff point is getting into action.

Now, on page 60 there is a statement at the top of the page with which I cannot agree:

"A satisfactory explanation regarding the appropriate method to be employed in the analysis of this problem was furnished by Mr. Norton during the closed hearing. This analysis indicated that no error had been made in this report."

Now, that refers to the memoranda prepared by myself, Dr. Beverage and Dr. Burrows.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is in the nature of classified testimony as to Mr. Norton's explanation and the letter he put in the record today and if you desire

to submit a further statement in writing, based upon Mr. Norton's letter, which is available to you, you may do so, but I do not think it is profitable to discuss it further because the record is very clear as to your analysis as to that and Mr. Norton's response.

Major ARMSTRONG: The confidential report admits the error. This one denies it. The public report denies the error.

Mr. PLOTKIN: Major Armstrong, irrespective of that, do you agree with the facts as stated in the confidential report?

Major ARMSTRONG: If you interpret them as I do, meaning that in the confidential report the error is admitted, I will agree with you.

Mr. PLOTKIN: I just wanted to give you a copy of Mr. Norton's letter.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think it would be profitable to pursue that matter. It is getting into a question of semantics and forensics.

Major ARMSTRONG: Well, Mr. Chairman, may I say that publicly the reputation of six men is at stake here.

This controversy has been watched throughout the engineering world, the technical world and the Commission's public report says that we were wrong. We cannot let that rest before the technical world. We cannot do that.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, make whatever statement you want to about it in the record. You object to the use of the word "satisfactory," I take it.

Major ARMSTRONG: Yes, and any statement that there was no error committed. The error was committed and it is admitted in the confidential report, and that is all I have to say.

There are not two deletions as Commissioner Denny suggested yesterday, there was one deletion only and one sentence was substituted for another which changed completely the meaning of the confidential report.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, I think the Commission is well aware of the facts in that situation, Major Armstrong, and what we want is comments upon the conclusions and facts we set in this report with respect to F-2.

Will you proceed and try to limit it, if possible, that is, your discussions, to that question?

Major ARMSTRONG: I have finished my discussion of F-2, Mr. Chairman, pointing out that these theoretical predictions of the inverse distance field just do not happen as shown in practice and I do hope that I have laid some basis for an understanding or proper appraisal on how much weight ought to be given to the theoretical calculations.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have any questions, Commissioner Jett?

COMMISSIONER JETT: No.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have any questions Commissioner Denny?

COMMISSIONER DENNY: I have none, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, I assume this concludes the hearing in Docket 6651.

I would like the record to show this, we are deeply grateful, not only to Major Armstrong for his patient and persistent efforts to be helpful to the Commission but likewise to the members of the RTPB Panels and others who have participated in this hearing. It is a difficult question, it is one that the Commission will

consider hopefully and I might say prayerfully and I am quite certain that whatever the result is, whatever our ultimate decision is, that those of you who have participated in these proceedings will know that it is based upon what our conception is of the public view in the matter and an appraisal of the evidence and I do not think that anyone can say, irrespective of the results, this matter has not at least been thoroughly discussed.

Mr. ROBERTS: You said, I believe, Mr. Chairman, you would consider it carefully and prayerfully and I hope promptly.

The CHAIRMAN: And promptly, that is right.

If there is nothing further, the hearing will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 6:10 o'clock p. m., the hearing was closed.)

NAB CODE PROVISION JEOPARDIZED

A decision of far-reaching importance to the broadcast industry was handed down by the Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday (26). The Decision and Order in the United Broadcasting Company (WHKC) case, which we print in full, jeopardizes the provisions of the NAB Code dealing with Controversial Public Issues and Membership Solicitation. The specific language of the Commission is: "The Commission, however, is of the opinion that the operation of any station under the extreme principles that no time shall be sold for the discussion of controversial public issues and that only charitable organizations and certain commercial interests may solicit memberships is inconsistent with the concept of public interest established by the Communications Act as the criterion of radio regulation."

This decision of the FCC may well undermine the effectiveness of the industry's attempt to institute a program of self-regulation, in so far as it relates to public issues of a controversial nature and membership solicitation.

The Commission observes that it is the duty of each station licensee to make sufficient time available "on a non-discriminatory basis" for full discussion of problems of public concern. This view is consistent with and in no sense contrary to that embodied in the Code since that document imposes upon each individual broadcaster the obligation of making time available without charge—which is clearly "on a non-discriminatory basis"—for the discussion of issues of a controversial character. The Commission's opinion "that the operation of any station under the extreme principles that no time shall be sold for the discussion of controversial public issues and that only charitable organizations and certain commercial interests may solicit membership is inconsistent with the concept of public interest * * *" appears to take issue with the Code recommendation. This development poses a problem of deep importance to every person in the industry.

The full text of the Decision and Order follows:

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

Docket No. 6631

In re UNITED BROADCASTING COMPANY (WHKC),
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DECISION AND ORDER

BY THE COMMISSION:

1. The Commission has before it a joint motion filed by the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Local 927, UAW-CIO, Columbus, Ohio (herein called the "UAW-CIO" or the petitioner), and the United Broadcasting Company, licensee of Station WHKC (herein called the licensee), requesting the Commission to adopt a Statement

of Policy which has been agreed upon by the parties, and to enter an order dismissing the proceedings.

2. The background of this matter may be set forth as follows: On June 2, 1944, the UAW-CIO filed a petition directed against the Commission's action granting the application of the licensee for renewal of license for operation of Station WHKC. The petition alleged that the licensee was throttling free speech and was therefore not operating in the public interest for the following reasons:

(a) The station had a policy not to permit the sale of time for programs which solicit memberships, discuss controversial subjects, race, religion, and politics.

(b) The station did not apply this practice uniformly, but on the contrary applied that policy "strictly to those with whom the management of Station WHKC disagrees, including petitioners, and loosely or not at all with respect to others."

(c) The station unfairly censored scripts submitted by petitioners.

Upon consideration of this petition and an opposition thereto filed by the licensee, the Commission designated the petition for hearing, and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 308(b) and 312(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, directed the station licensee to file with the Commission on or before the 5th day of August, 1944, a Statement of Fact concerning the operation of WHKC with particular reference to the allegations of the petition and as to whether the station had been operated in the public interest. The Commission further directed the licensee to be prepared at said hearing to offer evidence in support of its Statement of Fact. Pursuant to the Commission's action, the licensee filed its Statement of Fact and a hearing was held before a member of the Commission from August 16 through August 24, 1944.

3. The evidence adduced at the hearing showed that the station's policy upon which the petition was predicated was governed by the provisions of the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters. The Code is a voluntary one without legal effect upon the members of the National Association of Broadcasters. The purpose of the Code as stated in its foreword is "to formulate basic standards" for the guidance of broadcasters. At pages 3 and 4 it provides that no time shall be sold for the presentation of public controversial issues, with the exception of political broadcasts and the public forum type of programs; and that solicitation of memberships in organizations, whether on paid or free time, should not be permitted except for charitable organizations, such as the American Red Cross and "except where such memberships are incidental to the rendering of commercial services, such as an insurance plan either in respect to casualty, to life, or to property."

4. On October 20, 1944, the petitioner and the licensee filed the instant joint motion which contained the following agreed statement:

"The record of the hearing discloses that Station WHKC in the past had pursued a policy which it believed to be in the best interests of the public and at no time did the station believe that the application of this policy was contrary to the interests of labor. The record testimony further discloses that at the time of the hearing the station enunciated a revised policy which it had adopted prior to the hearing and which it intends to follow in the future. This policy is as follows:

(Continued on next page)



1760 N St., N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Phone NAtional 2080

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egoft, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

"(a) It will be the future policy of Station WHKC to consider each request for time solely on its individual merits without discriminations and without prejudice because of the identity of the personality of the individual, corporation, or organization desiring such time.

"(b) With respect to public issues of a controversial nature, the station's policy will be one of open-mindedness and impartiality. Requests of all individuals, groups, or organizations will of necessity have to be considered in the light of the contribution which their use of time would make toward a well-balanced program schedule, which the station will try at all times to maintain in the interest of the people it serves.

"(c) Station WHKC will make time available, primarily on a sustaining basis, but also on a commercial basis, for the full and free discussion of issues of public importance, including controversial issues, and dramatizations thereof, in order that broadcasting may achieve its full possibilities as a significant medium for the dissemination of news, ideas, and opinions. And, in doing so, there will be no discrimination between business concerns and non-profit organizations either in making time available or restricting the use of such time. Non-profit organizations will have the right to purchase time for solicitation of memberships.

"(d) Station WHKC will, if it refuses time for public discussion, do so in writing showing reasons for such denial to the extent that requests for time are made in writing.

"(e) The censoring of scripts is an evil repugnant to the American tradition of free speech and a free press, whether enforced by a government agency or by a private radio station licensee. Broadcasts by candidates for public office may not be censored under the law. But as to all other broadcasts, Station WHKC will not censor scripts, or delete any matter contained in them, except for reasons which it believes to be in accordance with the law and existing regulations as set forth in its Statement of Policy and as explained and interpreted in the record testimony. (See Editor's Note.) In the light of future experience this policy may be changed through action by the courts, the legislature or by rules of government bodies having jurisdiction over particular subject matter. It will be the policy of the station to adjust its practices to such changes, reflecting at all times the tolerance which the interest of the public renders essential.

"(f) The station will see that its broadcasts on controversial issues, considered on an overall basis, maintain a fair balance among the various points of view, i.e., over the weeks and months it will maintain such a balance with respect to local and network programs, both sustaining and commercial alike.

"The parties believe that the above statement of policy properly sets forth the duties of a licensee under the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the availability of time for discussion of issues of public impor-

tance, the censoring of scripts by licensees, and the maintenance of an overall program balance."

5. As indicated in paragraph 2 hereof, the present proceeding puts in issue the duties of a licensee, under the statutory mandate, to operate in the public interest, convenience, and necessity, to maintain an overall program balance by providing time on a non-discriminatory basis for discussion of public controversial issues and for the solicitation of memberships for non-profit organizations. It is recognized, of course, that the physical limitations on the amount of spectrum space available for radio broadcasting and the large demands upon radio stations for use of time make it impossible for every person desiring to use the facilities of a station to be granted this privilege. Under Section 3(h) of the Act, broadcast stations are expressly declared not to be common carriers. These facts, however, in no way impinge upon the duty of each station licensee to be sensitive to the problems of public concern in the community and to make sufficient time available, on a non-discriminatory basis, for full discussion thereof, without any type of censorship which would undertake to impose the views of the licensee upon the material to be broadcast. The spirit of the Communications Act of 1934 requires radio to be an instrument of free speech, subject only to the general statutory provisions imposing upon the licensee the responsibility of operating its station in the public interest.

6. No single or exact rule of thumb for providing time, on a non-discriminatory basis, can be stated for application to all situations which may arise in the operation of all stations. The Commission, however, is of the opinion that the operation of any station under the extreme principles that no time shall be sold for the discussion of controversial public issues and that only charitable organizations and certain commercial interests may solicit memberships is inconsistent with the concept of public interest established by the Communications Act as the criterion of radio regulation (CF in re the Mayflower Broadcasting Company, 8 FCC 338). The Commission recognizes that good program balance may not permit the sale or donation of time to all who may seek it for such purposes and that difficult problems calling for careful judgment on the part of station management may be involved in deciding among applicants for time when all cannot be accommodated. However, competent management should be able to meet such problems in the public interest and with fairness to all concerned. The fact that it places an arduous task on management should not be made a reason for evading the issue by a strict rule against the sale of time for any programs of the type mentioned.

7. The agreed Statement of Policy submitted by the parties herein appears to set forth generally a fair and non-discriminatory policy which WHKC, the licensee, has undertaken to apply to the presentation of controversial public issues and to the solicitation of memberships by non-profit organizations in the maintenance of overall program balance. On the basis of this undertaking, we are of the opinion that the joint motion should be granted and the proceeding dismissed, and IT IS SO ORDERED THIS 26th DAY OF JUNE, 1945.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

Editor's Note: The first two paragraphs of the Statement of Policy given by Carl M. Everson, WHKC manager in his record testimony, were identical to paragraphs (a) and (b) of the agreed statement as set forth in the Commission's decision. The remaining portions of his Statement of Policy, which seemingly clarify the meaning of paragraph (e) of the agreed statement reads as follows:

"Where controversial questions materially affect the life, interest or welfare of any substantial group of the community, the station will endeavor to make the time available on a sustaining basis to opposing sides and with only such program supervision as is required by the law.

"With the exception of broadcasts by candidates for political office, which may not be censored under the

(Continued on page 258)

"Telling the World" Report No. 6

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan

Period—June 10-16

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	3,626
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,049
Music for Millions	15-min ET	2,843
Treasury Songs	5-min ET	55
Buy, Buy Bonds	3-min ET	92
Spots	Live & ET	95,543
	2-min	1,854
	3-min	422
Programs	5-min	857
	7-min	13
	10-min	474
	12-min	61
	15-min	1,226
	20-min	41
	25-min	56
	30-min	442
	45-min	44
	50-min	10
	1 hour	41
	1½ hours	31
	2 hours	5
	3½ hours	10

No. 8 Report is due July 2

Please send Reports Nos. 7, 6, 5, and 4 if you haven't

June 29, 1945—257

statute, the facilities of station WHKC will be made available on the most liberal basis consistent with present laws and regulations. These laws and regulations, as I understand them, do not permit use of the facilities of a station:

"(1) To broadcast any advertising or information concerning lottery, gift, or enterprise or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance.

"(2) To utter any obscene, indecent or profane language.

"(3) To obstruct the administration of justice.

"(4) To offend the religious susceptibilities of thousands.

"(5) To inspire political distrust and civic discord.

"(6) To offend youth and innocence by the frequent use of words suggestive of sexual immorality.

"(7) To broadcast information inimical to the public health and safety.

"(8) To broadcast statements that would tend to provoke a breach of peace or incite to riot.

"(9) To utter words of defamation of character.

"(10) To practice wilful fraud or deception upon the public through the misrepresentations of material facts.

"(11) To disparage the goods or services of a competitor.

"In the light of future experience these rules may be changed through action of the courts, the legislature or by rules of government bodies having jurisdiction over particular subject-matter. It will be the policy of the station to adjust its practices to such changes, reflecting at all times the tolerance which the interest of the public renders essential."

FCC ANNOUNCES FM, TELEVISION ALLOCATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission on Wednesday (27) adopted, with some modifications, the number 3 allocation alternative affecting that portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 mc and placed FM in the band 88 to 106 mc. Television channel number 1 will be 44 to 50 mc with channels 2 to 6, inclusive, beginning at 54 mc and ending at 88 mc. The Commission in announcing its decision has stated that its primary concern in making the allocation between 44 to 108 mc was to provide for FM the frequencies best adapted to its needs.

It was pointed out that all other services for which provision is made in this portion of the spectrum have allocations elsewhere so that they are not wholly dependent upon assignment in this region. On the other hand, FM is receiving only one band and it is therefore essential that it receive an allocation which will give to FM a permanent portion of the spectrum "as free as possible from interference and other shortcomings."

According to testimony at the oral argument on June 22 and 23 the moving of FM broadcasting to the higher frequencies will not delay the production of receivers as long as had been originally anticipated. During the argument, there was general agreement among the representatives of manufacturers present that the delay in producing FM receivers for the new band would probably be not more than 4 months. The Commission's report is reproduced below in its entirety with the exception of interference tables contained in the report which illustrate the relative interference to be expected on several frequencies in the region 43 to 104 mc.

Report of Allocations from 44 to 108 mc.

On May 25, 1945, the Commission made public its final report of allocations above 25,000 kilocycles, except for the region of the spectrum from 44 to 108 megacycles. With respect to this region, the Commission proposed three alternative allocations for FM, television, facsimile, non-government fixed and mobile services, and the amateur service. In its report, the Commission stated that the final decision among the three alternatives could be made with a great deal more assurance if more factual data

were available. The Commission also pointed out that a program of experimentation during the summer months designed to collect further data was possible, since the War Production Board had assured the Commission that the radio industry would not resume production of AM, FM, and television transmitters and receivers in 1945 or even in the first part of 1946 unless Japan capitulated, and that the War Production Board would give the Commission 90 days' advance notice in the event of any change in its production estimates.

However, in view of the fact that the War Production Board subsequently advised the Commission that the manufacture of AM, FM, and television transmitters and receivers might commence at an earlier date than was originally indicated to the Commission, and that it would probably not be possible for the War Production Board to give 90 days' advance notice to the Commission before production was resumed, the Commission on June 5, 1945, ordered a further argument and hearing in order that a final decision might be reached at the earliest possible date. Such a hearing was held on June 22 and 23, 1945, marking the culmination of an extended series of hearings and oral arguments which began in September, 1944.

As the Commission noted in its report of May 25, 1945, its primary concern in making allocations between 44 to 108 megacycles is that FM shall be assigned the frequencies best adapted to its needs. All of the other services for which provision is made in this portion of the spectrum, have allocations in other portions of the spectrum, so that they are not wholly dependent upon their assignments here. FM, on the other hand, is receiving assignment only in this portion of the spectrum, and accordingly it is essential that it receive an allocation which will give a permanent locus, "as free as possible from interference and other shortcomings."

The three alternatives proposed for FM are:

- (1) 50- 68 megacycles
- (2) 68- 86 megacycles
- (3) 84-102 megacycles

There was unanimity that alternative No. 2 (68-86 mc.) is completely unfeasible. Accordingly, the choice lies between alternatives Nos. 1 and 3.

The primary objection to alternative No. 1 is the amount of skywave interference which will result among FM stations if FM is placed in the 50-68 megacycle region. The nature and extent of this anticipated interference was set forth in great detail in Section 8 of the Commission's report of May 25, 1945 (pp. 49-72). The tables showing such interference are reproduced at the end of this report. For example, interference among 50 kilowatt FM stations at 58 megacycles from sporadic E transmissions alone, assuming a 10/1 ratio of desired to undesired signal and full occupancy of the channel, might be expected for 140 and 480 hours per year at the 50 microvolt contour from stations 900 and 1,000 miles distant, respectively. At 84 megacycles, in contrast, interference under these conditions would be anticipated for only 6.5 to 25.5 hours per year. It should be noted that the 140-480 hours per year of anticipated interference would not be spread out evenly throughout the entire year but that the great bulk of it would be concentrated in two or three summer months.

The existence and extent of such sporadic E interference is not merely a matter of abstract calculation. In addition to the measurements of such interference made by the Commission, there is the experience of the amateurs, who have heretofore utilized both the 56-60 megacycle and the 112-116 megacycle bands. Mr. Grammer of the American Radio Relay League stated that there have been thousands of communications via sporadic E in the 56-60 megacycle amateur radio band but that there have been no recorded instances of such transmission in the 112-116 megacycle band (Cl. Tr. 144).

The amount of sporadic E interference will vary with the particular frequency involved, the power of the transmitters, the distance between transmitters, the number of transmitters on a channel, and other factors; but regardless of these factors, the region of the spectrum above 84 megacycles is markedly superior to the region below 68 megacycles with respect to sporadic E.

(Continued on next page)

In addition to this interference from sporadic E transmissions, interference from F2 transmission at 53 megacycles may be anticipated for as many as 470 hours per sunspot cycle—concentrated in a period of three years—in the case of a sunspot cycle the same as the last one; or interference may exist for as much as 2,650 hours per sunspot cycle if the next sunspot cycle is as severe as the highest on record. These figures for F2 transmission, it should be noted, assume only two stations on a channel; more than two stations on a channel would double or treble the number of hours during which F2 interference would be expected at 53 megacycles. In contrast, no F2 interference whatever is to be anticipated above 84 megacycles.

For listeners buying FM receivers in reliance on a belief that FM is an interference-free service, these figures are extremely serious. They mean, for example, that a listener tuned to a station which is carrying the program of his choice may suddenly find, either that the program to which he has been listening is being interfered with by a station hundreds or even thousands of miles away, or else that control of his receiver has been seized altogether by a distant station completely obliterating the desired program of the local station. These distant transmissions, moreover, are sporadic in nature, with the result that his enjoyment may be further destroyed by an alternation of first one program and then another as transmission vagaries decree. The effect may well be to render FM receivers useless to many listeners for substantial periods of time.

It has been argued that the bulk of the interference anticipated will be found in outlying rural areas which rely upon low-intensity signals for their radio reception and that if these areas are excluded, FM service will be more than 99 percent perfect. The tables make it clear that urban as well as rural service will be subject to substantial interference on the lower frequencies. This Commission, moreover, is under a statutory duty to make available to all the people of the United States an efficient nationwide radio service. The Commission's duty is not fulfilled if its provision for FM service is such as to make it impossible for rural areas to enjoy satisfactory FM service.

The tables and data upon which the Commission's interference predictions are based were set forth in full in the May 25 report and were the particular topic for the oral argument on June 22 and 23. Practically without exception all persons appearing at the hearing stated either that they agreed with the Commission's predictions or that in determining the best allocation for FM they were willing to assume that the predictions as to interference contained in the Commission's report were accurate. In those cases where exception was taken, no substantiating data were offered. Indeed, the testimony at the June 22-23 argument indicated that the Commission's predictions might understate in at least one respect the number of hours of interference to be anticipated at particular contours. The Commission's predictions were based upon the assumption that receivers will be generally available which are capable of rejecting an undesired signal one half as strong as the desired signal. Manufacturers generally appearing at the hearing were unwilling to state that their post-war receivers would meet this standard. With inferior receivers, an even greater number of hours of interference can be anticipated. The issue, accordingly, is whether the freedom from long-range interference which FM will enjoy at the higher frequencies is to be sacrificed by reason of other considerations.

Various objections to assigning the higher frequencies to FM have been raised in this record. For example, it has been alleged that tropospheric interference may be worse in the vicinity of 100 megacycles than in the 50 megacycle region. The Commission in its report of May 25, 1945, specifically pointed out that there would be some difference in tropospheric propagation; but this difference would be only slight and that tropospheric interference at the higher frequencies could be eliminated by slightly increasing the geographical separation between stations. This evidence was not controverted at the oral argument on June 22 and 23, 1945, and Dr. Beverage, one of the propagation experts chiefly relied upon by persons favoring alternative No. 1, testified that tropospheric effects change slowly and that they would not be greatly different

throughout the range of frequencies under consideration (Tr. 5583).

The point has also been made that equipment for use in the vicinity of 100 megacycles will cost more than equipment for use in the vicinity of 50 megacycles. This will no doubt be true at least temporarily, but it seems equally clear that competition will reduce the differential substantially, and that the benefit to the public resulting from an interference-free service will more than outweigh the slight increase in initial cost for service in the 100 megacycle region.

At the earlier hearings, some contended that FM might be delayed for two years or even longer if FM were assigned to the higher frequencies. At the time of the oral argument, June 22-23, 1945, the estimates of delay were reduced to four months. It may well be that competition will markedly reduce even this four-month estimate. Moreover, this report makes it possible for manufacturers to begin at once their planning and design for the higher frequencies. The War Production Board has not yet authorized construction of AM, FM, or television equipment for civilian use; and some months may still elapse before manpower or materials become available in sufficient quantities for such production to begin. If so, the planning and design of equipment for the higher frequencies can be completed before civilian production of any AM, FM, and television equipment is authorized.

Manufacturers, of course, are desirous of marketing FM receivers at the earliest possible moment; and the Commission, too, is concerned that FM receivers shall be freely available to the public early enough to supply the immediate post-war demand. However, the Commission has a duty to consider the long range effects of its action as well as the effects during the months immediately ahead, and it does not propose to provide an inferior FM service during the decades to come merely because of the transitory advantages which may be urged for an inferior type of service.

Earlier in these proceedings, much emphasis was placed on the presumed hardship which would result to the approximately 400,000 persons who had purchased FM receivers before the war. Most of these receivers are combination AM-FM and the AM part of the receiver will continue to be used. There is now substantial agreement that the band (42-50 Mc.) for which these receivers were made is wholly inadequate and unsuited to FM reception. Accordingly, no one today argues that post-war FM should be degraded to the point necessary to accommodate these receivers. However, interim operation in the present band from 42 to 44 megacycles is being provided until such time as equipment for the higher frequencies is freely available to the public and until owners of existing receivers have had equal opportunity to adapt or convert them to the new band. In this connection, a converter was demonstrated to the Commission which would make existing FM receivers capable of tuning to the higher frequencies and which should retail for approximately \$10.00.

For the foregoing reasons and upon the basis of data set forth in Section 8 of the report of May 25, 1945, the Commission is adopting alternative No. 3, with certain modifications. The allocation between 42 and 108 megacycles is as follows:

Freq. Band (Mc.)	Proposed Allocation
42- 44	Non-Government Fixed and Mobile
44- 50	Television—Channel No. 1
50- 54	Amateur
54- 60	Television—Channel No. 2
60- 66	Television—Channel No. 3
66- 72	Television—Channel No. 4
72- 76	Non-Government Fixed and Mobile
76- 82	Television—Channel No. 5
82- 88	Television—Channel No. 6
88- 92	Non-Commercial Educational FM
92-106	FM
106-108	Facsimile

This allocation is essentially the allocation proposed as alternative No. 3 of the earlier report, except that the non-government fixed and mobile services have been moved

(Continued on next page)

from 104-108 megacycles to 72-76 megacycles, and FM and television have been adjusted accordingly. The advantage of this change is that it makes possible immediately the use of all 13 television channels below 300 megacycles. Under alternative No. 3, as originally proposed, the entire 6 megacycle television channel between 72 and 78 megacycles could not be used until the aviation markers centering on 75 megacycles were moved. The non-government fixed and mobile services are not under the same disability. They can use the entire band between 72 and 76 megacycles at once, with the exception of approximately one-half megacycle in the vicinity of 75 megacycles to protect the aviation markers. This shift of the non-government fixed and mobile services from 104-108 megacycles to 72-76 megacycles also results in a possible increase in the number of channels available to the non-government fixed and mobile services, since a 40 kilocycle channel is adequate in the 72-76 mc. portion of the spectrum, whereas a 50 kilocycle channel was proposed in the 104-108 megacycle region.

Ground Wave Coverage

Power:	Distance in Miles to 50 uv/m Contour								
	1 kw			10 kw			50 kw		
Antenna Height:	200'	500'	1000'	200'	500'	1000'	200'	500'	1000'
46 mc.:	40	52	65	56	67	82	67	80	95
95 mc.:	43	56	68	57	68	83	68	81	92

According to the FMBI News Letter, President Walter J. Damm of FM Broadcasters, Inc., has called a special meeting of the FMBI Board in Chicago on July 10. Mr. Damm called the meeting as soon as the decision of the FCC was made known to him. It is expected that the FMBI Board, following the meeting, will release a public statement concerning the Association's attitude on the allocation.

FCC COMMENDS CASE

The Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday (26) adopted the following Minute:

"Commissioner Norman S. Case, former Governor of Rhode Island, on June 30, 1945, will complete eleven years service on the Federal Communications Commission.

"He was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was an original member of the Commission when it was constituted on July 11, 1934. Governor Case has endeared himself to his fellow commissioners, the staff, and all the employees by his warm personal qualities, integrity and sense of fair play.

"Uprightness of character, firmness of conviction and precision of thought have marked his conduct in the deliberations and decisions of the Commission. He has always had the confidence and the respect of those who have had matters before the Commission.

"We who have been intimately associated with him through the years have appreciated his fairness in all matters and his consideration for the views of others. Our work with him has been a pleasure. We congratulate him on the completion of his long and honorable term of public service as a member of this Commission and extend to him our best wishes for his continued success in any activities he may undertake."

PARDON THE ERROR

In last week's NAB REPORTS, Page 246, there appears an article titled "Right-To-Work Law Upheld." The word "Federal" in line two of paragraph one should have been "Florida." We're sorry.

WAR DEPT. ASKS YOUR HELP

Telephone calls, local and long distance, and the gathering of crowds, due to arrival of troops from overseas, are currently causing much confusion at Ports of Embarkation.

To illustrate: When the Queen Mary arrival was announced one day in advance, by radio and press, over 3,000 calls were received by the New York Port of Embarkation. Most of the questions asked about the troops were naturally unanswerable.

Office, Chief of Transportation, has asked NAB, through channels, to transmit to member stations this request:

That broadcast stations "amend each news story about the arrival of troops at any port with statements outlining the following:

a) "the public should not telephone the Port. Arrivees will doubtless telephone their relatives the soonest.

b) "the public must stay clear of the vicinity of piers or staging areas.

c) "if no telephone call is received, individuals probably have not arrived. Units announced as returning are not necessarily arriving in their entirety."

SENATE UPS OWI BUDGET

The Senate refused to follow the House lead in slashing funds for the Office of War Information. A budget of \$39,670,215 was voted by the upper chamber for the next fiscal year. OWI asked \$42,000,000 which was cut by the House Appropriations Committee to \$35,000,000 and then by House vote to \$18,000,000.

The matter now goes to conference in an effort to reconcile the differences between the two branches of Congress.

ALMA KITCHELL NEW AWD PREXY

Alma Kitchell, WJZ, New York, is the new President of the Association of Women Directors of NAB, it is announced by Dorothy Lewis. A national radio figure, she will bring prestige to this fast growing and important radio organization. Other officers include four Vice-Presidents: Mildred Bailey, WCOP, Boston; Elizabeth Hart, WMAQ, Chicago; Gwendolyn Peacher, KNX, Hollywood, and Dorothy Lewis, NAB, New York. Secretary: Jane Dalton, Spartansburg, South Carolina, and Treasurer, Barbara Bates, WOW, Omaha. These women, all well known broadcasters, will seek to stimulate activities in their regions.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST FOR "CANADA DAY IN ROCHESTER"

Because of its international significance, NAB is reporting herewith a more complete story of "Canada Day in Rochester." This was but sketchily told in "Telling the World" folio of news items taken from No. 6 Reports.

Climax to one of Rochester's largest and by far most important events in this Seventh War Loan Drive was the international broadcast celebrating "Canada Day in Rochester." William A. Fay, vice president of Stromberg-Carlson, in charge of broadcasting, and former general manager of WHAM, and John D. Hayes, president of Fanny Farmer, were chairmen of the affair.

The broadcast, carried by CBC Trans-Canadian network and "Radio Rochester," WHAM-WHEC-WSAY, was aired at 8:00 p. m., June 15. It consisted of congratulatory speeches by J. L. Ilsley, minister of finance of Canada, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Music for the program was furnished by the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra and the Royal Canadian Air Force Central Band, playing from Ottawa, Canada.

Engineering pickups and relays played an important part in the broadcast. Secretary Morgenthau spoke from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Finance Minister Ilsley's talk came from Ottawa, through station CBL, Toronto, and the announcing and orchestra from Rochester.

"Canada Day" brought to Rochester some of the out-

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standing military heads of both countries and many fetes and appearances by all dignitaries took place. His worship, the Mayor of Toronto, Robert Saunders, headed a caravan of visitors arriving Friday morning. Two Canadian bands, the Royal Canadian Navy Band, and the Centralia Bagpipe Band, participated in a parade Friday night. Boy Scouts from Toronto, 5½-year service men of the Army, specially trained marching units, 100 Air Cadets, Royal Northwest Mounted Police and a Guard of Honor were guests.

Many of the military dignitaries and the Navy Band participated in ceremonies held Thursday, Flag Day, June 14. A special program was aired by "Radio Rochester." WHAM-WHEC-WSAY, from a Rochester high school, giving the report of bond sales by the Rochester schools.

Broadcast arrangements for both days were made by Charles Siverson, program director, WHAM, and a member of Mr. Fay's committee. A special broadcast was aired on WHAM at 7:45, the same evening, in which C. Raymond Naramore, Board of Education, Rochester, interviewed Captain Leslie Gehres, skipper of the USS *Franklin*. Captain Gehres, a former Rochesterian, visited the home town for the "Canada Day" celebration.

FIGHTERS LIKE KODY GLOBAL SHOW

From Berchtesgaden to the Philippines and points between, soldiers, sailors, and marines have heard the KODY—North Platte, Neb., "Let's Go to Town" show. Paratrooper Floyd Small called the program a "terrific morale booster" after hearing it in Germany.

Glen A. Albert Anderson, U. S. Coast Guard, wrote from the Philippines, June 11:

"Tonight at 2045 I turned on the radio—to get 'Let's Go to Town.' I was very surprised to hear good old North Platte. It was a great pleasure to hear the sounds of our great town. I was very glad to hear all the news, as our mail is very slow in getting here. I want to thank you for the highlights of the hometown, and I know many others who also enjoy it."

John Alexander, general manager. KODY, was Task Force Commander for the North Platte program.

2 WIP SCRIPTS IN FOR OK

Ed Wallis, WIP program director, and Task Force Commander of two Philadelphia "Let's Go to Town" programs, forwarded scripts to Los Angeles for approval, June 27.

In the programs GI listeners will take a trip from the North Philadelphia station down Broad Street, with landmarks pointed out en route. Familiar city sounds will be included in each ET.

Participants in the show will be: Jerry Doyle, Philadelphia *Record* cartoonist; Stoney McLinn, WIP-Mutual sports commentator; Connie Mack, manager and owner of Athletics; Gene Krupa and his orchestra (appearing at the Earle Theater, Philadelphia); Bob Williams, *Bulletin* servicemen's correspondent; and Mildred Martin, amusement editor for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

EUGENE CARR JOINS BRUSH-MOORE

Eugene Carr has resigned as assistant to President George A. Richards (WJR, WGAR, KMPC) to become Executive in Charge of Radio for the Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc., owners of several Ohio newspapers and radio stations WHBC, Canton, and WPAY, Portsmouth.

For the past six months Mr. Carr has been on loan to the Treasury Department as Chief of the Radio Section of the War Finance Division. Appointment of Carr, a recognized leader in various phases of radio development, indi-

cates that Brush-Moore is planning an expansion of its radio activities.

Carr has long played a prominent role in industry affairs. He was one of the founders of the Broadcast Advertising Department of NAB, and as chairman of the Sales Managers Executive Committee; led in the origination of the Retail Promotion Plan and the development of the retail presentation made in 1943. This project contributed largely to breaking down the resistance of retailers to radio advertising. In addition to his almost constant connection with NAB affairs, Mr. Carr served as Vice President of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters.

Entering radio in 1929 with WTAM, Cleveland, Mr. Carr has served in almost every broadcast capacity, as musical talent, commercial copy writer, program director, producer, assistant general manager, general sales manager, and more recently as assistant to President Richards in the operation of the latter's three stations. From May 1942 to September 1943 Carr served as an assistant in the Radio Division of the Office of Censorship. He broadened his acquaintance in the radio industry through attendance at NAB District meetings explaining the relation of the broadcasters to censorship.

Carr left the Treasury on June 26 and after a month's vacation, which will be spent with his daughter at Colorado Springs, he takes over the reins for Brush-Moore.

Lt. Levy New Chief

Succeeding as Treasury radio chief is Lt. (J. G.) David Levy, a member of the radio staff during the 7th War Loan. His appointment was made known to NAB June 27 by Tom Lane, director of advertising, press and radio. Lt. Levy was writer and producer for Young and Rubicam before joining the Navy.

Mr. Lane said that Lt. Levy will continue to devote most of his time to writing and production.

KPRO STAFF CHANGES

W. L. Gleeson, President of KPRO, Riverside, California, announces the appointment of Gene Williams, formerly commercial manager, to the position of station manager. Mr. Williams, graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, was for 14 years connected with the *Janesville Gazette* and Station WCLO at Janesville, Wisconsin.

At the same time it was revealed that Herbert Ellis, formerly of KFMB and KGfJ, and Edward Hess McLean, just released from the Navy, have joined the KPRO staff, the former as an announcer, and the latter as production man and director of Talent Bureau.

Mr. Gleeson is retiring from the active management of the station to devote his full time to KPRO's television and FM plans.

RADIO MAN KEYNOTES TOURIST MEETING

Arthur R. Kirkham, Vice President of KOIN, keynoted a meeting called by Oregon's Governor Earl Snell to discuss ways and means for making tourist and recreation the number one industry in Oregon after the war.

Oregon radio men were well in evidence at the Salem meeting, along with representatives of Chambers of Commerce, railroads, airlines, newspapers, tourist hosts, and others. The object of the meeting is to expand and make better the state's tourist facilities and to conduct an active nation-wide campaign to encourage travel in that area.

Through the 16 years of his service at KOIN, Kirkham has played a major role in developing Oregon's tourist attractions and is known as the "father" of Portland's justly named 50-mile scenic drive.

THIRD YEAR OF STUDENT-TEACHER TRAINING COURSE IN RADIO NOW UNDER WAY AT KYW

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—For the third successive year, KYW opened its doors and loaned its facilities to the education of teachers and high school pupils in all phases of broadcasting beginning Wednesday (27). At that time, Radio Workshop, a co-operative project pioneered by Philadelphia's Board of Education and the Westinghouse station, started classes with lectures and laboratory work that will extend throughout July on a daily basis.

The first fifteen minutes of the opening session went on the air from 9:15 to 9:30 A. M. over KYW. Heard on the broadcast were Lee B. Wailes, Manager of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.; Dr. T. E. McMullin, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Merrill E. Bush, Temple University; Dr. Robert MacMillan, Associate Superintendent of Public Schools, and Miss Gertrude A. Golden, Superintendent of the Third District Public Schools and Chairman of Public Relations for the Board of Education. They engaged in a round-table preview of the Summer Workshop.

The original idea of bringing student-teachers into actual contact with professionals, radio equipment and broadcasting procedure is still adhered to by the Workshop. The lectures and laboratory work stress the four basic subjects which two years' previous experience has been shown to be most valuable to the purpose of education by radio. These subjects are script-writing, production and acting, utilization and evaluation.

In addition to KYW personnel and facilities, the Workshop draws guest speakers from Westinghouse stations conducting similar courses. Speakers from other prominent educational and radio sources are also scheduled at frequent intervals.

Robert L. Hudson of Denver, Chairman of the Rocky Mountain Radio Council, will give the benefit of his experience to the Workshop members over a two-week period.

The popular teaching plan was conceived by Gordon Hawkins, Program and Educational Director of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., in collaboration with Miss Gertrude Golden, District Superintendent of the Philadelphia Public School system.

Similar workshops have been instigated by Mr. Hawkins at KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ, Boston, and WOWO, Fort Wayne. He presides over the annual Philadelphia activity ably assisted by William C. (Colonel Bill) Galleher, KYW Educational Director.

ABSIE ENGINEERING GROUP FORMED

In a letter to NAB from one of its members, news was brought of the organization of a club known as "ABSIE Engineering Group," composed of engineers of the "American Broadcasting Station in Europe."

"The Broadcast Stations of America have contributed personnel and air time to aid the war effort. Broadcast men have enlisted in the various armed services of their country; other men volunteered to go abroad for Government Agencies who had great need for technical personnel. This letter concerns those personnel who went abroad for the Office of War Information to build and operate a radio station known as the 'American Broadcasting Station in Europe.'

"Throughout 1944 and during the first 5 months of 1945, despite enemy action by robot bombs and rockets, members of the Engineering Staff stood by their jobs so that the people of the occupied countries would receive the news devoid of enemy propaganda, receive operational messages and instructions and finally prepare them for the ultimate liberation of their respective countries. The American Broadcasting Station in Europe did just that.

"The Engineers of ABSIE have formed a club called 'ABSIE Engineering Group,' whose purpose is to foster

the friendship and comradeship started in the European Theater of Operations and pledge mutual aid to each other following the cessation of hostilities and the return to normal life. The Group met and elected Ely I. Bergmann of the WOR-Mutual, Chairman, and Fred G. Edwards of WTIC, Secretary-Treasurer."

DURR AIRS RADIO VIEWS

FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, speaking at the Conference of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc., in New York City on last Saturday (23), made some interesting observations on broadcasting which, we believe, will be of interest to all in the industry. His remarks follow in full:

"The title assigned to me is 'FM—New Market for Radio Talent.' I hope you will forgive me if I stray beyond the narrow limits set by the language of the title, for FM or frequency modulation broadcasting is merely a newer and, we hope, a better method of broadcasting which will open new spaces in the radio spectrum for additional broadcast stations.

"In considering the employment of radio talent, we cannot separate FM from broadcasting generally—from standard broadcasting and television. And we cannot consider the employment problems and opportunities of the new FM except in the light of our experience with the old standard broadcasting system.

"The employment opportunities ahead in the field of broadcasting will depend, it seems to me, upon which of two basic philosophies we adopt with respect to this instrumentality. I should like first to outline these two philosophies and then to point out their consequences in terms of the employment of artists, scientists and professional people generally.

"The first of these philosophies has been expressed as follows:

"'The ether is a public medium, and its use must be for public benefit. The use of radio channels is justified only if there is public benefit. The dominant element for consideration in the radio field is, and always will be, the great body of the listening public, millions in number, country-wide in distribution.'

"This, the 'public medium' philosophy, was laid down by Herbert Hoover in 1925, when he was Secretary of Commerce, and I believe it embodied the best thinking of that time on the subject.

"I believe it was the intention of Congress to incorporate this philosophy into law when it expressly reserved to the people title to all radio channels; when it directed that licenses be granted only to applicants who demonstrate their qualifications and their intention of using the publicly-owned channels in the 'public interest, convenience and necessity'; when it provided that no broadcasting license should ever be granted for a period longer than three years, and that every application for renewal of license 'shall be limited to and governed by the same considerations and practices which affect the granting of original applications'; and when it provided that every applicant for a license must sign a waiver of any claim to the use of the ether 'as against the regulatory power of the United States.'

"However, as radio demonstrated its possibilities, a second philosophy began to arise, which has in recent years been asserted with increasing frankness and vigor. This second philosophy is exemplified in the New Year's statement of the president of the National Association of Broadcasters, an association which represents some two-thirds of the broadcasting stations of this country:

"'This has been a great year for radio and 1945 will be a better one, judging by the prospects. One must consider balance sheets to measure the progress of radio. For balance sheets represent an index to the medium's effectiveness.'

"I am sure this 'balance sheet' philosophy is not the philosophy of all broadcasters or even of all members of the National Association of Broadcasters, but to date it has

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not been publicly repudiated by any of them, so far as I am aware.

"The 'balance sheet' philosophy was more fully developed by the president of the NAB in an address delivered this spring before the Kiwanis Radio Week Meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Omaha, Nebraska. He posed this question to his audience:

"Do you regard it [radio] purely as a miracle, as a flash of inventive genius—a discovery in electronics beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, or do you associate it with bookkeeping, clerks, secretaries, bank balances, customers, pay checks and janitors—in short, the product of American business?"

The question would seem to provide its own answer. But lest some of his listeners might associate radio in their own minds with writers and musicians, dramatists, producers, actors, educators, and those in public life who are struggling with the vital economic, political and social issues of the day—or even with listeners—the speaker answered his own question:

'American radio today is the product of American business! It is just as much that kind of product as the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the automobile and the airplane. * * *

'After twenty-five years, if the legend still persists that a radio station is some kind of an art center, a technical museum or a little piece of Hollywood transplanted strangely to your home town, then the first official act of the second quarter century should be to list it along with the local dairies, laundries, banks, restaurants and filling stations as a member of the town's business family.'

"Going back to the cruder days of broadcasting, the NAB president reminded us of the time when station operators 'had a sort of "artistic personality." 'Many a station operator,' he pointed out, 'who might have had a personal preference for poetry and the opera learned some sound lessons in selling and merchandising under the tutelage of America's good, hard-headed business men, and it was the best thing that could have happened to him.'

"Coming forward to more recent years, the speaker informed his audience:

"The 1935 radio and its advertisers really began to get together. Advertising agencies had learned how to produce successful programs with some degree of regularity.'

and, may we not assume, they had also learned how to submerge effectively the 'artistic personality' of those station operators who might be swayed by their 'personal preference for poetry and the opera.'

"Earlier, during the period of dominance of the 'public medium' philosophy, many broadcasters felt it was their opportunity, as well as their responsibility, first, to encourage and to serve as an outlet for the local talent available in their communities; and second, to make available to their communities by means of networks or transcriptions, the cultural and entertainment resources of the entire nation. But, as the NAB president pointed out, the emphasis has now shifted to another kind of contribution which the radio station brings to its local community:

"If we look no further than the income which the radio station brings to town from national advertising, this is a considerable item which, after taxes, goes into local salaries, programs and general development.'

Under the new philosophy, a local program is still apparently all right if limited to announcements or sponsored news or recorded programs, but if the broadcaster is to meet the 'balance sheet' test, he must keep his eye on the national advertisers and the income they bring to town.

"Broadcasting today is of course a product of both the 'public medium' philosophy and the 'balance sheet' philosophy. But let us look at the over-all picture and see where artists, scientists and professional people fit into the scheme of things when broadcasting becomes associated with 'bookkeeping, clerks, secretaries, bank balances, customers, pay checks, and janitors.'

"The employment figures of 834 standard broadcast sta-

tions for the week beginning October 15, 1944 show a total of 20,452 full-time employees and executives. Only 863 of the employees were writers; 1,195 were outside salesmen. The average writer received \$40.14 per week; the average salesman, \$95.92 per week. There were 820 actors and other artists and more than three times that many accountants, clerks and stenographers. There was, however, no shortage of executives. These numbered 2,780, which is more than all the musicians and writers combined.

"Four hundred and fifteen local channel stations got along with only 259 full-time writers, but they employed 409 outside salesmen. The writers received an average of \$31.87 per week while the salesmen received \$68.85. The average local channel station employed less than one-third of a full-time musician and about one-sixth of a full-time actor.

"As for scientists, the 834 stations reported a total of 60 people engaged in research and development.

"The figures for the networks are more encouraging, but even here the salesmen outrank the writers. The four big networks and their 10 key stations employed only 122 full-time writers, as compared with 135 salesmen. The writers average \$64.58 per week and the salesmen, \$128.56.

"Since programming is the essence of broadcasting, the figures I have given would seem to indicate a struggling and impoverished industry. But I can assure you that such is not the case. Broadcasters are a modest group and not inclined to boast of their personal prosperity. They even insist that their balance sheets and profit and loss statements be kept from public scrutiny, lest they become the source of discouragement to less fortunate members of society. I can assure you, however, that few of them are impoverished and most of them are doing quite well. While I cannot talk about their individual fortunes, the story as a whole is available and you might find a few of the figures interesting.

"During the year 1944, 836 standard broadcast stations reporting to the Federal Communications Commission earned net profits before federal income taxes of nearly \$69,000,000. This represented an increase of 47% over their profits for 1943 and an increase of 125% over 1942. The 1944 net income represented a return of 194% on their investment in tangible broadcast property at the beginning of the year.

"The 1944 figures on program expenses are not yet available, but in 1943, the stations reporting to the FCC showed \$1.30 in profits before taxes for every \$1.00 they spent on programming. The station which earns 300%, 400%, or even 500% a year is no longer a rarity; and many of those who make the largest profits make it the easiest way—by becoming little more than platter players and relay stations for national news tickers and networks, while avoiding the troublesome but important job of producing programs through the use of the talent in their own communities.

"It is only fair to say that the figures which I have given with reference to the employment of talent by broadcasting stations themselves do not tell the whole story. Far from it. They only tell the story of those to whom we have entrusted the public's radio channels and whom we have charged with the responsibility of operating them in the public interest. Let us look at the rest of the picture.

"Broadcasting magazine, a weekly journal of the industry, has just concluded a series of articles about one of the industry's major customers, Procter & Gamble. According to the story, Procter & Gamble spent some \$11,000,000 last year for radio time alone and an equal amount for talent, or a total of \$22,000,000 more or less. This one advertiser spent 4 times the entire annual budget of the networks and stations operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 3½ times as much as the entire program expense of 341 local stations in 1943, nearly half again as much as the program expense that year of 316 regional stations and more than twice as much as was spent by 41 clear channel stations; enough to pay the operating expenses of Iowa State College of Agriculture's very useful Station WOI, for 700 years at the rate of its present budget.

"Procter & Gamble, it appears, is as considerate of its listeners, who are the customers or potential customers for

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its products, as it is lavish in its expenditures for time and talent. According to the story:

"P&G has a policy never to offend a single listener."

"Procter & Gamble is merely the largest of the large customers who contribute generously to the production of programs and it can be assumed that most, if not all, of the others are likewise anxious not to offend. Another which has recently been the subject of attention by the press is the American Tobacco Company.

"The New York Times for Sunday, April 22, quotes the president of this company to the following effect:

"... the last thing I could afford to do is offend the public. To attract the public's attention, yes, we will do that, but that is a great deal different from offending the public."

"His views concerning the function of radio are further quoted:

"We have some funny thinking here about radio, and we have been criticized for it. Taking 100% as the total radio value, we give 90% to commercials, to what's said for the product, and we give 10% to the show.

"We are commercial and we cannot afford to be anything else. I don't have the right to spend the stockholders' money just to entertain the public."

"Is this the function of radio which the president of the NAB had in mind when he ended his speech with a reminder of radio's solemn responsibility and a prophecy of its future:

"Radio has become a recognized guardian of the public interest. American business, with its own principles of freedom and public service and a war record which places it high among the glorious institutions of this earth, likewise has become a guardian of the public interest."

"It is my prophecy that American business will want to use radio in the perpetuation of this trust, that it will find new ways to sell itself and its products to the American public through radio, that it will share more fully in radio's recognition as a guest in the American home—and whether this develops in the form of television, FM or the radio of the past twenty-five years, there shall be stronger safeguards of free expression and a greater fulfillment of public service by means of the union of broadcasting and the business man."

"This 'union of broadcasting and the business man' is, of course, a tremendous source of employment for writers, actors and musicians who can find the fulfillment of their artistic ambitions in their pay envelopes and who are willing not to offend.

"Let me make it clear that I am not here complaining about any individual program produced by advertisers or advertising agencies. Some of them I enjoy personally, and I would not interfere with the right of others to hear programs which they like even though my taste might happen to disagree with theirs. The problem of broadcasting, as I see it, is not what we hear over the air—there are sufficient safeguards against obscenity, profanity, and the like. The problem lies in what we do not hear. Censorship by overloading the air with programs which sell goods, to the exclusion of programs which do not, may be as effective as a complete denial of access to the air or censorship by the blue pencil.

"Never to offend anyone may be good salesmanship. But is it good radio? Is it good sense in times such as these in which we are living? The best in literature and drama, and even art and music has offended. Milton offended in his time. So did Shakespeare and Victor Hugo and Voltaire, and Moliere, and even Galileo, in theirs—but their works have survived long after even the names of those whom they offended were forgotten. Tom Paine and Sam Adams and Jefferson and Hamilton and Madison and many others whose names we honor today did a lot of offensive speaking and writing in their time, but it was a time which required a challenge to greatness and a big challenge cannot be made without offending prejudices and vanities and fixed habits of thought. Out of their courage to offend came a Declaration of Independence and a Constitution and Bill of Rights.

"Our day is no less a time for a big challenge, but it hasn't been very long since the late Alexander Woolcott came to the parting of the ways with his sponsor because he offended by making uncomplimentary remarks about two world statesmen, whom we have since come to regard as rather unsavory characters—Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Big challenges are being made today, and they are being made by radio, not only through speeches but through dramatizations such as 'On a Note of Triumph' which reach the emotions as well as the mind. We must not let such stirring appeals to our generation be overwhelmed or crowded out by the sheer volume of exhortations to buy commercial products; nor must we permit the commercial reiteration of broadcasting to anaesthetize us against the mighty challenges which radio on occasion can deliver.

"The problems of broadcasting are, therefore, far greater than the questions of whether the commercial shall come at the beginning, the middle or the end of the newscast, or at all three places, or what we should do about cowcatchers, hitch hikers, and singing commercials, or even the direct employment which post-war broadcasting will provide for talent. Which of the basic philosophies gains the ascendancy may well determine whether our children and our children's children will find their employment as artists, scientists, professional people, mechanics or farmers—or as soldiers or sailors.

"The exponents of both philosophies of broadcasting pay full deference to the symbols of public interest and democracy. They say we must have a 'free radio.' I agree. Let us have a radio that is truly free—as free from economic domination and overweening greed as from government censorship; that is free for the fullest expression of ideas and music and art; that is free to dramatize ideas as well as mystery stories or soap or laxatives; that is free even for the indulgence of 'personal preferences for poetry and the opera'; that is free from fear of offending, except through vulgarity and cheapness and obscenity and insincerity; that is free for the writer, the producer, and the actor to give the best that is in him regardless of the effect upon the sale of commercial products.

"They say we must have a competitive radio. I agree. Let us have a radio that is competitive for listeners as well as for advertising accounts; that competes for the quality and sincerity of programs as well as for listener ratings; that competes for the privilege of using the people's frequencies in the best interests of the people and on the basis of public service promised and rendered; that grants free competition to ideas and music and all other forms of human expression and that provides a free outlet for such expression in every community in the nation.

"They say we must have a democratic radio, regulated by the people, that gives the people what they want. I agree. Let us have a radio that is regulated by the people and that gives the people full access to all information needed for intelligent regulation. Let us have organizations through which the people can speak in making their regulation effective; let us have a democratic radio that is scrupulous in its regard for minority rights, which are as sacred to our form of democracy as majority rule. Above all, let us have a radio which recognizes that the essence of democracy is the maximum participation by the people in its processes; which recognizes that democracy is not merely a form of government but a way of life, and that music and drama and making a living and playing, as well as voting, are among its important ingredients.

"The new spirit which is needed in broadcasting must come from the artists and writers who will produce its programs. There is evidence that such a new spirit is beginning to stir. It is expressed in a letter from Private Ted Kehoe of the United States Army to *Theatre Arts* magazine:

"Today, most of us march in the ranks of the Army, but we are looking over our shoulders, watching our oldsters play out their string—watching them, learning, even as we march in war.

"In a few years the baton of leadership will be placed in our hands. Another round of the clock will

(Continued on next page)

see the curtain rise on a new theatre, a distinctly American Theatre, dominated by youth—all of us working to perfect our art, our profession.

"How are we to start? Certainly not by wading into New York to compete in mortal combat with the 'Broadway baboons.' Instead, we intend to come into our own through kitchen doors, cellar doors, attic windows. We intend to infiltrate their lines, to establish theatres, resident professional community theatres, throughout this still mighty nation. We shall steal their foundations, brick by brick, until the American Theatre means something more than Broadway, New York City—until it means Cleveland, Pasadena, Houston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh and Seattle and Atlanta—until the term "American Theatre" brings to mind the playhouses and the artists of a nation. We shall increase the scope and meaning of the term by increasing the importance of the theatre *on stage* to local Joe Citizen—by being honest with him and with ourselves."

"The hundreds of new stations made possible by frequency modulation can provide the kitchen doors, cellar doors, and attic windows through which the Private Kehoes may also infiltrate the American system of broadcasting."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

Wednesday, July 18

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Granted petition to vacate the July 2 hearing date on application for renewal of license and assign hearing at Evansville; vacated the July 2 hearing date, and scheduled hearing for 10 a. m., July 18, at Evansville, Ind., provided, however, that the hearing may be adjourned to the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C., for presentation of additional evidence, and further ordered that the motion for an order to take depositions be dismissed.

Thursday, July 26

Hearst Radio Inc., Assignor, and the Crosley Corp., Assignee, New York City.—The Commission on its own motion, continued the hearing scheduled for June 27 to July 26, 1945, on the applications for voluntary assignment of license of WINS and construction permit. (Action taken June 22.)

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WJWC—J. W. Woodruff, et al., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile, Columbus, Ga.—Granted construction permit to reinstate construction permit which authorized a new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WRBL; frequencies 1622, 2058, 2150 and 2790 kc., 15 watts.

W9XZC—Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 8-19-45 to 2-19-46, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651; conditions.

W3XWT—Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Washington, D. C.

—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized reinstatement and changes in transmitter site, power, emission and type of equipment in experimental television station, subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651; conditions; station is to be operated as an experimental television broadcast station in accordance with Secs. 4.71 to 4.79 inclusive and to conduct such other related experimental operations as the Commission may require through its Engineering Department; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; power: Aur-2 KW. Vis-4 KW (peak); transmitter located at 11th and E Sts., N. W. (Hotel Harrington).

W3XLA—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Portable, area of Washington, D. C.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new satellite (developmental) broadcast station, for extension of completion date to 9-15-45.

W9XLA—KLZ Broadcasting Co., Portable, area of Denver.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new satellite (developmental) broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 7-4-45 to 1-4-46.

WBCA—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in antenna of FM broadcast station.

Georgia School of Technology, Area of Atlanta, Ga.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station; frequencies 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., 150 watts.

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station; frequencies 1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc., 150 watts.

Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Penna.—Adopted Memorandum Opinion and Order granting application for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; conditions.

KRLH—Millard Eidson, Independent Executor of Estate of Clarence Scharbauer, deceased, Midland, Texas.—Granted request to change call letters of station from KRLH to KCRS.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WJTN—James Broadcasting Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

KFBC—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

KMAC—Howard W. Davis, tr/as The Walmac Co., San Antonio, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WMC—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1946.

WJJD—WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

KTUL—Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1947.

Licenses for the following stations were further extended on a temporary basis pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending September 1, 1945:

KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr.; KJBS, San Francisco; KRLD, Dallas, Texas; KSTP and auxiliary, St. Paul, Minn.; KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; WBAL and auxiliary, Baltimore, Md.; WBT, Charlotte, N. C.; WJZ, Tuscola, Ill.; WFTC, Kinston, N. C.; WHAM and auxiliary, Rochester, N. Y.; WINS and auxiliary, New York City; WLJB and auxiliary, Brooklyn; WOAI and auxiliary, San Antonio; WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; WRVA and auxiliary, Richmond, Va.; WSKB, McComb, Miss.; WTOP, Washington, D. C.; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.; KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.; WDGY, Minneapolis, Minn.; KPMC, Bakersfield, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

Licenses for the following FM broadcast stations were extended on a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending September 1, 1945, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651:

WFMN, Alpine, N. J.; WNYC-FM, New York City; WMIT, Winston-Salem, N. C.; WGTR, Boston; WNTW, Boston.

Licenses for the following FM broadcast stations were further
(Continued on next page)

extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending September 1, 1945, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651:

KOZY, Kansas City, Mo.; WMLL, Evansville, Ind.; WQXQ, New York City; WHFM, Rochester, N. Y.

W4XAJ—The Atlanta Journal Co., area of Atlanta, Ga.—License for developmental broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending September 1, 1945, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651.

KALW—Board of Education of the San Francisco Unified School District, San Francisco, Calif.—License for non-commercial educational broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending September 1, 1945, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651.

W2XWE—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—License for facsimile broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending September 1, 1945.

Licenses for the following relay broadcast stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal, for the period ending September 1, 1945:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., WCBE, Charlotte, N. C.; KFAB Broadcasting Co., KIII, Lincoln, Neb.; KSTP, Inc., KABE, KAIE, St. Paul, Minn.; NBC, WNB, WNB, Cleveland; Radio Service Corp. of Utah, KBIC, KBID, KNEF, Salt Lake City; WDZ Broadcasting Co., WAO, WELR, Tuscola, Ill.; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., WBGM, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; West Va. Broadcasting Corp., WAAH, Wheeling, W. Va., L. B. Wilson, Inc., WBAF, Cincinnati; WOKO, Inc., WMAA, Albany, N. Y.

First Baptist Church, Pontiac, Mich.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325 (b) of the Communications Act to transmit programs to Radio Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Associated Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325 (b) of the Communications Act to transmit programs from Grand Rapids, Mich., to station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Philadelphia Gospel Broadcasters Association, Philadelphia, Pa.—Denied petition for reconsideration and rehearing of the Commission's decision April 25, 1945, denying the petition and complaint of Philadelphia Gospel Broadcasters Association against the policies of station WPEN relating to religious broadcasting. The Commission finds no new facts or data presented which would require the Commission to modify or set aside its denial.

The following amended television applications were retained in the pending files:

Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City; Central Ohio Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio; Filene's Television, Inc., Boston; Cincinnati Broadcasting Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following amended FM broadcast application was retained in the pending files:

Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City. Hearst Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.—Placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943, application for commercial television station.

The Grand Rapids Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Placed in the pending file in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943, application for FM broadcast station.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

KTBC—Claudia T. Johnson, Austin, Texas.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

600 Kilocycles

KFSD—Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd., San Diego, Calif.—Construction permit to install a new transmitter. (B5-P-3877)

660 Kilocycles

KOWH—World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr.—Special service authorization to operate 660 kc., with power of 100 watts night, 500 watts day, unlimited time, for the period ending 11-1-46. (B4-SSA-130)

700 Kilocycles

WLW, WLWA, WLWB, WLWC, WLWD, WLWE, WLWF, WLWG, WLWH, WLWI, WLWJ, WLWL, WLWO, WLWR, WLWS, WLWK, W8XAL, W8XFM, W8XCT, WLWN, WLWQ, WLWU & WLWV—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Powel Crosley, Jr., et al. to The Aviation Corporation (305,100 shares common stock—55.9%). (B2-TC-452)

930 Kilocycles

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3114) as modified for increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter. (B3-L-1897)

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1703)

1340 Kilocycles

WTAL—Capital City Broadcasting Corp., Tallahassee, Fla.—Application for renewal of standard broadcast station license filed.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—Fayette Associates, Inc., Montgomery, W. Va. (P. O. % Arnold M. Vickers, Montgomery, W. Va.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. (B2-P-3876)

WMSL—Tennessee Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Decatur, Ala.—Construction permit to move transmitter and make changes in antenna. (B3-P-3878)

KLUF—The KLUF Broadcasting Co., Inc., Galveston, Texas—Application for renewal of standard broadcast station license filed.

WDEF—WDEF Broadcasting Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Application for renewal of standard broadcast station license filed.

WRAK—WRAK, Inc., Williamsport, Pa.—Application for renewal of standard broadcast station license filed.

WSRR—Stephen R. Rintoul, Stamford, Conn.—Application for renewal of standard broadcast station license filed.

1490 Kilocycles

WNLC—Thames Broadcasting Corp., New London, Conn.—Construction permit to install a synchronous amplifier at Norwich, Conn., to be operated on 1490 kc., with power of 250 watts, with unlimited hours of operation synchronized with Station WNLC. (B1-P-3874)

WKBZ—Ashbacker Radio Corp., Muskegon, Mich.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1705)

WELO—Birney Imes, Jr., Tupelo, Miss.—Application for renewal of standard broadcast station license filed.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43.5 mc., with coverage of 18,050 square miles. AMENDED: to change coverage to 24,500 square miles, change transmitter site from Berkeley, Calif., to Top of Mt. Tamalpais, Marin Co., Calif., change type of transmitter and make changes in antenna.

NEW—West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va. (P. O. Hawley Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43.9 mc., with coverage of 18,862 square miles. (B2-PH-511)

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Twentieth Century-Fox Corp., New York, N. Y. (P. O. 444 W. 56th St., New York 19, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #5 (72-78 mc.) as proposed in re-allocation or as the Commission may designate within the 40-100 mc. bands, with ESR of 5420.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WATX—The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Modification of construction permit for extension of completion date from 6-16-45 to 12-16-45. (B2-MPED-22)

KUSC—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of construction permit for extension of commencement and completion dates from 12-21-44 and 6-21-45 to 6-21-45 and 12-21-45, respectively.

W3XO—C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky & Bailey, Georgetown, D. C.—License to cover construction permit for change in transmitter site and change class of station. (B1-LEX-22)

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Lesem Bach & Co., Inc.—A complaint has been issued charging Lesem Bach & Co., Inc., 257 Fourth Ave., New York, with misrepresenting the fiber content of textile fabrics it sells to clothing manufacturers and dealers. The complaint alleges that the respondent company in newspaper advertisements and by other means has represented that its fabrics sold under the trade names "Monte Cristo," "Kohinoor" and "Backadere Gabardine" are composed of wool, when such is not the fact. (5340)

Earl H. Snow and Pershing R. Snow, trading as Snow's Hatcheries. The complaint alleges that the respondents, who operate breeding and trap-nesting farms at Sleepy Eye, Minn., have falsely represented, directly or by implication, that they are United States Record of Performance breeders and operate poultry-breeding plants or hatcheries under the supervision of official agents, and that their sired chicks are obtained from flocks headed by wing-banded pedigreed males from an outstanding breeder and meet all requirements of the U. S. R. O. P. program. The complaint alleges that the respondents' principal business is operating a commercial hatchery in which chicks are hatched from eggs largely purchased by them from outside sources. (5339)

National Modes, Inc., National Modes Holding Corporation and John Block. Violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act is alleged in a complaint against National Modes, Inc., National Modes Holding Corp., and John Block, 130 West 31st St., New York. The complaint also names as respondents the manufacturers who pay the brokerage and certain large retail dry goods stores for whom Block and his corporations act as buying agents. The wearing apparel so purchased is promoted and sold by the retailers under registered trade-marks, the principal ones being "Carolyn" and "Jeanne Barrie," which are owned and controlled by National Modes, Inc. (5338)

Ritter Brothers, Inc.—A complaint has been issued charging Ritter Brothers, Inc., 224 West 30th St., New York, with mis-

representation in connection with the sale of women's fur garments, principally those made of mink. It is also charged that the respondent has represented falsely that the trade-mark has been duly registered with the U. S. Patent Office and that the pelts used in the manufacture of the garments came from prize-winning animals. (5341)

H. Wallace Johnston—A complaint has been issued charging H. Wallace Johnston, trading in his own name and under the name "Palm Lodge Tropical Fruit Groves", Homestead, Florida, with false advertising. The complaint alleges, the respondent has represented that Aloe Vera leaves were a competent and adequate treatment for a number of ailments, including arthritis, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation. (5337)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Robert W. Hailey, G. P. Hubble and H. F. Hall, trading as Cookware Associates, Bucyrus, Ohio, are ordered to discontinue fraudulent practices whereby they accepted orders for aluminum cooking utensils, which they could not deliver, and then refused to cancel the orders or refund down payments, and sought to compel purchasers to accept substitute utensils made of glass or ceramic ware. (5084)

Peck & Hills Furniture Co., Inc., 42 East 32nd St., New York, is ordered to cease and desist from representing that the established retail selling prices at which its products are sold are special or wholesale prices; from using courtesy cards as a means of representing that the holders are enabled to buy the respondent's products for less than the prices customarily charged therefor, or the using in catalogs or on tags attached to the products "list" prices not representing the prices at which the respondent's products are customarily sold in the normal and usual course of business. (5239)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

One-Two-Three Co., Inc., 150 Varick St., New York, agrees to cease using any statement or representation tending to convey the belief that the preparations contain no artificial preservative; that certain of its preparations are especially prepared for use in waters of different degrees of hardness, and to suit the chloride content thereof; the use of any certificate or representation connoting that the preparations have met the requirements of a qualified testing bureau or other generally recognized authority for standards of quality, purity of ingredients or methods of production; or that the products have been approved or endorsed by such authority. The respondent also agrees to cease representing, directly or inferentially, that the preparations are made of the oil or juice of lemons, limes, oranges or other fruits. (4079)

Abraham M. Warren, trading as A. M. Warren & Co., 227 West Van Burn St., Chicago, has stipulated that he will cease and desist from advertising branding, labeling, invoicing or selling products composed in whole or in part of rayon, without clearly disclosing by use of the word "rayon" the fact that they are composed of or contain rayon; and, when a product is composed in part of rayon and in part of fibers or material other than rayon, from failing to disclose, in immediate connection or conjunction with the word "rayon," and in equally conspicuous type, each constituent fiber of the product in the order of its predominance by weight beginning with the largest single constituent. (4082)

West Disinfecting Co., 42-16 West St., Long Island City, N. Y., agrees to cease representing that use of the preparation will prevent dermatitis, that the lanolin content is absorbed by

(Continued on next page)

the skin and will replenish the natural oiliness of the skin, or that the use of the preparation leaves an oil film on the skin or that the lanolin content remains on the skin. It further agrees to cease representing, by use of the word "lanolin" or any pictorial or other representation connoting lanolin, that the inclusion of lanolin in the preparation adds to its cleansing properties or therapeutic value, or representing, by statements such as "away-and-beyond the common concept of an industrial hand cleaner," that the preparation differs materially from all industrial soaps sold in competition with it. (4078)

Edward Sayle, trading as Arrow Publishers, 1674 Broadway New York, has agreed to cease and desist from (1) Selling any abridged copy of a book or publication unless the word "Abridged" appears on the front cover and on the title page in immediate connection with the title and in clear, conspicuous type. If the book has an additional wrapper or cover bearing the title, then the front page of the wrapper shall in like manner bear the word "Abridged" conspicuously displayed. (2) Representing by statements such as "A complete \$2 Mystery Novel," or in any other manner, that an abridged book is complete as originally published. (3) Substituting a new title for the original title of a reprinted story unless, whenever used, the substitute title is immediately accompanied, in equally conspicuous type, by the original title. (4083)

Earl J. Kahn, trading as The Weatherman, 430 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, agrees to cease and desist from the use of the word "free" to describe goods when they are not a gratuity and the prospective recipient is required as a consideration to purchase some other article or articles or render some service in order to obtain the same; and from representing, directly or inferentially, that an offer is an "introductory advertising offer" when it is a regular offer. (4081)

Lamport Co., Inc., 365 Broadway, New York, agreed to cease and desist from the use of any statement or representation tending to convey the belief that its products will afford satisfactory wear or service for four years, or any other period of time, or that the measurement of the life of such products in actual use can be determined by "tests" or in any other manner. (4085)

Brewing Industry Foundation, 21 East 40th St., New York, agreed to discontinue disseminating advertisements which contain statements and representations tending to convey the belief that beer is not a fattening product, that it will "help unsnarl tangled nerves," "relieve the strain of modern living" or otherwise be of benefit in conditions which are the result of some definite disease or disorder of the nervous system. (4086)

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Chicago, agrees to stop using in its advertising matter, or in any other manner, statements or representations which tend to convey the belief, when contrary to fact, that any claim of superiority allegedly possessed by its products is based on or supported by an authoritative test that has been made substantially coincident with the time of the dissemination of the advertising matter. The corporation also agrees to discontinue using in its advertising matter any test or excerpt therefrom that may cause the belief, when such is not a fact, that the test involved a comparison of alleged quality of any one of its products with the field of competitive products. (4080)

Progressive Sales Co. (William Heim, Charles Mandell and John Develer, trading as), 1524 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., stipulate that in the performance of their contracts with customers they will cease and desist from substituting or delivering books or publications other than those specified in the contracts. (4084)

"Telling the World" Report No. 5

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan

Period—June 3-9

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	4,088
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,193
Music for Millions	15-min ET	3,203
Treasury Songs	5-min ET	52
Buy, Buy Bonds	3-min ET	299
Spots	Live & ET	100,919
	2-min	2,163
	3-min	608
Programs	5-min	968
	10-min	422
	15-min	1,473
	20-min	21
	25-min	32
	30-min	587
	35-min	1
	45-min	20
	50-min	5
	1 hour	82
	1½ hours	14
	2 hours	15
	3 hours	5
	6¼ hours	1
	7 hours	1

No. 7 Report is due June 25

No. 8 Report is due July 2

Please send Reports Nos. 6, 5, 4, and 3 if you haven't

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

"RADIO COMMERCIALS MEAN AMERICA", SAYS EISENHOWER

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the European Theater, received a rousing reception from Washingtonians on Monday (18). In the course of his talk at the luncheon tendered him by Washingtonians at the Statler, General Eisenhower is reported in the Washington "Evening Star" as having said in part, "Were I a speaker instead of a soldier, there's one thing I would try to do today. I would try to describe the feelings of the soldier who returns home from the war after a long time.

"We have long been in countries where we didn't understand the language, and later when we were in Germany, not only were we unable to understand the language, but the faces were hostile and sullen.

"You don't know what it means to hear language that clicks sweetly in our ears—to hear commercials on the radio—and in all it means America to us.

"To all the men who have considered themselves almost expatriates, it means coming home. They have earned the gratitude of their country, and from what I saw today, they are going to have it."

BOARD PERSONNEL CHANGES

While no definite date has as yet been fixed for the next meeting of the Board of Directors, July 1 has been designated as the beginning of an "NAB year." At that time four new Directors-at-Large and three newly elected District Directors will assume Board membership.

Re-elected as Directors-at-Large for the ensuing one-year term were J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, in the large station classification, and T. A. M. Craven, WOL, for the medium stations. Re-elected District Directors were: 1st District, Paul W. Morency, WTIC; 9th District, Leslie C. Johnson, WHBF; 11th District, E. L. Hayek, KATE; 17th District, Harry R. Spence, KXRO.

Newly elected Directors-at-Large are: Harold Ryan, WWVA, and Executive Vice President of the Fort Industry Company, in the large station classification; G. Richard

Shafto, WIS, in the medium station classification; and Matthew H. Bonebrake, KOCY, and Clair R. McCollough, WGAL, for small stations.

Mr. Ryan is well known to all in the industry, having been a member of the Board for four years representing the 7th NAB District (Kentucky, Ohio), and having served the past 14 months as NAB President.

Mr. Shafto is no stranger to the Board, having served as District Director for the 4th District (D. C., Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina) from 1942 to 1944. He was born in Clifford, New Jersey, in 1904 but when 10 years old removed, with his family, to Richmond, Virginia, where he completed his high school education. He studied technical radio and advertising at the Radio Institute, New Orleans, Georgia Tech and Columbia University. In 1923 he built Station WQAT at Richmond and during 1924 and 1925 was a shipboard radio operator. There followed two years of service with Westinghouse in selling broadcast receivers. He then went with Graybar selling broadcast transmitters. In 1932 he became Manager of Radio Station WIS, Columbia, South Carolina. He is President of the Forest Lake Country Club and formerly a member of the Board of Kiwanis and the Chamber of Commerce of Columbia. He is former chairman of the Richland County Red Cross and served as OWI Regional Consultant. He is 4th District member and chairman of the NBC Stations Planning and Advisory Committee. He is an Episcopalian and was married in 1927. His hobbies are hunting, fishing and golfing. He succeeds Don S. Elias, WWNC, as medium station Director, Mr. Elias having declined renomination.

Mr. Bonebrake, who has long taken an active interest in NAB affairs but has not had previous experience on the Board, was born in Rolla, Missouri, in 1907. He graduated from the University of Missouri in 1929, following which he joined the advertising staff of the "Daily Oklahoman." He then became commercial manager of WKY where he served from 1931 to 1938. He joined in the organization and became manager of KOCY in 1938.

Mr. McCollough, in addition to being Executive Vice President and Director of WGAL, occupies the same position with WKBO, WDEL, WORK, WAZL and WEST, and is General Manager of the Mason-Dixon Radio Group, comprising these stations. He previously served on the NAB Board and has for the past two years been a member of the NAB Legislative Committee. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the industry. He is a strong advocate of close cooperation and a united front within the industry as well as the obligation of all broadcasters to give the public consistent public service.

George D. Coleman, WGBI, replaces Roy Thompson, WFBG, as Director for the 3rd District (Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland). Mr. Coleman was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania in 1899. He was educated in Scranton Public Schools and Penn State Extension College. His first employment was with the Hudson Coal Company and later he accepted a position with the General Electric Company, Schenectady. In 1929 he became manager of Frank Megargee's radio store in Scranton and in 1932 was appointed General Manager of WGBI. He has been active in civic affairs and is First Vice President of the Scranton Rotary Club; Vice Chairman of the Radio Committee of the American Legion, Department of Pennsylvania; and Director of the Scranton Better Business Bureau. He is married to the former Ruth Lenore LaBar and is the father of a son, Ronald, aged 8. He resides in Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania.

James D. Shouse, WLW, returns to the Board as 7th District Director (Kentucky, Ohio). He previously served as Director-at-Large for large stations for two consecutive one-year terms. Mr. Shouse was born at Newcastle, Kentucky. He graduated from Miami University, following

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which he taught school for two years. He was then affiliated with "Liberty" Magazine for a term of four years and with CBS for six years. For one year following that he was with Stack-Goble Advertising Agency and left that position to assume the General Managership of CBS-owned KMOX at St. Louis, where he served for one year. He then became General Manager of the Crosley broadcasting activities where he has served since 1937. Under his management Station WLW has won 15 national awards. In 1943 he was sent to London as special consultant of the Office of War Information. He succeeds Nathan Lord of WAVE, who was not a candidate for re-election.

William B. (Bill) Smullin, KIEM, replaces Arthur Westlund, KRE, as 15th District Director, Mr. Westlund having declined renomination. Mr. Smullin was born in Pennsylvania in 1907. At an early age he removed with his family to the Hood River Valley at Parkdale, Oregon, where he received his early schooling. He attended Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, and graduated in the class of '29. He was manager and then editor of the college paper. Following his university graduation he became managing editor of the Southwestern Oregon News, Marshfield, and was successively advertising manager of the Oregon Grange Bulletin, Portland, and then became President-Manager of the Redwood Broadcasting Company (KIEM). He also operates the Coast Broadcasting Company and is Secretary-Treasurer and Director of the Southern Oregon Broadcasting Company (KUIN). He married Patricia Duell of Spokane and is the father of two children, Shirley, 12, and William David, 3. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the California Aviation Committee and past President of the Eureka Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club. He is Vice Chairman of the North California State Chamber of Commerce, Transportation Committee, and presently is Director of the Eureka Chamber of Commerce, Campfire Girls, Boy Scouts, Kiwanis, Red Cross, YWCA and USO. He is a member of the San Francisco Press Club, the Masons, Shrine, Eastern Star, NAA and an associate member of IRE. He is also Secretary-Treasurer-Director of the Santa Clara Broadcasting Company, San Jose, as yet non-operating.

In addition to these new faces upon the Board, Martin B. Campbell, WFAA, replaces Hugh A. L. Half, WOAI, who resigned in March. Mr. Campbell had, previous to Mr. Half's resignation, been elected as 13th District Director for the two-year term beginning July 1.

Fred W. Borton, President of WQAM, was elected by the Board to succeed John C. Bell, WBRC, who was compelled to resign as 5th District Director on account of ill health. Mr. Borton assumed his duties at the Board meeting held in Omaha in May. He had previously been elected by referendum vote to represent the 5th District for the two-year term beginning July 1.

Following is a complete list of the Board of Directors for the ensuing "NAB year," beginning July 1:

District 1	Paul W. Morency, WTIC Hartford, Connecticut
District 2	Kolin Hager, WGY Schenectady, New York
District 3	George D. Coleman, WGBI Scranton, Pennsylvania
District 4	Campbell Arnoux, WTAR Norfolk, Virginia
District 5	F. W. Borton, WQAM Miami, Florida
District 6	Hoyt B. Wooten, WREC Memphis, Tennessee
District 7	James D. Shouse, WLW Cincinnati, Ohio
District 8	John E. Fetzer, WKZO Kalamazoo, Michigan

District 9	Leslie C. Johnson, WHBF Rock Island, Illinois
District 10	John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW Omaha, Nebraska
District 11	E. L. Hayek, KATE Albert Lea, Minnesota
District 12	William B. Way, KVOO Tulsa, Oklahoma
District 13	Martin B. Campbell, WFAA Dallas, Texas
District 14	Hugh B. Terry, KLZ Denver, Colorado
District 15	William B. Smullin, KIEM Eureka, California
District 16	William B. Ryan, KFI Los Angeles, California
District 17	Harry R. Spence, KXRO Aberdeen, Washington

Directors-At-Large

Large Stations	J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB Atlanta, Georgia J. Harold Ryan, WWVA Wheeling, West Virginia
Medium Stations	T. A. M. Craven, WOL Washington, D. C. G. Richard Shafto, WIS Columbia, South Carolina
Small Stations	Matthew H. Bonebrake, KOCY Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Clair R. McCollough, WGAL Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Network—CBS	Frank Stanton, CBS New York, N. Y.
Network—NBC	Frank M. Russell, NBC Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

Judge Sykes

Judge Eugene Octave Sykes, who as much as any one man set the course of the American System of Broadcasting, passed away Thursday afternoon, June 21, at his Washington home.

"The Judge" as he was affectionately known throughout the radio industry was an original appointee to the Federal Radio Commission and the first Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

His constructive criticism during the early days of the industry did much to establish and encourage the growth of broadcasting as it now exists in America.

NAB PLEADS FOR OWI RADIO BUREAU

Harold Ryan, NAB President, appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on Friday (15) to plead for the restoration in the budget of an item sufficient to maintain the Radio Bureau of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information.

By House action the OWI budget had been cut to \$17,000,000 as against a request for \$42,000,000. This drastic cut would, according to Elmer Davis, OWI Director, have necessitated the abandonment of the entire Domestic

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Branch, including the Radio Bureau. Mr. Ryan's testimony follows:

"This Association is a voluntary organization comprising the owners and operators of domestic broadcast stations. Of the 928 stations now in operation 649 are active members of NAB. They represent every type of broadcasting and stations of every power, large, medium and small.

"Prior to the declaration of the war this Association had adopted an industry policy under which all government programs and announcements were broadcast without any charge whatsoever. With the advent of the war a most chaotic condition developed in the matter of requests from government agencies upon individual stations for time. The several agencies had no means of knowing what requests for radio time were being made by other agencies with the result that demands were being made upon the stations for time far in excess of the amount that could be broadcast without destroying the effectiveness of the messages and producing confusion in the minds of the listeners. A situation developed under which the stations were unable to determine which of these requested programs and announcements should take precedence.

"This Association, therefore, assisted in the organization of a radio section in the Office of Facts and Figures which was the predecessor of the Office of War Information. When the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information was created a Radio Bureau was made a separate unit.

"Through this Bureau an orderly method of handling the programs and announcements coming from various war agencies was perfected. Allocation plans covering both networks and individual stations were worked out. Requests from all of the war agencies are channelled through the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information and decision is made as to the relative importance to the war effort of the material submitted. The stations and the

networks set aside a definite portion of their time daily for these OWI approved announcements and programs. Thus those matters which are first in importance are given priority over others of lesser importance.

"As a result a maximum of efficiency is achieved and the radio stations are enabled to conduct their operations with full knowledge of the amount of time they will be called upon to devote to war effort announcements and programs. In event the activities of the Radio Bureau are impaired or terminated for any reason during the war it is certain that an even more chaotic condition than that existing prior to the development of the Radio Bureau would result. Immediately all of those agencies which have been clearing their material through OWI will undoubtedly send it direct to the stations. The volume will be so great that no station can carry all of it and there will be a wide variance of opinion as to the order of importance of the items submitted.

"It is clear, then that such a condition would seriously impair the war effort. Unquestionably a tremendous contribution has been made to a better understanding by the public of the important war activities because of the coordination of war messages by the Radio Bureau of the OWI.

"It may be argued that such a clearing bureau could or should be maintained by the industry. This, however, would not be possible unless some means of compelling the compliance by governmental agencies with the bureau's decision was instituted. It is almost certain that compliance could not be gotten by voluntary action. The objections to compelling government agencies to clear material through a private agency are obvious.

"Some idea of radio's participation in the war information campaigns conducted by the Domestic Radio Bureau of OWI may be gained from an examination of the following tabulation:

Radio Participation in War Information Campaigns—1944

A Summary of Campaigns Conducted by OWI Domestic Radio Bureau with Time and Talent Contributed by Advertisers, Networks and Stations.

OWI FACILITIES	No. of Programs	No. of War Messages		Est. "Listener Impressions" Per Week	Est. Annual Value of Time & Talent (Net)
		Per Week	Per Year		
1. Network Allocation Plan	410	210	10,920	460,000,000	\$39,000,000**
Sponsored	260				
Sustaining	150				
2. Special Assignment Plan .....	...	50	2,575	95,000,000	8,449,000**
3. Nat'l Spot & Regional Network Allocation Plan	185	1,617*	84,048	24,000,000	2,774,000**
4. Station Announcement Plan:	(Stations)				
Network Affiliates	621	26,082	1,356,264	.....	.....
Independent	272	17,136	891,072	.....	.....
Total	893	43,218	2,247,336	63,000,000	15,861,000
5. Special Events	32	.....	.....	.....	57,600**
6. Women's Radio War Program Guide	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	45,095	2,344,879	642,000,000	\$66,141,600

*Represents number of station-broadcasts per week.

**Figures represent commercial value of time and talent of programs carrying OWI assigned messages.

Typical OWI Radio Campaigns in 1944

Campaigns	Weeks	Programs	Station Announcements	Est. Listener Impressions	Est. Value of Time & Talent
WAC Recruiting	43	600	112,144	1,318,256,000	\$2,700,000
Prepare for Winter	10	484	43,218	583,725,000	1,500,000
Victory Gardens	16	274	36,330	1,095,480,000	805,000
Red Cross War Fund	10	431	93,765	1,166,205,000	2,000,000
Fourth War Loan	5	472	87,994	1,390,543,000	2,574,000
War Production Comes First	4	226	.....	519,798,000	1,000,000
Cadet Nurse Corps	13	223	25,515	625,695,000	1,250,000
Income Tax Regulations	8	315	10,248	686,345,000	1,314,000
Sixth War Loan	4	817	25,012	1,675,297,000	2,812,840
National War Fund	5	421	41,514	787,616,000	1,500,000

"We most earnestly request that your honorable committee report favorably the restoration in the budget of the funds necessary to maintain on an efficient basis the

Radio Bureau of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information for the duration of the war."

FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC AIRPORTS

"Hazards" to airports included in a national plan for the development of public airports proposed by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, under S. 2 in the U. S. Senate and H. R. 3170 are defined as structures or objects of natural growth located on or in the vicinity of a public airport which obstructs the air space required for the flight of aircraft or in landing or taking off of aircraft.

A project sponsor who desired to develop an airport included in the national plan and is unable to secure the necessary land and landing areas free from hazards may call upon the Administrator to exercise "eminent domain" procedures. The court in which such condemnation proceedings is instituted has jurisdiction to determine whether the acquisition desired is "necessary." If successful the Administrator is authorized to turn over to the project sponsor the condemned property.

The House Bill provides for hearings before the Administrator by Public Agencies (including the FCC) which may have reasonable objections to the proposed plan. NAB is attempting to secure a provision giving a right of hearing before the Administrator for stations which would be adversely affected by any such plan.

The Senate Bill introduced by Senator Pat McCarran (D-Nevada) which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Commerce may be called up for consideration by the Senate the week of June 26.

The House Bill is still under consideration by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEETS

(As released by NAB News Bureau, June 20)

The Public Relations Executive Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters met in New York on Monday and Tuesday (18-19). In attendance were Edgar L. Bill, WMBD, Peoria; George Crandall, CBS, New York; Craig Lawrence, WHOM, New York; Leslie W. Joy, KYW, Philadelphia; Michael R. Hanna, WHCU, Ithaca; Willard D. Egolf, public relations director of the National Association of Broadcasters and secretary of the Committee, and J. Harold Ryan, NAB president.

Committee members unable to attend were John F. Patt, WGAR, Cleveland; Harry Kopf, NBC, Chicago; Karl O. Wyler, KTSM, El Paso; and Lewis Allen Weiss, KHJ, Hollywood.

The Committee received and discussed a report on distribution of the recently published NAB public relations book, *Management in the Public Interest*. The report indicated that a copy of the book has gone to all NAB members and rapidly is being distributed to national organizations and persons of national prominence. Mr. Egolf stated that 5,000 extra copies of the book have been ordered by stations.

The Committee discussed ways and means of increasing public distribution of *Management in the Public Interest* to the possible extent of 25 or 30 thousand copies through NAB stations. Expressions of approval were voiced by all Committee members who inspected numerous letters of commendation which have been received at NAB headquarters from top-flight industry executives and heads of national organizations. These letters unanimously extolled *Management in the Public Interest* as an excellent public relations work.

The Committee carefully considered the desirability of compiling a list of case histories as exemplified in the various illustrations contained in *Management in the Public Interest* into a manual for the use of station operators. These case histories would not be limited to those who sent in photos but would be solicited from all stations.

It was decided to round out a complete library of photos on radio's war activities, these to be published in a book similar to *Management in the Public Interest*. Suggested title of this new book is "Radio in the War." Major part of this book would be devoted to radio's war job on the home front.

Much time was devoted to discussion of Twenty-fifth Anniversary activities. A report was made on Kiwanis Radio Week. One hundred per cent participation by Kiwanis Clubs was reported by Kiwanis International which had sent many pictures of Citation presentations in towns throughout the country. Many other details of Twenty-fifth Anniversary observance were discussed. It was pointed out that radio is very busily engaged in the war effort and that the "Pledged to Victory" theme is the salient feature of Twenty-fifth Anniversary observance. Previously discussed plans for a Twenty-fifth Anniversary week which had been tentatively scheduled for the coming Fall were definitely shelved so that the industry may more effectively train its sights on V-J Day with a view to bringing it to an earlier realization.

Meeting with the Committee for the purpose of discussing participation of radio manufacturers in broadcasters' Twenty-fifth Anniversary observance were John S. Garceau, Director of Personnel and Public Relations for the Farnsworth Radio and Television Company; W. B. McGill, Director of Advertising, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., and Philip Lesly, Vice President of Theodore Sills and Company, RMA Public Relations Counsel.

Much time was spent considering the Lee and Losh suggestion for Radio Academy Awards. Mr. E. T. B. Harris of Lee and Losh explained the plan in minute detail to the Committee. The Committee suggested several modifications.

Frances Farmer Wilder, Consultant on Daytime Serials for the Columbia Broadcasting System, gave a summary of the findings of the CBS Survey on Daytime Serials. This summary was received with great interest by the Committee. A complete discussion of audience reaction to radio in general ensued.

A report on listener activity was made by a liaison subcommittee of the Public Relations Committee. This Committee, consisting of George Crandall, Craig Lawrence, Michael Hanna and Leslie Joy, Chairman, had previously conferred with Dorothy Lewis, NAB Director of Listener Activity. Mrs. Lewis has recently returned from the San Francisco Conference.

The Committee considered a suggestion made by William B. Way, Vice President of KVOO, Tulsa and Director for NAB District 12, who has proposed that stations be supplied with a newspaper mat service dealing with the American system of broadcasting. Steps were considered for furtherance of this program. Committee consensus was that an expanded budget would be necessary.

CODE COMMITTEE MEETS

The NAB Code Committee was in session in New York for the second day of its scheduled two-day meeting (June 20-21) as NAB REPORTS went to press.

A full report of this meeting will be carried in next week's issue of REPORTS.

COURT HEARS NABET CASE

A hearing on the petition of the National Labor Relations Board for a decree to compel NBC and the American Broadcasting Company (Blue) to recognize the Board's certifications of the National Association of Broadcast Electricians and Technicians (NABET) as the bargaining

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agent for platter turners was held before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals (New York) last week.

The court consists of Judge Thomas W. Swan, presiding, and Judges Harris B. Chase and Charles E. Clark. NLRB was represented by Alvin J. Rockwell, its General Counsel. John T. Cahill and Franklin S. Wood appeared respectively for NBC and the American-Blue. AFM, while not officially represented, put in an appearance through Henry A. Friedman, assistant to Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel.

The action was brought by NLRB pursuant to provisions of the Wagner Act and is designed to put the full force of a judicial decision behind the NLRB order awarding jurisdiction over platter turners in NBC and American-Blue stations outside of Chicago to NABET. An early ruling is expected.

"RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAW UPHELD

A special three-judge Federal court declares as constitutional a "Right-to-Work" amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The amendment provides that:

"The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization; provided, that this clause shall not be construed to deny or abridge the right of employees by and through a labor organization or labor union to bargain collectively with their employer."

The court distinguishes between this constitutional amendment and state statutes which ban picketing or require union organizers to buy a license before doing business. The Florida amendment does not conflict with the Wagner Act either, the court decides. Nowhere does it deny the right to organize or to bargain collectively; it recognizes that right. All it does is to declare that membership in a union shall not be a condition of getting or keeping a job, presumably extending to people not union-minded a right they lacked under some conditions prior to the adoption of the amendment.

The court, among other things, makes the following statements:

* * * "Instead of preventing or abridging the rights of speech, press, assembly, and petition, the amendment seeks to preserve it to those who do not join a labor union as well as to those who do." * * *

* * * "There is no prohibition against a citizen belonging to any union that he chooses, but the prohibition seems to be against requiring membership in the union in order for a citizen to be eligible for work." * * *

* * * "The Florida constitutional amendment prohibits no one from joining a union but undertakes to declare that it shall not be a condition precedent to the right to work. It does not deny the labor union member the equal protection of the law, but appears to be designed to give to the non-union worker a protection of law which he had not theretofore enjoyed."

COURT BANS UNION-MANAGEMENT COMBINATIONS

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Allen Bradley Company et al vs. Local Union No. 3, IBEW*, rendered a decision on Monday (18) under which agreements between electrical equipment manufacturers of metropolitan areas, contractors, and electrical workers' union to boycott out-of-area and non-union goods constitute a combination in restraint of trade and a monopoly over the electrical industry in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act and, in view of union participation with business men who had power to eliminate competition among themselves, the situation is not within the exemptions afforded unions under Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia

Acts; declaratory judgment and injunction against union must be amended so as to enjoin only those prohibited activities in which union engaged in combination with non-labor groups.

PANEL 4, RTPB, HEARD IN ORAL ARGUMENT

Supplementing the brief filed with the Federal Communications Commission on June 13, on behalf of Panel 4, Standard Broadcasting, of the Radio Technical Planning Board (NAB REPORTS—page 235) Howard S. Frazier, chairman of the Panel, appeared before the Commission on Wednesday (20).

The complete text of Mr. Frazier's statement follows:

On behalf of Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board, may I take this opportunity to express to the Commission our appreciation of the Commission's action in adopting several of the recommendations which we submitted. I refer to the extension of the broadcast band to include 540 kc; the experimental authorization of high frequency controlled satellite transmitters; facilities for the relay broadcast service and studio-transmitter links for aural broadcast stations.

With respect to relay broadcasting, I have been asked by members of the Panel to again call to the Commission's attention the importance of the 1600 to 3000 kc region for this service over comparatively long distances. The proposed allocation states, "Number and width of channels will be left for future determination." I wish to reiterate our plea that an adequate number of channels in this region of proper width be provided for this very important service.

With reference to the Panel's proposal to extend the broadcast band to either 530 or 520 kc, may I read the following excerpts from the testimony of Dr. Charles B. Aiken, a technical consultant, at the Informal Engineering Conference held by the Federal Communications Commission in June of 1936. Dr. Aiken was appearing at that time on behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters. I read from Dr. Aiken's statement.

"It must be admitted that the present American broadcast band is overcrowded, and yet the clamor for new frequency assignments steadily increases. The public has enthusiastically supported the majority of the stations in existence, and would certainly support more. There are many rural parts of the country that need additional service, especially during the day, when signals from a distance cannot be heard. Such regions can be served only by more stations or more power, or both.

"Another fault to be found with the present system of allocation arises from the fact that broadcasting has been forced to use certain frequencies not well suited to its needs. While aware of the technical shortcomings of these frequencies, the Industry has made every effort to utilize them as fully as possible, and, under direction of the Federal Communications Commission, has built up a system unequaled anywhere in the world.

"RURAL COVERAGE.—Obviously, rural areas should receive as good service as it is possible to give them. Not only the United States, but Canada and Mexico as well, contain large regions which can best be served by relatively long distance broadcasting. It would appear therefore, that our needs for long range transmission are better established than are those of any European nation except Russia. Although faced with the difficult problems raised by the clash of national interests, these nations have succeeded in allocating their broadcast services where they can be most effective, while the North American nations have completely failed in efforts to secure such allocations.

"A more satisfactory broadcast structure can be obtained only by the assignment of new groups of frequencies. One group below 550 kc would do much to improve rural coverage in the United States and Canada, but would be of less use to Mexico because of the high noise levels and low latitudes.

"It is well known that, for a given radiated power, the

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radius of ground-wave coverage decreases rapidly as the frequency is increased, and that the zone of serious fading also draws in toward the transmitter. . . . There is a tremendous change in ground-wave coverage with frequency, and it is therefore not surprising that there should be general agreement that the higher frequencies (of the standard broadcast band) are not well suited to broadcasting. . . . The high frequencies can be used for local coverage only, and the problem of delivering a satisfactory service to large suburban regions and to rural areas can be solved only by the efficient use of longer waves.

"The United States, Canada, and Mexico are large countries having well developed needs for rural coverage. The longest waves are perhaps less interesting to Mexico, because of the high noise levels which commonly exist on the low frequencies in southern latitudes, but Canada and the northern part of the United States present coverage problems which can best be solved by the use of low-frequency broadcasting. The European countries have long recognized the advantages of such services, even though no one nation except Russia has anything like such distances to cover as are regularly met with in North America. In spite of conflicting national interests and in spite of the great value which is accorded to the military services by all European countries, their administrations have realized the tremendous importance of broadcasting and the technical value of long waves for rendering efficient service. As a result, a continent which has less need for it, has evolved a fairly satisfactory structure employing frequencies from 153 to 546 kc., while the continent which, from the standpoint of national boundaries, geographical distances, and economic capabilities, has the most obvious need for low-frequency broadcasting stations has succeeded in acquiring none below 540 kc. That this is an unfortunate state of affairs can hardly be denied."

I have taken the liberty of quoting so extensively of Dr. Aiken's report because I feel that his testimony is just as pertinent and to the point today as it was nine years ago.

As we pointed out in our Memorandum Brief filed with the Commission on June 13 there is reason to believe that the radio listeners in the post-war period will purchase great quantities of AM-FM combination receivers. Also many listeners will purchase new AM receivers, due to the obsolescence brought about by the wartime years during which no new receivers were manufactured for civilians. This prediction is fully sustained by testimony presented during the course of the hearing. It is the opinion of the Panel that most of these new receivers, which will go into production in the very near future, can be designed to include 530 as the lower limit of the standard broadcast band if the Commission now declares its intent to further expand the broadcast band when the frequencies can be made available for broadcast service.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES WOW CASE

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday (18) handed down its decision in the case involving the license and ownership of Radio Station WOW, Omaha. The full text of the decision in so far as it pertains to all but jurisdictional questions follows:

No. 593.—OCTOBER TERM, 1944

On Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska

Radio Station WOW, Inc. (a Nebraska Corporation),
Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society (a Nebraska Corporation), De E. Bradshaw, et al., Petitioners,
vs.

Homer H. Johnson.

[June 18, 1945.]

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case concerns the relation of the Federal Communications Act, 48 Stat. 1064, 47 U. S. C. § 151 et seq., to the power of a State to adjudicate conflicting claims to the property used by a licensed radio station. At the outset,

however, our power to review the decision below is seriously challenged.

The facts relevant to the jurisdictional problem as well as to the main issues are these, summarized as briefly as accuracy permits. Petitioner, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, a fraternal benefit association of Nebraska, owns radio station WOW. The Society leased this station for fifteen years to petitioner, Radio Station WOW, Inc., a Nebraska corporation formed to operate the station as lessee. After the Society and the lessee had jointly applied to the Federal Communications Commission for consent to transfer the station license, Johnson, the respondent, a member of the Society, filed this suit to have the lease and the assignment of the license set aside for fraud. While this suit was pending, the Federal Communications Commission consented to assignment of the license, and the Society transferred both the station property and the license to the lessee. Thereafter the Society answered that "the Federal Communications Commission . . . has and concedes that it has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of plaintiff's action, except jurisdiction to determine the transfer of the license to operate said radio station, which jurisdiction after full and complete showing and notwithstanding objections filed thereto, was exercised in the approval of the transfer of said license to the defendant Radio Station WOW, Inc., and further order to the Society to execute and perform the provisions of said lease by virtue of which the possession of said lease property has now been delivered to the lessee, all as more particularly herein found." Respondent's reply admitted "that the Federal Communications Commission has and concedes that it has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of plaintiff's action except jurisdiction to determine the transfer of the license to operate said radio station." The trial court found no fraud and dismissed the suit.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska, three Judges dissenting, reversed and entered judgment for respondent, directing that the lease and license be set aside and that the original position of the parties be restored as nearly as possible. 144 Neb. 406, 13 N. W. 2d 556. The judgment further ordered that an accounting be had of the operation of the station by the lessee since it came into its possession and that the income less operating expenses be returned to the Society. On motions for rehearing the petitioners asserted that only the Federal Communications Commission and the federal courts had jurisdiction over the subject matter, not the Nebraska courts. These motions were denied in an opinion in which the Nebraska Supreme Court stated, "We conclude at the outset that the power to license a radio station, or to transfer, assign or annul such a license, is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission. . . . The effect of our former opinion was to vacate the lease of the radio station and to order a return of the property to its former status, the question of the federal license being a question solely for the Federal Communications Commission. Our former opinion should be so construed." The claim that the Nebraska courts had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action was thus dealt with: "The fact that the property involved was used in a licensed business was an incident to the suit only. The answer of the defendants, heretofore quoted, squarely contradicts the position they now endeavor to assume. Their position is unsound on its merits and, in addition thereto, it was eliminated from the case by the pleadings they filed in their own behalf." 144 Neb. 432, 14 N. W. 2d 666. Because of the importance of the contention that the State court's decision had invaded the domain of the Federal Communications Commission, we granted certiorari. In the order allowing certiorari we directed attention to the questions whether the judgment is a final one and whether the federal questions raised by the petition for certiorari are properly presented by the record. 323 U. S. 705.

This brings us to consider what federal questions are here. The court below decreed the transfer of property used as a radio station. It conceded that it had no jurisdiction over the transfer of the license under which WOW was operating. That is a matter which Congress has put in the keeping of the Federal Communications Commission. Petitioner claims that the court's decree in effect involves an exercise of the very authority which the Court dis-

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avowed. This presents a federal question which was duly made below, and we must consider it.

But it is not open to us to consider independently the claim that the Federal Communications Act has withdrawn from the State court jurisdiction over the physical properties of the station and given it to the Federal Communications Commission. The Society's answer admitted that this controversy was outside the jurisdiction of the Commission except as it related to the transfer of the license, and respondent joined in this view. Only after the Nebraska Supreme Court's original opinion did petitioners, by motions to dismiss the suit and for rehearing, claim that the Nebraska courts were wholly without jurisdiction over the controversy. In its opinion on rehearing the Nebraska Supreme Court rejected this claim as "contrary to the pleadings filed" in the trial court, and also denied it on its merits. "The answer of the defendants, heretofore quoted," that court wrote, "squarely contradicts the position they now endeavor to assume. Their position is unsound on its merits and, in addition thereto, it was eliminated from the case by the pleadings they filed in their own behalf." Questions first presented to the highest State court on a petition for rehearing come too late for consideration here, unless the State court exerted its jurisdiction in such a way that the case could have been brought here had the questions been raised prior to the original disposition. *Simmerman v. Nebraska*, 116 U. S. 54; *Godechaux Co. v. Estinopal*, 251 U. S. 179; *American Surety Co. v. Baldwin*, 287 U. S. 156. Here the Nebraska Supreme Court held that the federal question had dropped out as a matter of pleading and also denied its merits.

This brings the situation clearly within the settled rule whereby this Court will not review a State court decision resting on an adequate and independent non-federal ground even though the State court may have also summoned to its support an erroneous view of federal law. "Where the judgment of the state court rests on two grounds, one involving a federal question and the other not . . . and the ground independent of a federal question is sufficient in itself to sustain it, this Court will not take jurisdiction." *Lynch v. New York*, 293 U. S. 52, 54-55. One of the petitioners, Radio Station WOW, Inc., seeks to avoid the force of this rule by suggesting that its answer did not make the concession as to the limited jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission upon which the Nebraska court relied. But it is not for us to consider the correctness of the non-federal ground unless it is an obvious subterfuge to evade consideration of a federal issue. See *Neilson v. Lagow*, 12 How. 98, 109-111. It may be Nebraska State practice that the answer of one defendant binds the others, or that failure to raise a question in the pleadings precludes its consideration on rehearing. These are matters of State law and not our concern. Cf. *Fair Haven R. R. Co. v. New Haven*, 203 U. S. 379, 386.

The federal question that remains is whether, although the Nebraska court clearly recognized that the power to vacate a license and to authorize its transfer lies exclusively with the Federal Communications Commission, its decree in effect is inconsistent with such recognition. This is urged on two grounds. It is asserted that the Nebraska Supreme Court, by ordering the transfer of the licensed facilities from Radio Station WOW, Inc., to the Society although not having power to direct the transfer of the license, severed the licensed facilities from the license and therefore nullified the license. Secondly, it is urged that by ordering the parties "to do all things necessary" to secure a return of the license to the defrauded Society, the State court invaded the Commission's function.

The judgment, following the original opinion, ordered that "the transfer of the license to operate the station be vacated and set aside." On rehearing, the court made it quite plain that it was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Communications Commission to vacate radio licenses and declared that its former opinion should be so construed. While it did not formally modify its judgment, it is reasonable to assume that the view which it unambiguously rejected in its opinion it did not mean to assert through its judgment. *Hotel Employees' Local v. Board*, 315 U. S. 437, 440-441; *Burke v. Unique Printing Co.*, 63 Neb. 264. But in matters of potential conflict between State and federal authorities, avoidance of needless friction no less than good draftsmanship counsels explicit and not merely

argumentative restriction of a State court's judgment within its powers.

In any event, we think the court went outside its bounds when it ordered the parties "to do all things necessary" to secure a return of the license. Plainly that requires the Society to ask the Commission for a retransfer of the license to it and requires WOW not to oppose such transfer. The United States, in a brief filed at our request, suggests that this provision of the decree would probably also disqualify WOW from "applying for a new license to operate a radio station in Omaha on the same frequency, should it become equipped to do so." To be sure, the Communications Commission's power of granting, revoking and transferring licenses involves proper application of those criteria that determine "public convenience, interest, or necessity". But insofar as the Nebraska decree orders the parties "to do all things necessary" to secure the return of the license it hampers the freedom of the Society not to continue in broadcasting and to restrict itself, as it properly may, to its insurance business. Equally does it prevent WOW from opposing a return to the Society, or, as the United States suggests, from seeking another license of its own. These are restrictions not merely upon the private rights of parties as to whom a State court may make appropriate findings of fraud. They are restrictions upon the licensing system which Congress established. It disregards practicalities to deny that, by controlling the conduct of parties before the Communications Commission, the court below reached beyond the immediate controversy and into matters that do not belong to it.

The most troublesome question raised by this case remains. While the decree of the State court concerning the transfer of the leasehold is, in view of the pleadings, not here as an independent question, due consideration of the federal question relating to the transfer of the license makes it proper to consider the bearing of a decree ordering an immediate transfer of the leasehold upon the status of the radio license. A proper regard for the implications of the policy that permeates the Communications Act makes disposition of licensed facilities prior to action by the Communications Commission a subsidiary issue to the license question. We have no doubt of the power of the Nebraska court to adjudicate, and conclusively, the claim of fraud in the transfer of the station by the Society to WOW and upon finding fraud to direct a reconveyance of the lease to the Society. And this, even though the property consists of licensed facilities and the Society chooses not to apply for retransfer of the radio license to it, or the Commission, upon such application, refuses the retransfer. The result may well be the termination of a broadcasting station. The Communications Act does not explicitly deal with this problem, and we find nothing in its interstices that dislodges the power of the States to deal with fraud merely because licensed facilities are involved. The "public interest" with which the Commission is charged is that involved in granting licenses. Safeguarding of that interest can hardly imply that the interest of States in enforcing their laws against fraud have been nullified insofar as licensed facilities may be the instruments of fraud.

On the other hand, if the State's power over fraud can be effectively respected while at the same time reasonable opportunity is afforded for the protection of that public interest which led to the granting of a license, the principle of fair accommodation between State and federal authority, where the powers of the two intersect, should be observed. Severance of the licensed facilities from the license so precipitously that the Federal Communications Commission is deprived of the opportunity of enabling the two to be kept together needlessly disables the Commission from protecting the public interest committed to its charge. This presents a practical and not a hypothetical situation. To carry out abruptly a State decree separating licensed facilities from the license deprives the public of those advantages of broadcasting which presumably led the Commission to grant a license. To be sure, such a license is merely a permit to serve the public and not a duty to do so. Therefore, as we have concluded, the State has not been deprived by federal legislation of the practical power

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to terminate the broadcasting service by a proper adjudication separating the physical property from the license. *We think that State power is amply respected if it is qualified merely to the extent of requiring it to withhold execution of that portion of its decree requiring retransfer of the physical properties until steps are ordered to be taken, with all deliberate speed, to enable the Commission to deal with new applications in connection with the station.* Of course, the question of fraud adjudicated by the State court will no longer be open insofar as it bears upon the reliability as licensee of any of the parties.

New situations call for new adaptation of judicial remedies. We have had occasion to limit the conceded jurisdiction of the federal courts in order to give State courts opportunity to pass authoritatively on State issues involved in federal litigation. See, e.g., *Spector Motor Co. v. McLaughlin*, 323 U. S. 101. It will give full play both to the powers that belong to the States and those that are entrusted to the Federal Communications Commission, where the two are intertwined as they are here, to enforce the accommodation we have formulated.

Accordingly the judgment is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

Mr. Justice DOUGLAS concurs in the result.

Mr. Justice ROBERTS is of the opinion that the judgment should be affirmed.

Mr. Justice BLACK took no part in the consideration of this case.

Mr. Justice JACKSON, dissenting.

I am unable to agree with the Court's disposition of this case and will indicate briefly the reason.

Petitioner is incorporated under the laws of Nebraska and operates a radio station owned by the Woodmen of the World, an insurance society also organized under the laws of Nebraska. It is clear that the State of Nebraska has plenary power over the internal affairs of both of these corporations.

The Woodmen of the World, in addition to its insurance business, went into the radio business through radio station WOW. It became involved in controversies and eventually decided that it ought to get out of the radio operation.

From 1923 to 1928, it had carried the radio station at a loss but its net average earnings from 1936 to 1942 were \$194,724.14 per year. The property and facilities of the corporation were leased to a new corporation in 1942 for \$74,000.00 per year. The new corporation consisted of organizers whom the Court found sustained such a relation to the President of the insurance company who managed the negotiations on its behalf that the transfer constituted a constructive fraud on policy holders. It ordered that the transaction be undone and complete restitution be made. I take it that this judgment was fully within the competence of the State.

Meanwhile, the transferees had obtained approval of the Federal Communications Commission of the transfer of the license to them. Because of this, it is claimed that in some way the power of the State to undo this transaction is limited. Certainly no power has been conferred on the Federal Communications Commission to hear, try or determine the case of fraud between Nebraska stockholders and the officers of Nebraska corporations. The Commission has, of course, powers to look after the public interest in the transfer of stations.

There is possibility of conflict between the judgment rendered by the state court of Nebraska and the Federal Communications Commission and this possibility of conflict leads to the decision of the Court today. That conflict can occur only if the Federal Communications Commission shall hold that the federal public interest requires this radio station to be kept in the hands of those who are adjudged to be guilty of fraud and that the public interest cannot be served by those who have been adjudged to have been victims of that fraud although they had operated the station for many years with success and without any question as to the public interest. If the Communications Commission should render such a decision by refusing to retransfer the license in accordance with the judgment we would then have a question as to the faith and credit due the state court judgment and its effects in an adminis-

trative tribunal. I would deal with that sort of question not hypothetically, but when it arises and upon the record which is made before the Communications Commission.

But even if the Commission should decide that the federal interest requires this station to be operated by those who have obtained it by constructive fraud, I think the judgment of the state court of Nebraska would still be good. It has the power not only to compel restitution of property obtained from its corporations in violation of its laws but if by federal proceedings or otherwise the wrong doers have put some part of the value of this station beyond their power to recapture, the State has the right to compel them to account for its value. The State, it seems to me, has the right to strip the wrongdoers of every fruit of the wrong including the value of the federal license even if the license itself cannot be obtained.

For these reasons, I would affirm the judgment of the Nebraska courts and leave the problem of conflict to be dealt with when and if it arises.

WHIO EXECUTIVE DIES

Dayton, Ohio—Richard Brant Mead, for nearly forty years an executive in the James M. Cox organization and at the time of his death Secretary and Treasurer of the Miami Valley Broadcasting Company, operators of WHIO, died here June fifteenth.

Mr. Mead was also Secretary and Treasurer of other Cox interests including the Evening News Co., Dayton, and the Springfield Newspapers, Inc., of Springfield.

RED CROSS CITES INDUSTRY

The American Red Cross has again bestowed upon the National Association of Broadcasters, as representative of the radio industry, a Certificate of Honor for the distinguished achievements in the 1945 War Fund. The Certificate is issued in recognition of the services rendered by members of NAB in scheduling War Fund transcriptions and programs.

NBC CONTRACT REVISION O.K'd.

The Federal Communications Commission has made public the following letter regarding a proposed revision of NBC form of affiliation agreement for standard broadcast stations:

"National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, New York

Gentlemen:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 18, 1945, setting forth the following provision which you intend to include in your affiliation contracts:

"(2) From time to time you may desire to sell to us and we may desire to purchase from you specific periods of time, during hours other than those designated as network optional time, for the broadcasting of a particular series of network commercial programs for a designated advertiser. In the event such sale is consummated it is understood and agreed that, subject to our 28-day right of cancellation provided for in Paragraph (5) of Section III, you shall broadcast such series of programs for the duration of our commitment to deliver your station to such advertiser but in no instance shall you be so obligated for more than 52 weeks. We shall advise you of the expiration date of our initial commitment and of each renewal commitment subsequently made for your station to such advertiser and you shall notify us at least 35 days prior to each such date in the event you do not desire to broadcast a continuation of said series of programs. In the event you fail to so notify us we shall consider your station to be available for the immediately following renewal term of not more than 52 weeks should such advertiser elect to continue said series of programs over your station.

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Except as expressly provided to the contrary in this paragraph, your use and the broadcasting of such programs shall be subject to all the terms and conditions of this contract.'

"You request the Commission's opinion as to whether the foregoing provision is in conformity with the Commission's chain broadcasting regulations.

"The Commission has determined that the provision in question is not in contravention of the chain broadcasting regulations.

Very truly yours,

T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary."

FORMER MANAGER HEARS OWN GLOBAL SHOW

When A. E. Spokes, WJTN, Task Force Commander, produced the Jamestown, N. Y., "Let's Go to Town" show, he had little hope that it would be heard by the station's former manager. But the very first letter verifying reception came from no other than "Manager" Si Goldman, now U. S. Army Corporal in Germany.

Si was doing his regular stretch as telephone operator when American Forces Network brought him the Jamestown home town show.

"It was a swell show," wrote Si. "Everyone did a super job. What a grand feeling to hear all those familiar voices and the organist from Hotel Jamestown."

PRICE EXTOLS FREE RADIO AND PRESS

Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, made a strong plea for freedom of radio and the press in an address delivered before the Board of Editors of the Public Opinion Quarterly at Princeton, New Jersey, on June 13. Following is complete text of Mr. Price's remarks:

"Under a government by the people, the virility and general health of public opinion must be an object of perpetual concern to all good citizens. Under such a government, public opinion is no less than the bloodstream of the body politic. If the heartbeat weakens, if indolence or infection appears, the resulting agonies cannot fail to wrack the nation itself. Whoever keeps public opinion under the microscope, analyzes its tempo and questions every sign of malady, performs a paramount public service. In a sense even more significant than that sung by the poet, the proper study of mankind governing himself is always man.

"It need not discourage us that the doctors do not always agree either as to the symptoms or the cure. That also is the way of democracy, and surely it is preferable to a system under which one dictator makes all the diagnoses and writes all the prescriptions. The freshly-made graves of two European powers and the dying convulsions of their totalitarian colleague in Asia testify amply to the results attained by that school of medicine.

"By comparison, at least, this American democracy is doing very well indeed, even though we are not exactly free of cares and worries. Government by popular will attains its maximum stature only when it rests on a public opinion which is not only free, but is also informed and intelligent; and I know some are worried over the present level of our public information and public thinking. We were all shocked a couple of years ago when the New York Times informed us of the great vacuum of historical knowledge existing among college freshmen. We get a jolt now and then when we listen to the quiz programs or read in one of Dr. Gallup's surveys, in the midst of a national campaign, that nearly half the voters have forgotten the names of both vice-presidential nominees. It was not many years ago that one of the highest officials of the Federal Government told a voter he was 'too damn dumb' to understand public issues.

"Of such testimony we cannot be proud. Yet there is good cause to refuse to share the misgivings of the pessimists. I do not believe that in the aggregate the American citizen is dumb or badly informed. Surely, neither

ignorant guesswork nor clairvoyance alone could have brought the nation safely through one great crisis after another from the day of its birth. We have our shortcomings, as have all nations; but let it be recognized that the balance is heavily on the side of credit. There is room to doubt whether the election returns last November would have been changed appreciably if every voter had kept the names of Governor Bricker and Senator Truman on the tip of his tongue. And as for the college freshmen of 1943, and their reliability as citizens, have they not written on the world's battlefields a glorious and even immortal answer to all our questionings?

"It is only the perfectionist who expects every American to be a model for Utopia. We are a race, not of angels, but of men. When the whole story of our national eminence is told, and the issues decided wrongly by popular will are set opposite those decided rightly, the sum is an almost fabulous record of progress and attainment. We need not speak apologetically of public opinion in the United States. If we speak of it truly and understandingly, we shall speak proudly and confidently.

"This is not to say that there is no need to be diligent in protecting what we have, and seeking always for improvement. Because in a democracy public opinion holds the power of life and death over public issues and public men, we must do what we can to raise the level of public opinion ever higher; for the best is none too good. What can we do? I would like to suggest four requisites:

"1. Preservation of a free but responsible press and radio, devoted to the exact truth and to public service.

"2. Organized aid to public understanding, through schools and other agencies, so that the individual will know better how to read and listen capably.

"3. Acceptance of increased personal responsibility for public policy, on the part of individual citizens, not only on election day but through constant attention to public issues.

"4. A willingness on the part of public men to live in glass houses, to seek advice and accept it judicially, and to answer inquiries by explaining reasons, rather than by merely enclosing a copy of a regulation.

"The first of these four requirements needs no advocacy. It is axiomatic that no public opinion of value can exist in a democracy without freedom of expression, including freedom to print. It is equally indisputable that public expression must be responsible expression if the ends of democracy are to be served, and that information must be placed before the public in clear and understandable words if the level of public opinion is to be elevated.

"Yet, this is not always easy. What city editor has not had the experience of intensively interviewing his own reporters so that he might understand an obscure or ambiguous passage, and reword it for the reader? Here again, due to human limitations, we never can hope for perfection. You may recall the passage from Arlo Bates: 'Bob, thinking of Betty, remarks to Jack that he does admire a pretty girl; and Jack, fondly recalling the features of Jane, receives the idea with all the variations which belong to an altogether different idea of feminine loveliness.' And again: 'No man has written much and written earnestly without experiencing moments of complete despair in regard to being able to convey to his readers what it is in his heart to say.'

"This is a problem which deserves more than the casual attention it frequently receives. The fact is that far too often, somewhere along the way, the thread of understanding between writer and reader, or between speaker and listener, breaks of its own weight. Much of the trouble may be put down to indifferent reading and listening; but still let the writer and speaker also beware. No matter where the blame, he who seeks to impart information has wasted time and effort unless the goods arrive in good condition at their destination. If they do not, the effort to improve public comprehension has failed at the point of its beginning.

"The second requirement is that when the goods do arrive, the consignee be in a position to receive them. Jefferson wrote to Yancey, '... where the press is free and every man able to read, all is safe.' But we may be quite sure that the father of the University of Virginia

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would insist on placing his own definition on the words 'able to read.' We may be sure he was not speaking merely of literacy. How often we hear it said: 'The newspaper certainly missed it today on the weather!' Nor would the case be so bad if the harassed editor had only to take the blame for the misjudgments of the Weather Bureau. Every day in a multiplicity of matters, great and small, he finds himself misunderstood, misquoted, and in the end maligned by careless and indifferent readers.

"In his present-day classic 'How to Read a Book,' Mortimer J. Adler has illuminated brilliantly—for those who can read—the pathway to understanding of the printed word. It is a pity he did not give more specialized attention to the proper reading of newspapers and magazines, and add a chapter also on listening to broadcasts. A comparatively small investment in that area could not fail to produce a large return in the stimulation of public understanding.

"The effort to promote better reading and listening, as a sure step toward a higher level of public opinion, should be an organized effort. I am not speaking now of classes in current affairs, or forums and round-tables. I mean organized instruction in the art of understanding definitely and exactly what the newspapers and the broadcasters are saying. It should not be difficult for schools and colleges to teach their students what the differences are—and they are basic differences—between news items, editorials, and newspaper or radio commentaries; to distinguish clearly whether a thing is stated as a fact, or as a quoted opinion; to read and listen, as Bacon recommended, 'not to contradict and confute; not to believe and take for granted; . . . but to weigh and consider.'

"If we grant that the purpose of education is to produce better citizens, then the place of such instruction as this in all of our schools cannot be exaggerated. Carlyle perceived this long ago when he said that 'all that a university . . . can do for us still is what the first school began—teach us to read.' Yet how many who rate themselves 'educated' are still today badly and often dangerously mixed in their facts because they have not really learned to read and listen.

"In the cultivation of better reading and listening the newspapers and the radio can themselves provide leadership to their own great advantage, as well as to the inestimable benefit of their country. The motion picture is fully capable of adding a third dimension by instructing its audiences how to observe. Nor is there a civic organization anywhere which could not well afford to give to this effort a part of the attention it now bestows on matters of less consequence to the welfare of community and nation. If we are to have a better informed public opinion in the troubled days ahead—and the need for the best cannot be denied—then the ordinary citizen must have the help which by united endeavor can be so easily provided.

"The third requirement for a higher level of public opinion rests on the individual himself. This he must do for his own salvation. He must take an interest in reading and listening, and he will be encouraged to do so if he has received the help he needs. He must be vocal. He must let his government know if he disagrees with its policy, not merely grumble to himself and to his neighbors. He must try to understand as many of the issues as possible and receive with an open mind, but not gullibly, what he reads and hears. And he must vote; for it is at the ballot box alone that public opinion comes to its final and triumphant usefulness. All of this also has been said many times before. It must continue to be said as long as the nation stands.

"There still is a fourth requirement, and it rests inescapably on the public official, high or low. Democratic governments which lose the common touch cease speedily to be democratic governments. The public official must work in the open if he is to contribute his part to the formation of sound public opinion. Not only his policies and his decisions, but the reasons for them, must be regarded as essentially public property. He must keep himself in a position to reply promptly and in understandable words when he is asked for information. He must think of himself for what he is, a public servant. He need not be timid or obsequious, but unless he really serves, he is not a good servant.

"In brief, public officials discharge their duties in the scheme of our democratic system only if they take the very broadest view of their public relations. This is a topic about which books could be written, but so much is self-evident: The effective conduct of public relations does not consist in hiring a good press agent. Every official act is public relations, and good administration is in itself the best brand of public relations. Every visitor, every letter is public relations. The most enterprising press agent this side of Heaven cannot save from a just public wrath the official who does his thinking in the closet, and neglects the golden opportunity of contact and discussion with the people, who are the authors and progenitors of public opinion.

"Taken together, the four objectives I have outlined contemplate a unity of effort and accomplishment which in itself is essentially democratic. Attainment of these objectives will not cure overnight all of the shortcomings of the human society. But it will help."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings and scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, June 25. They are subject to change.

Monday, June 25

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Assignor; Birt F. Fisher, Assignee; Seattle, Wash.—Voluntary assignment of license of Station KJR and relay station KEGR; 950 kc., 5 KW (main), DA-night, 1 KW (auxiliary), unlimited.

Wednesday, June 27

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., Assignor; The Crosley Corporation, Assignee; New York, N. Y.—Voluntary assignment of license and construction permit.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KOIL—Charles T. Stuart and James Stuart (transferors), Stuart Investment Company (transferee), Central States Broadcasting Co. (licensee), Omaha, Neb.—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of Central States Broadcasting Co., licensee of station KOIL, from Charles T. Stuart and James Stuart to Stuart Investment Company. Transferors will exchange all outstanding capital stock of licensees of station KFOR (1000 shares) and Station KOIL (1000 shares); and transferee to deliver to transferors 2350 shares of its unissued common stock, each transferor to receive 50%. (B4-TC-433)

KFOR—Charles T. Stuart and James Stuart (transferors), Stuart Investment Company (transferee), Cornbelt Broadcasting Corp. (licensee), Lincoln, Neb.—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of Cornbelt Broadcasting Corp., licensee of station KFOR, from Charles T. Stuart and James Stuart to Stuart Investment Co. (B4-TC-432)

KSWO—Byrne Ross and R. H. Drewry, d/b as KSWO Broadcasting Co. (assignor), Oklahoma Quality Broadcasting Company, a co-partnership composed of R. H. Drewry, et al. (assignees), Lawton, Okla.—Granted consent to volun-

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tary assignment of license of station KSWO from Byrne Ross and R. H. Drewry, d/b as KSWO Broadcasting Co., to Oklahoma Quality Broadcasting Co., a co-partnership, composed of R. H. Drewry, J. R. Montgomery, Ted R. Warkentin and Robert P. Scott, a newly formed partnership. Byrne Ross is to be paid \$35,000 for his 50% interest in the assignor partnership and give R. H. Drewry a 53.5% interest in assignee for his 50% interest in assignor, plus payment by Drewry of \$2,555 to the assignee. (B3-AL-490)

Evangelistic Mission, Pontiac, Mich.—Granted extension of permit under Sec. 325 (b) of the Communications Act to transmit programs to Canadian Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WCPO; frequencies 31220, 35620, 37020, 39260 kc., 10 watts.

W2XJT—William B. Still tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., New York—Granted modification of exp. television station CP conditionally, for extension of completion date only, from 6-30-45 to 8-31-45.

W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City—Granted modification of construction permit for new experimental television station granted conditionally, for extension of completion date only, from 6-30-45 to 9-30-45.

WEHS—WHFC, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing new FM broadcast station, for extension of completion date only from 7-8-45 to 10-8-45.

W3XMB—Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md.—Granted modification of construction permit for new developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 6-30-45 to 8-22-45.

W9XLA—KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colo.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency and change in class of station from temporary Class 2 experimental high frequency to developmental broadcast station, upon condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing if in its discretion the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of this station on the frequency authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof; frequency of 43.5 mc. and other frequencies that may be assigned by the Comm. from time to time; 1 KW.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Frederic Le Mieux, 3rd, and Mrs. Edna Capo Le Mieux, d/b as Teche Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.; and George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., and Daniel H. Castille, a partnership, d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Designated for consolidated hearing with application of New Iberia Broadcasting Company application of Teche Broadcasting Co., both applicants requesting frequency of 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

LICENSE RENEWALS

KSUB—Southern Utah Broadcasting Co., Cedar City, Utah—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947 (Comr. Durr voting for further inquiry).

KWJJ—KWJJ Broadcast Company, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

KSWO—Byrne Ross and R. H. Drewry, d/b as KSWO Broadcasting Co., Lawton, Okla.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1947.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Granted motion to continue hearing on application for construction permit for new station, now scheduled for June 20, and continued hearing to July 24, 1945. (Docket 6753)

WMC—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—On the Commission's own motion, continued hearing on application for renewal of license, now scheduled for June 21, to July 23, 1945. (Docket 6610)

Richard W. Joy and Donald C. McBain, d/b as Palm Springs Broadcasting Co., Palm Springs, Calif.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting application for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; conditions.

Corinth Broadcasting Company, Inc., Corinth, Miss.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting petition for reconsideration and grant of its application for construction permit; and ordered that the application be granted conditionally for a new station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

The following applications for new high frequency FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending file in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Pacific Radio Advertising Service, Portland, Ore.; Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio; Midwest FM Network, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Peoria, Ill.

James E. Lambeth, et al., d/b as Radio Station WMFR, High Point, N. C.—Retained in the pending files amended application for new high frequency FM broadcast station.

WSAU—Northern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Wausau, Wisc.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on application of WREN for construction permit to move transmitter and studio, increase night power from 1 to 5 KW and install directional antenna.

Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., assignor, Birt F. Fisher, assignee, Seattle, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for voluntary assignment of license of station KJR and relay station KEGR, now scheduled for June 25, and continued same to July 25, 1945.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

WQAM—Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla.—Construction permit to make changes in antenna system.

570 Kilocycles

WSYR—Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3640) which authorized changes in directional antenna for daytime.

WSYR—Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

590 Kilocycles

WMBS—Fayette Broadcasting Corp., Uniontown, Pa.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

620 Kilocycles

WKAQ—Radio Corporation of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.—License to cover construction permit (B-P-3501), as modified, which authorized move of auxiliary transmitter to new site of main transmitter.

WKAQ—Radio Corporation of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.—Determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

680 Kilocycles

NEW—The Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3599, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change in transmitter location) for changes in transmitting equipment and extension of completion date from 7-13-45 to 60 days from date of grant.

890 Kilocycles

WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—License to cover construction (B3-P-3641) as modified, which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

(Continued on next page)

1240 Kilocycles

WATT—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Cadillac, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3810, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for change in transmitter location.

1340 Kilocycles

WBAC—Robert W. Rounsaville, Cleveland, Tenn.—License to cover construction (B3-P-3689) for a new standard broadcast station.

WBAC—Robert W. Rounsaville, Cleveland, Tenn.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Unity Corporation, Inc., Lima, Ohio (P. O. 1014 Edison Bldg., Toledo, Ohio)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.9 mc., with coverage of 5,920 square miles.

NEW—Eastern States Broadcasting Corp., near Bridgeton, N. J. (P. O. Carll's Corner, Bridgeton, N. J.)—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be selected in the 95 mc. band, with coverage of 9,900 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Central Ohio Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #8 (162-168 mc.), with ESR of 160. Amended: to change frequency to 186-192 mc. as proposed in reallocation.

NEW—Filene's Television, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102 to 108 mc.), with ESR of 3160. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #9 (192-198 mc.) as proposed in reallocation.

NEW—Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., area of New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new experimental television relay broadcast station to be operated on experimental band 480-920 mc. to be determined by Chief Engineer, with visual power of 1 KW peak and aural power of 1 KW, and emission of A-5 for visual and A3, special for FM or other experimental sound.

NEW—Cincinnati Broadcasting Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102-108 mc.), with ESR of 3940. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #9 (192-198 mc.) as proposed in reallocation.

W9XZC—Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PVB-125, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 8-19-45 to 2-19-46.

NEW—Hearst Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. (P. O. 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78-84 mc.), with ESR of 1111.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 43.9 mc., with power of 3 KW, and frequency modulation emission.

WJWC—J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Co., area of Columbus, Ga.—Construction permit for reinstatement of B3-PRY-442 which authorized a new relay broadcast station.

KCBR—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Delano, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PIB-62) which authorized a new international broadcast station.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio (P. O. RCA Frequency Bureau, 60 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc., with power of 150 watts, and A1, A2, and A3 emission.

NEW—Georgia School of Technology, area of Atlanta, Ga. (P. O. Box 674)—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190, and 2830 kc., with power of 150 watts and A3 (special) emission. Amended: to change emission from A3 (special) to A3.

NEW—Stanley G. Boynton, Highland Park, Mich.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, from Highland Park Baptist Church, each Sunday evening from 8 to 8:30 p. m., EST.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Athenson & Passin, Inc.—A complaint has been issued charging Athenson & Passin, Inc., 330 Seventh Ave., New York, manufacturer of fur garments, with misrepresenting certain products as being made of leopard peltries. (5334)

J. V. Blevins Brokerage Co.—Violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act is alleged in a complaint against James V. Blevins, trading as J. V. Blevins Co. and J. V. Blevins Brokerage Co., 155 Second Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn. The respondent is engaged in business as both a broker and a direct buyer of food products, turpentine, mineral oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil and other merchandise. He also is engaged in business with Horace Norrell at Trussville, Ala., under the firm name of Blevins & Norrell Co. (5333)

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co.—Deception of the public as to the qualities and fiber content of fabrics designated "Cohama Nylon Fleece" and "Cohama's Super Rayon Lambskin" is alleged in a complaint issued against Cohn-Hall-Marx Co., 1412 Broadway, New York. (5335)

Shepherd Knit-Wear Co., Inc., 48 West 38th St., New York, manufacturer of knitted garments, is charged in a complaint with misrepresenting the country of origin and fiber content of sweaters. (5336)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Casite Corp., Hastings, Mich., entered into a stipulation in which it agrees to stop representing that its preparation Casite, advertised for use as an additive to crankcase oil, will cause an automobile to start as readily in winter as in summer, or as easily in cold weather as in warm weather; that the product prevents oil from acting as a brake on the motor in winter; or that at winter temperatures the viscosity of oil to which the preparation has been added is comparable to that of oil of like grade at summer temperatures to which it has not been added. (4076)

Dermatological Products Corp., trading as Glenn Products Co., 110 Observer Highway, Hoboken, N. J., and Samuel Thomas, (Continued on next page)

Maurice C. Thomas and Philip C. Thomas, stipulated that they will discontinue misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of a medicated salve designated as Dr. Thomas' Ointment. The individual respondents are associated with the corporation in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. (4074)

Helwig & Leitch, Inc., 101 North Haven St., Baltimore, manufacturer of household ammonia, has entered into a stipulation to discontinue using the statement, "This Ammonia is Extra Strength. Use Smaller Quantity Than Usual," in referring to its Majestic brand of ammonia. (4073)

Multi-Packer Distributing Co., and Multi-Packer Manufacturing Corp., both of 6319 San Fernando Road, Glendale, Calif., entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from certain representations in connection with the sale of the "Multi-Packer," a machine designed for use in counting and packaging pills, capsules, tablets and like pharmaceutical products. (4077)

Remnant Shop, Sesser, Ill., entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of quilt pieces which he processes from remnants purchased from textile mills and junk dealers. (4072)

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing or designating the tube capacity of

radio receiving sets as being greater than the number of tubes which perform the recognized and customary functions of radio tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. (03290)

FTC COMPLAINTS DISMISSED

A complaint alleging misrepresentation in the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Rest-Eez" has been dismissed by the Federal Trade Commission as to one of the respondents, Jan Rozenaal, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. The other respondents named in the complaint are Frederick Latter and George D. Boinet, trading as Ter-O-Sul Products Co., Inc., and as Decimal Chemical Co., 18 East 17th St., New York. Boinet is trustee of the creditors of Ray Forest, who formerly operated the business.

The Commission denied a motion filed by Boinet to dismiss the complaint as to him or, in the alternative, to suspend hearings pending the discharge of Ray Forest from the military service.

Upon motions of the respondents, the Commission has dismissed its complaint charging Roofer Manufacturers' Association, Inc., Cuthbert, Ga., and New Jersey Lumbermen's Association, Inc., Newark, N. J., with misrepresenting the grade and dimensions of soft wood lumber products known as roofers.

The complaint also was directed against the members and officers of the two associations and certain independent lumber dealers in the States of New York and New Jersey.

"Telling the World" Report No. 4

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan

Period—May 27-June 2

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	3,657
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,121
Music for Millions	15-min ET	3,001
Treasury Songs	5-min ET	50
Buy, Buy Bonds	5-min ET	10
Spots	Live & ET	76,560
	2-min	1,719
	3-min	639
Programs	5-min	762
	10-min	319
	15-min	1,514
	20-min	67
	25-min	40
	30-min	484
	35-min	2
	45-min	32
	50-min	8
	1 hour	35
	1¼ hours	21
	1½ hours	21
	2 hours	10
	2¾ hours	1
	11 hours	1
	15 hours	1
	17 hours	1

No. 6 report is due June 18

No. 7 report is due June 25

Please send Nos. 5, 4, 3, and 2 if you haven't

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Corneliuss, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

FLASH—ELECTION RESULTS

Complete official returns compiled by Ernst & Ernst under whose direction the referendum vote for Directors-at-Large, Network Directors and By-Law amendments is being conducted, disclose the following results:

Frank M. Russell, NBC, and Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS, have been confirmed as Network Directors; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, has been elected as Director-at-Large for medium stations. Elected as Directors-at-Large for small stations are Matthew H. Bonebrake, KOCY, and Clair R. McCollough, WGAL.

In addition to the foregoing, J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, and J. Harold Ryan, WVVA, Executive Vice President of the Fort Industry Company, and present NAB President, will serve as Directors-at-Large for large stations and T. A. M. Craven for medium stations for the one-year term beginning July 1—these three having received a majority of the votes cast in the first balloting.

The two amendments to the By-Laws proposed by the Board of Directors were overwhelmingly approved by the membership vote.

The newly elected Directors-at-Large will assume their duties on July 1 when the reorganization of the Board takes place. In next week's NAB REPORTS complete information with reference to the personnel of the new Board will be given.

WILLS NOMINATED TO FCC

President Truman has sent the name of former Governor William H. Wills (Republican, Vermont) to the Senate to succeed Norman S. Case as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Case has been a member of the Commission since 1934. His term expires on June 30. The term for Mr. Wills is for seven years from June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE NAMED

The Communications Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been named by Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D), Calif., and Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R), N. J., Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Subcommittee is made up of 7 Democrats, 6 Republicans and 1 American Labor Party member, under the chairmanship of Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D), N. C. The membership follows:

DEMOCRATS

Alfred L. Bulwinkle, N. C.,
Chairman
 Virgil Chapman, Ky.
 J. Percy Priest, Tenn.
 George G. Sadowski, Mich.
 Richard F. Harless, Ariz.
 John W. Murphy, Penna.
 John B. Sullivan, Mo.

REPUBLICANS

Charles A. Wolverton, N. J.
 Pehr G. Holmes, Mass.
 B. Carroll Reece, Tenn.
 Charles A. Halleck, Ind.
 Clarence J. Brown, Ohio
 Leonard W. Hall, N. Y.

AMERICAN LABOR

Vito Marcantonio, N. Y.

FLORIDA LABOR LAW INVALID

In the case of *Hill et al. v. State of Florida*, decided June 11, 1945, the Supreme Court of the United States in a majority opinion written by Mr. Justice Black invalidated Sec. 4 and Sec. 6 of a Florida Statute (House Bill No. 142, Laws of Fla. 1943, 21968, 565) regulating labor union activities.

It was held that Sec. 4 and Sec. 6 of the Fla. Act are invalid since the National Labor Relations Act and such sections of the Fla. Act "cannot 'move freely within the orbit of their respective purposes without infringing upon one another.'"

Section 4 of the Florida Act as stated by the Court, provides,

"that no one shall be licensed as a 'business agent' of a labor union who has not been a citizen of the United States for more than 10 years, who has been convicted of a felony, or who is not a person of good moral character. Application for a license as a 'business agent' must be accompanied by a \$1.00 fee and a statement signed by officers of the union setting forth the agent's authority. The statute then provides that the application be held for 30 days to permit the filing of objections to the issuance of a license. A Board composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Education, then passes on the application, and if it finds the applicant measures up to the standards of the act, as it sees them, it authorizes the license to be issued, to 'expire on December 31 of the year for which issued unless sooner surrendered, suspended, or revoked.' Section 2 (2) defines 'business agent' as 'any person who shall for a pecuniary or financial consideration act or attempt to act' for a union 'in soliciting or receiving from any employer any right or privilege for employees' * * * or 'in the issuance of membership or authorization cards, work permits, or any other evidence of rights granted or claimed in, or by, a labor organization * * *'."

The Court in this connection states:

"The declared purpose of the Wagner Act, as shown in its first section, is to encourage collective bargaining, and to protect the 'full freedom' of workers in the selection of bargaining representatives of their own choice. To this end Congress made it illegal for an employer to interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in selecting their representatives. Congress attached no conditions whatsoever to their freedom of choice in this respect. Their own best judgment, not that of someone else, was to be their guide.

"Full freedom' to choose an agent means freedom to pass upon that agent's qualifications.

"Section 4 of the Florida Act circumscribes the 'full freedom' of choice which Congress said employees should possess. It does this by requiring a 'business agent' to prove to the satisfaction of a Florida Board that he measures up to standards set by the State of Florida as one who, among other things, performs the exact function of a collective bargaining representative. To the extent that Section 4 limits a union's choice of such an 'agent' or bargaining representative, it substitutes Florida's judgment for the workers' judgment.

"Thus, the 'full freedom' of employees in collective bargaining which Congress envisioned as essential to protect the free flow of commerce among the states would be, by the Florida statute, shrunk to a greatly limited freedom. No elaboration seems required to demonstrate that Section

(Continued on next page)

4 as applied here 'stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objections of Congress.'

Section 6 of the Florida Act, as stated by the Court, "requires every labor union 'operating' in the state to file a written report with the Secretary of State, disclosing its name, the location of its offices, and the names and addresses of its officers."

The Court goes on to say:

"Section 6, as here applied, stands no better. The requirement as to the filing of information and the payment of a \$1.00 annual fee does not, in and of itself, conflict with the Federal Act. But for failure to comply, this union has been enjoined from functioning as a labor union. It could not without violating the injunction and also subjecting itself to the possibility of criminal punishment even attempt to bargain to settle a controversy or a strike. It is the sanction here imposed, and not the duty to report, which brings about a situation inconsistent with the federally protected process of collective bargaining. This is true because if the union or its representatives acted as bargaining agents without making the required reports, presumably they would be liable both to punishment for contempt of court and to conviction under the misdemeanor section of the act. Such an obstacle to collective bargaining cannot be created consistently with the Federal Act."

MCDOWELL LEAVES FCC FOR KPRO

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA—Bill Gleeson, President and General Manager of the Broadcasting Corporation of America—operators of Radio Station KPRO in Riverside and San Bernardino, California, has just announced that Mr. James McDowell will join the staff of his organization on July 1st, as Public Relations Director.

Mr. McDowell for the past 10 years has been a lawyer in the Law Department of the Federal Communications Commission, handling broadcast station transfers, and for some years the Field Attorney of the FCC.

Prior to entering government service, Mr. McDowell served two terms as District Attorney in Illinois and later as Deputy U. S. District Attorney in Cook County, Chicago, where he handled such famous cases as the Al Capone and Samuel Insull prosecutions.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK

For those member stations who are operating on a 48-hour week a recent ruling of the War Manpower Commission will be of interest.

The War Manpower Commission states first, the war-time work week of forty-eight hours will remain mandatory in group 1 areas of labor stringency but its continuation in other areas will be within the discretion of area manpower directors. Second, individual exemptions from the forty-eight hour requirement will be available to employers whose production is cut back significantly, and temporary exemptions will be granted if necessary. All such exemption applications should be made to the area manpower director who has detailed instructions on the factors to be taken into consideration in passing on such requests.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD RULING

Employers may now raise wage rates up to 55¢ per hour without War Labor Board approval pursuant to the Board's revised General Order No. 30. Up until now the limit to which wages could be raised without approval was 50¢. The change in rate does not mean that employers must raise wage rates to 55¢ but only that they may do so now without approval. The revised General Order applies to salary rates as well as wage rates. Thus salaries subject to WLB jurisdiction may be raised also. For example,

using a 40-hour week, no approval is required to raise such salary from \$20.00 to \$22.00 per week.

Increases to 55¢ per hour need not be offset against the 5¢ and 10¢ limitation of the War Labor Board's standard clause for granting merit and length of service increases under General Order No. 31.

Although there has been no official ruling we understand that increases to 55¢ per hour may be made retroactively to May 23, 1945, which is the approval date of the revision of General Order No. 30, but may not be made retroactively to any earlier date unless approval is secured.

UNION CERTIFICATION: WHEN LOST

The National Labor Relations Board prepared a statement last week setting forth the steps by which employers who believe that a union certified as their bargaining agent no longer represents the majority of employees, may obtain a review of the certification.

Two steps were specified: first, the employer may petition the Board to obtain a construction of the certification; second, he may refuse to bargain with the certified union until charges of a refusal to bargain have been adjudicated by the Board either formally or informally.

The Board also stated: "If he elects to follow the latter procedure, the employer may with impunity disregard the certification until the issue has been determined and he has been directed to bargain. In this connection, we wish to point out that if the employer's objection to the certification is well grounded, the Board will, administratively and without issuing a complaint or conducting a hearing, hold that the certification is no longer binding. Thus it is fair to say that when the Board issues a certification it does not ordinarily define its application in all conceivable factual situations but expects that in normal course any substantial questions which thereafter arise concerning its operative effect will be brought before the Board for determination as above indicated."

The Labor Relations Board revealed that it had agreed with the War Labor Board that where the question arose in a dispute before the War Labor Board such question would be referred to the Labor Relations Board. Mr. George W. Taylor, Chairman of the War Labor Board, stated that it does not have authority to entertain employer petitions questioning the majority status of a bargaining agent. If there is prima facie evidence the union has lost its majority, the Board would decline to process the case until the union had gone to the Labor Relations Board to have the matter of representation cleared up.

PANEL 4 MEMO—BRIEF ON ALLOCATIONS

The following Memorandum Brief, signed by Howard Frazier, Chairman, Panel 4, on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board, has been submitted to the Federal Communications Commission:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Docket No. 6651

In the Matter of:

ALLOCATION OF FREQUENCIES TO THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES IN THE RADIO SPECTRUM FROM 10 KILOCYCLES TO 30,000,000 KILOCYCLES

This Memorandum Brief in the above entitled matter is respectfully submitted by Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board. It is the desire of the Panel to assist the Commission in bringing about the maximum utilization of radio frequencies suitable for standard broadcasting.

(Continued on next page)

Report of Proposed Allocation below 25,000 kc., Docket 6651

On May 21, 1945, the proposals of the Commission in regard to standard broadcasting set forth on pages 45 and 46 of the above entitled report were transmitted to the membership of the Panel together with a request that they express their views on the proposed allocation to the chairman of the Panel for guidance in the preparation of this brief.

Proposal to Enlarge the Standard Broadcast Band

During the course of the hearing, testimony was presented to the Commission on behalf of the Panel supporting two proposals for the enlargement of the standard broadcast band. The first proposal, the addition of 540 and 530 kc channels to the standard broadcast band was supported unanimously by all three subcommittees of the Panel. The second proposal, that three additional channels be added to the broadcast band, namely 540, 530 and 520 kilocycles, was strongly supported by the Allocation and the Transmitter Committees of the Panel. The Receiver Committee, comprised largely of engineers representing receiver manufacturers, did not support the second proposal but recommended that the broadcast band be extended only to and including 530 kilocycles (Tr. 938, 939, 940; Exhibit 156, pp. 23, 25 and 31). In connection with the proposed use of the 530 and 520 kilocycle channels the proposed report of the Commission, page 45, reads as follows:

"The use of 520 and 530 kc for standard broadcasting would involve serious problems of interference with auto alarms on the international distress frequency 500 kc. Moreover, most of the radio receiving sets being used today are not equipped to tune to 520 and 530 kc and it is not practicable to modify these receivers (Tr. 935, 938, 981; Ex. 156, pp. 24 and 25). For these reasons the Commission does not propose to assign 520 and 530 kc for standard broadcast purposes."

A careful review of the record, upon which the proposed report is based, does not reveal any factual data as to the interference that might be caused to auto alarms operating on the international distress frequency of 500 kc. Two witnesses testified on this subject. The first was William B. Lodge, Director of General Engineering for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who testified that he was not familiar with the design of auto alarms and that his only information on this subject was hearsay evidence (Tr. 987). The second witness was Howard C. Looney, who is Chief of the Marine Section of the Safety and Special Services Division, Engineering Department, Federal Communications Commission, who placed in the record regulations covering the use of auto alarms and the Commission's technical requirements for these devices. This witness, in response to a question from the Chairman concerning possible interference with auto alarms from broadcast stations, stated as follows:

"That is a matter of considerable investigation and study and at this time I would not like to make recommendation in that respect, Mr. Fly." (Tr. 3706)

Later, the same witness in response to a question from the chairman of Panel 4 stated that the evidence he had placed in the record was not sufficient to form the basis for a determination of interference to auto alarms from broadcast operations on 530, 520 kc (Tr. 3708). On the other hand, Paul F. Godley, an expert on allocation matters testifying on behalf of Panel 4 in support of the Panel's proposal to extend the broadcast band, discussed this interference problem in considerable detail. Mr. Godley suggested the use of "very modest power" on the 520, 530 kc channels and stated that in his opinion possibility of interference to auto alarms could be overcome by power and geographical restrictions on the licensing of stations for these channels. Mr. Godley also pointed out that even with very severe restrictions on the power of such stations that their broadcast coverage would be extensive on these lower frequencies. (Tr. 950 to 964, Exhibit No. 157.)

The proposed report also states that "most of the radio

receiving sets being used today are not equipped to tune to 530, 520 kc." This conclusion is substantiated by the record. However, there is considerable evidence in the record that most FM receivers will be sold in combination with an AM receiver which was the practice before the war. The testimony of several witnesses substantiates this point. (Cotter, Tr. 1056-1062; Brown, Tr. 1105; Smythe, Tr. 4611 and Reed, Tr. 4712.)

The testimony of Dallas W. Smythe of the FCC is particularly pertinent as he placed in the records statistical data on the number and types of FM receivers which have been manufactured. Mr. Smythe testified (Tr. 4611) that a total of 395,755 sets or units were manufactured, of which 365,648 were FM-AM combinations, or approximately 92 per cent of all previously manufactured FM units have been combined with AM receivers. During the course of the hearing, many witnesses testified as to the anticipated widespread growth of FM broadcasting in the post war period and the demand for FM receivers. Thus the conclusion can logically be drawn that most radio homes will be rapidly equipped with new AM-FM combination receivers during the post war period. This public demand for new combination receivers and the general obsolescence of existing receivers, due to wartime manufacturing restrictions, make the present period an ideal time to prepare for the future expansion of the standard broadcast band.

It is recognized that other services are now operating in the portion of the spectrum between 540 and 520 kc and that it might not be possible to entirely clear this spectrum space for broadcast purposes in the near future. However, it is respectfully suggested that receivers capable of receiving these frequencies can be placed in the hands of the public during the next few years if the Commission now declares its intent of eventually including these frequencies in the standard broadcast band. The Panel 4 Receiver Committee, comprised almost entirely of engineers representing receiver manufacturers, has evidenced a willingness to redesign post war receivers to include the 530 kc channel in the standard broadcast band. (Exhibit 156, page 25.) Only two dissenting votes in the Receiver Committee were cast against this recommendation. Therefore, since the record indicates that manufacturers can and will modify AM receiver designs and the inclusion of the 540 kc channel necessitates redesign of many receivers, it is respectfully requested that the Commission reconsider its previous decision in respect to the 530 kc channel. It is probable that a thorough study of the interference problems in connection with auto alarms and the use of 530 kc channel for broadcasting might indicate that 520 kc can safely be used for broadcast services, at least in the interior of the continent where better than average conductivity is found and the need for broadcast service over vast distances is greatest.

Relay Broadcast Service

The Commission's proposed report states that the Commission intends to provide channels between 1,600 and 3,000 kc for this service over comparatively long distances. The Panel endorses the Commission's proposal to provide for this very necessary service and expresses the hope that the Commission will be able to provide an adequate number of channels of proper width for this purpose.

Studio Transmitter Links

Frequencies for this service have been allocated in the portion of the spectrum above 25,000 kc. Panel 4 recommended during the course of the hearing that these facilities be made available to all aural broadcasters on an equal basis with broadcast services other than standard. The allocation above 25,000 kc as announced and the proposed allocation below 25,000 kc are not clear as to the broadcast services which will be authorized to utilize radio studio-transmitter facilities. Therefore, the Panel respectfully calls the Commission's attention to its original recommendation in this regard and it is again urged that all aural broadcast services be permitted to enjoy the advantages of such facilities.

(Continued on next page)

Satellite Stations

The Commission's Report of the Allocations from 25,000 kc to 30,000,000 kc, dated May 25, 1945, provides for the ultra high frequency control of satellite transmitters on frequencies above 1,000 mc on an experimental basis. The Panel is gratified that the Commission has provided for the future development of this service. The Panel's proposal to extend the standard broadcast band and the recommendation that ultra high frequencies be utilized for satellite control provide, in the opinion of the Panel, the most logical methods of improving standard broadcast service. Both of these proposals were also endorsed by the Small Market Stations Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters. This committee, the membership of which is predominantly representative of local stations, is well aware of the need for improving the existing coverage of stations of this class. It is the intention of the Panel to assist in the development of standards for the ultra high frequency satellite control service.

Respectfully submitted,

Panel 4, on Standard Broadcasting
of the
Radio Technical Planning Board

By HOWARD S. FRAZIER, *Chairman.*

June 12, 1945
Washington, D. C.

UNRRA ISSUES CLIP SHEET

United Nations Rehabilitation Relief Administration today (15) inaugurates a radio clip sheet service for women directors.

According to Marvin Beers, UNRRA radio chief, all material will be drawn from reports and correspondence of field workers engaged in relief operations abroad. UNRRA is classed as an international organization and for this reason does not clear its releases through OWI.

HEARS MIAMI GLOBAL SHOW IN GERMANY

The Miami "Let's Go to Town" show, produced under the direction of F. W. Borton, WQAM, Task Force Commander, was heard in Europe about April 28. A hometown boy, Sgt. F. K. Danks, first to write his appreciation, said:

"Miami has been my home since 1926 and I want you to know I enjoyed hearing all the news about everything—particularly sitting here in a German town that is just a shadow of its former self." He said reception was excellent and that program was heard over "our AEF station."

ANNIVERSARY WAR BOND AUCTION

Hutchinson, Kans.—KWBW observed its tenth anniversary on the air May 28 by incorporating a War Bond auction into the birthday theme.

More than 100 prizes totaling an approximate value of \$3,000.00 were given by Hutchinson merchants to be auctioned.

One hungry bidder purchased \$200,000.00 worth of bonds in order to procure for himself a 21-pound ham. The donor of this ham agreed to cook it for the ravenous high bidder.

NEBRASKA BROADCASTERS MEET

The Nebraska Broadcasters Association held their annual meeting in Fremont on May 26th.

Among the several resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

"We hereby request the NAB to use its efforts to convince the FCC to cease disqualifying public service programs as such because they may be sponsored; and to ask

the FCC to revise its rules for determining sustaining and commercial broadcasting periods."

Art Thomas, WJAG, Secretary of the Nebraska Association, states in a letter to NAB that he has been asked to explain that the above quoted resolution "is not intended to be inclusive. For instance it does not cover stations whose business has materially increased since their last application."

RUSSIAN RADIO

Stating that in Russia "the public may hear only a program chosen by the authorities," June 16 issue of the *N. Y. Times* carries a story under the byline of Charles Friedman who reports on Soviet radio, now operating a total of more than 100 stations.

Mr. Friedman sees Premier Stalin attaching the same importance to radio as did Lenin who is said to have sensed its importance as a potential instrument of controlled propaganda, and who is quoted in the *Times* as having called it the "newspaper without paper and without distance."

In striking contrast with the American system of free radio and the American tradition of freedom of speech, is Mr. Friedman's description of the single, government-controlled Russian network. Mr. Friedman says:

"The broadcasts of the central station in Moscow are relayed by dozens of other stations and thousands of 'radio centers' in all cities and large settlements. These centers, at which the public may hear only a program chosen by the authorities, are hooked up to more than 5,000,000 loudspeakers. By Stalin's direct orders, a new and up-to-date station, described as the most powerful medium-wave station in the world, was constructed in the capital during the war."

SEE PUBLIC SERVICE ERA COMING

Editor & Publisher of June 9 carries a report by a research firm which analyzed a survey which was made to determine the advertising value to sponsors of newspaper cooking schools.

Contained in the report is the following comment:

"In the years ahead we are definitely entering a service era and the more service, industry, including newspaper publishers, can render to their community from the standpoint of self-enlightened interest should be the most effective concept and one that in the long haul will do most for the newspaper . . ."

The report suggested that cooking schools be replaced with "home economic forums," to be held once each month.

TEACHERS RADIO INSTITUTE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The first KMBC Radio Institute for Teachers opened its doors this week as authorities on radio in education congregated in Kansas City for the three weeks' course. Advance registration, which had long since reached the capacity figure of 300, found teachers in attendance from throughout the heart of America.

Sponsored in cooperation with the Kansas City public schools, and the University of Kansas, the KMBC Radio Institute is dedicated to giving educators a better understanding of broadcasting's place in the American way of life, to teach them how to make more effective use of radio for class work, and to show them how to evaluate radio programs in terms of the educational needs of students.

Well-known broadcasting authorities scheduled to speak at the Institute include C. E. Hooper on the subject of "Research and Evaluation"; Capt. W. C. Eddy, U. S. Navy retired, commanding officer, Radio Materiel School, Chicago, on "Radio's Advancing Horizons"; and CBS executives including Dr. Lyman Bryson, director of education,

(Continued on next page)

on "Educational Radio"; John J. Karol, sales manager, on "The Business of Radio"; and Bill Downs, famed war correspondent, on "News in Radio."

Faculty members of the Institute include Kenneth G. Bartlett, director of the radio workshop, Syracuse University; Marguerite Fleming, director, drama and radio workshop, South High School, Columbus, Ohio; Mortimer Frankel, associate script editor, CBS; Edgar B. Gordon, professor of music, University of Wisconsin; Ola B. Hiller, director of radio, Pontiac Public Schools; George Jennings, acting director, radio council, station WBEZ, Chicago public schools; Harold B. McCarty, director WHA, the Wisconsin School of the Air; Elizabeth Goudy Noel, senior specialist in training techniques, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; and Margaret Snyder Perko, writer for the Wisconsin School of the Air.

Staff members of KMBC will also participate in the daily sessions from June 11-29. Arthur B. Church, president, is exofficio director of the Institute; Dr. Charles F. Church, director of education, is director.

KFI ON PUBLIC SERVICE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—KFI General Manager, W. B. Ryan, states that "the numerous expressions of approbation that KFI receives each season from listeners regarding the Los Angeles Philharmonic Young Artists' Competition leads us to believe that the program series fulfills its intended purpose of serving the public through the medium of radio.

"More than 100 talented young instrumentalists have had the opportunity to perform symphonic works with orchestra accompaniment. Of this number four have appeared later in solo concerts with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra."

KFI's Young Artists' Competition program won the 1944 George Foster Peabody Award as the "most outstanding radio program for youth in America."

STANDARD STATION APPLICATIONS LISTED

The Federal Communications Commission has released a complete list of pending applications for new standard broadcast stations. This release lists the applicants by state and city and indicates the frequency, power and time of operation covered by the application. Copies of the list which is designated "News Release 82712, June 7, 1945" may be obtained from the Commission.

951 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the month of May 1945, the FCC licensed three stations to operate and issued three new construction permits. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

1944												1945											
	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1		June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1
Operating	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	923	924	925	928	Operating	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921
Construction	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	22	21	23	23	Construction	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24
	923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	945	945	948	951		923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945
53 Commercial FM Stations												9 Commercial Television Stations											
June 1, 1945												June 1, 1945											
Operating	46													Operating	46								
Construction	7													Construction	7								
	53														53								

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, June 18. They are subject to change.

Wednesday, June 20

Oral Argument before the Commission en banc
To be held in the Auditorium of the National Museum, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue

Report of Proposed Allocations below 25,000 kc.

In the Matter of Allocation of Frequencies to the various classes of non-governmental services in the radio spectrum from 10 kc. to 30,000,000 kc.

NEW—Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—C. P., 1490 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, June 21

WMC—Memphis Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.—Renewal of license, 790 kc., 5 KW (main), 500 watts (aux.), unlimited (main), auxiliary purposes only (aux.), DA-night.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KPHO—Central Newspapers, Inc. (transferor), Rex Schepp (transferee), Phoenix Broadcasting, Inc. (licensee), Phoenix, Ariz.—Granted consent to acquisition of control of Phoenix Broadcasting, Inc., licensee of station KPHO, by Rex Schepp (who owns 33.3% of outstanding stock) for a consideration of \$17,333 for 21.66% of outstanding capital stock. (B5-TC-437.)

KFMB—O. L. Taylor (transferor), Jack O. Gross (transferee), Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Calif.—Granted consent to voluntary acquisition of control of Worcester Broadcasting Corp., licensee of station KFMB, by Jack O. Gross, for a consideration of \$103,857 for 3,750 shares, or 50% of the outstanding capital stock of licensee. (B5-TC-419.)

The Board of Education of Newark in the County of Essex, Newark, N. J.—Granted construction permit for new non-commercial educational broadcasting station; unlimited time; 1 KW power.

WSSV—Southside Va. Broadcasting Corp., Petersburg, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sections 3.55 (b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules and regulations upon the following conditions (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) That approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

Fred H. Hover, d/b as Findlay Radio Co., portable, area of Findlay, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station; frequencies: 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., 25 watts.

(Continued on next page)

KMMJ, Inc., Grand Island, Neb.—Same except 50 watts, and to be used with applicant's standard station KMMJ.

KHQ-KGA—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses of stations KHQ and KGA, now scheduled for June 18, and continued same to July 18, 1945.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WCKY—L. B. Wilson, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

KFBI—The Farmers & Bankers Broadcasting Corp., Wichita, Kans.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

WEXL—Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending Feb. 1, 1947.

KXOX—Sweetwater Radio, Inc., Sweetwater, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WPRA—Puerto Rico Advertising Co., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Orangeburg Broadcasting Corp., Orangeburg, S. C.; The Observer Radio Co., Orangeburg, S. C.—Designated for consolidated hearing to be heard with application of Augusta Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C., the applications of Orangeburg Broadcasting Corp. and The Observer Radio Co., all requesting frequency 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

MISCELLANEOUS

KEEW—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas.—Denied special service authorization to operate on 910 kc., with 250 watts power, unlimited time, for the period ending 3 a. m. EST, Dec. 1, 1945.

John M. Spottswood, Key West, Fla.—Denied petition requesting waiver of proof of performance requirement attached to conditional grant of April 24, 1945, for a new station.

The following application for new high frequency FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1934:

Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.; KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore.

The following applications for new commercial television broadcast stations were retained in the pending files:

Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Albert E. Buck and Merle H. Tucker, a partnership, d/b as Rio Grande Broadcasting Co., Gallup, N. M.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting construction permit for a new station to operate on 1230 kc., with power of 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to the condition that the applicant shall be required to install frequency and modulation monitors of types to be approved by the Commission as soon as such equipment shall become available upon the market and subject to the further condition that a construction permit will not be issued until the applicant has satisfied the Commission with respect to the following within 90 days of conditional grant, in accordance with the procedural requirements announced in public notice issued by the Commission on January 26, 1944: (1) By evidence in writing from the War Production Board that any authorization of that board necessary to carry the construction to completion has been obtained or that none is required; (2) That the applicant is in a position to complete all construction necessary to the proposed operation within a reasonable period; and (3) Acceptance of the grant upon these conditions has been submitted in writing within 20 days of the date of grant.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

580 Kilocycles

WIBW—Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1140 Kilocycles

KGDM—E. F. Pepper, Stockton, Calif.—Authority to make changes in automatic frequency control unit.

1380 Kilocycles

KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Company of Rapid City, Rapid City, S. Dak.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3580 as modified) for change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter.

KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Company of Rapid City, Rapid City, S. Dak.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1400 Kilocycles

WHGB—Herbert Kendrick and G. L. Hash, d/b as Harrisburg Broadcasting Company, Harrisburg, Penna.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3677 as modified) for a new standard broadcast station.

WHGB—Herbert Kendrick and G. L. Hash, d/b as Harrisburg Broadcasting Company, Harrisburg, Penna.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sitton, Agent, Richmond, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3638 as modified) for change in frequency, increase in power, changes in equipment and hours of operation.

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sitton, Agent, Richmond, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

WSAP—Portsmouth Radio Corp., Portsmouth, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3742) for installation of new vertical antenna.

WSAP—Portsmouth Radio Corp., Portsmouth, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Construction permit to install a Composite 250 watt transmitter at present site to be operated as an auxiliary transmitter with power of 250 watts.

FM APPLICATION

NEW—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48.7 mc., with coverage of 8,600 square miles. Amended to change coverage to 7,273 square miles. changes in antenna, change transmitter and studio location.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-40 as modified which authorized construction of new experimental television station) for extension of completion date from 6-30-45 to 9-30-45.

NEW—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y. (P. O. 749, Lexington Ave.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television station to be operated on Channel #8 (162-168 mc.), with ESR of 721. Amended to change frequency from Channel #8 (162-168 mc.) to Channel #8 (186-192 mc.) as proposed in reallocation, and make changes in equipment and antenna.

NEW—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles County, Calif.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (60-66 mc.), power of 4 KW (peak), and A5 emission.

NEW—Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 5451 Marathon St.)—License for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78-84 mc.), with power of 4 KW visual, 1 KW aural, and A5 and Special for FM emission.

NEW—KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50 to 56 mc.) with ESR of 1961.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- NEW**—The KCKN Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.9 and 99.8 mc., power of 1 KW, and A0 and Special emission.
- NEW**—Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.7, 49.9 and 99.8 mc., power of 1 KW, and A0 and Special emission.
- NEW**—Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y. (P. O. 111 Eighth Ave.)—Construction permit for a new developmental Broadcast station to be operated on 100 mc., with power of 500 watts and FM emission.
- W3XLA**—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Portable, area of Washington, D. C.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-44, which authorized a new Satellite Developmental Broadcast Station) for extension of completion date from 6-16-45 to 9-15-45.
- NEW**—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Extension of authority to transmit programs from Grand Rapids Michigan, to CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, for the period beginning 6-27-45.
- NEW**—Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C. (Portable)—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 33.38, 35.02, 37.62 and 39.82 mc., power of 2 watts and A3 emission.
- W3XWT**—Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.,—Washington, D. C.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-105) which authorized reinstatement and changes in transmitter site, power, emission and type of equipment.
- W9XLA**—KLZ Broadcasting Company, Denver, Colo.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PEX-41) for change in class of station from Temporary Class 2 Experimental High Frequency to Developmental Broadcast.
- W9XLA**—KLZ Broadcasting Co., Portable, area of Denver, Colo.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PEX-42, which authorized a new Satellite Developmental Broadcast Station) for extension of completion date from 7-4-45 to 1-4-46.
- WBCA**—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-473) for changes in antenna.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

American Sales Co. et al.—A complaint alleging misrepresentation in the sale of secondhand wearing apparel has been issued against Isidore Gendelman and Samuel Gendelman, trading as American Sales Co., Universal Bargain House, and National Sales Co., 367 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn. (5331)

Italian Accordion Mfg. Co.—Misrepresentation in connection with the sale of accordions is alleged in a complaint issued against Walter Zulawinski and Louise Zulawinski, trading as Italian Accordion Manufacturing Company and as Italia & P. Soprani Accordion Manufacturing Company, 323 West Polk Street, Chicago. (5330)

Kleerex Co., 2005 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, is charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements which represent falsely that the medicinal preparation they sell under the name of Kleerex is an effective treatment for pimples and will cause pimples to dry up and disappear overnight.

The respondents are granted 20 days to answer the complaint. (5332)

Lankenau Company—A complaint has been issued charging Henry Lankenau, Richard Lankenau and Harry Lankenau, trading as Lankenau Company, 1450 Broadway, New York, with falsely representing that they are the manufacturers of the wool and rayon fabrics they sell in interstate commerce. (5328)

Pixacol Company, Post Office Box 3583, Cleveland, Ohio, is charged in a complaint with disseminating false advertisements concerning Pixacol, a medicinal preparation. (5329)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulation:

Rose Fur Co., 20 West 27th St., New York, entered into a stipulation to cease using any animal or purported animal name or designation for fur or fur garments which is not the true name of the animal producing the fur; provided, that if the fur is so dyed as to simulate another fur, that fact shall be set forth as an integral part of its designation, and if the name of the animal whose fur is so simulated be given, such name shall be immediately followed by and compounded with the word "dyed," together with the true name of the animal producing the fur as the last word of the description, all words of the designation to be in like type and equally conspicuous. (4075)

Broadcast Engineering Bulletin

JUNE 15, 1945

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No. 4

1760 N St., N. W. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS WASH., D. C.

FCC Announces Further Hearing on FM and Television Allocations

The Federal Communications Commission announced on June 13 that a further hearing and argument will be held before the Commission on June 22, 1945, at 10:30 A.M. for the purpose of determining which of the three alternative allocations proposed for FM should be adopted. Following the announcement of the further hearing the Commission also stated that program tests of FM transmission in the 44 to 108 mc region of the spectrum will be continued in order to obtain propagation data needed in determining standards for making station frequency assignments for all services in the portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 megacycles.

The need for this type of information was revealed in the recent allocation hearings. While there was much opinion testimony regarding propagation characteristics of frequencies in this portion of the spectrum, there was comparatively little factual information available.

Among the specific problems for which these tests should develop information are the problem of the proper distance between stations operating on the same and adjacent channels and the field intensities required for the various services under different conditions.

Following the tests in the 44 to 108 megacycle region, the Commission plans to extend the studies in cooperation with industry to higher portions of the spectrum.

The Commission's order of June 13 follows:

ORDER

WHEREAS, the Commission in its report of May 25, 1945, set forth three possible alternative allocations for the portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 megacycles, and stated that a final decision with respect to these alternatives would be made after the conclusion of a program of experimentations and measurements to be conducted during the summer months; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has received several petitions requesting an immediate decision amongst the three alternatives; and

WHEREAS, the Commission is presently advised by the War Production Board that the manufacture of AM, FM and Television transmitters and receivers may commence at an earlier date than was originally indicated to the Commission by the War Production Board and that it probably will not be possible, as was originally anticipated, for the War Production Board to give 90 days' advance notice to the Commission before production is resumed; and

WHEREAS, in view of the foregoing facts it is desirable that a final decision be made as soon as possible amongst the three alternative allocations proposed for the region between 44 and 108 megacycles;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, This 13th day of June, 1945, that a brief further hearing and argument be held before the Commission en banc on June 22, 1945, at 10:30 A.M., for the purpose of determining which of the three alternative allocations proposed for the portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 megacycles should be adopted. At that time the Commission will receive any additional relevant evidence or material that may be offered concerning the best allocations for the portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 megacycles. Interested persons are particularly requested to address themselves in their presentation to the factual data and material contained in Section 8 of Part II of the Commission's report of May 25, 1945 and to indicate with particularity in what respects, if any, they believe such data or material may be inaccurate. Persons indicating a preference for any one of the three alternatives must at the same time state the specific reasons for their preference.

Broadcast Engineering Bulletin

JUNE 15 1945

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS WASH. D. C.

FCC Announces Further Hearing on FM and Television Allocations

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The Federal Communications Commission today announced that it will hold a public hearing on the allocation of frequencies for FM radio and television.

The commission said that it has received many suggestions from the public regarding the allocation of frequencies for FM radio and television. It said that it will hold a public hearing on the subject in order to hear the views of the public and to make a final decision on the matter.

The commission said that it will hold the hearing in Washington, D. C., on June 22, 1945. It said that it will also hold hearings in other cities at a later date.

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"Telling the World" Report No. 3

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan

Period—May 20-26

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	3,780
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,172
Music for Millions	15-min ET	2,977
Treasury Song	5-min ET	52
Buy, Buy Bonds	3-min ET	597
Spots	Live & ET	63,777
	2-min	1,174
	3-min	412
	4-min	62
Programs	5-min	1,236
	7-min	31
	10-min	330
	15-min	1,246
	25-min	14
	30-min	340
	35-min	2
	45-min	28
	50-min	8
	1 hour	45
	1¼ hours	21
	1½ hours	18
	2 hours	14
	2¾ hours	2
	3 hours	14
	5 hours	2
	15¼ hours	1

No. 5 report is due June 11

No. 6 report is due June 18

Please send Nos. 4, 3, 2, 1 if you haven't done so



1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NATIONAL 2080

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

RAISES CONSTRUCTION LIMIT TO \$1,000

The manner in which amendment of Limitation Order L-41 to allow more freedom on small construction jobs will affect the broadcast industry was outlined May 31 by officials of the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division.

Construction in connection with a broadcast station may now be undertaken without WPB permission where the amount involved is not more than \$1,000. Previous maximum was \$200. This applies to alterations to an existing building and to the conversion of a building to a new use as well as to the construction of new buildings. The cost of new equipment being installed must be included in the cost of the job.

The kind of installation that must be considered construction under the terms of L-41 is set forth in Interpretation 9 of the order. Under the interpretation, the construction of a new radio station is covered by the order. Also covered is the installation of equipment that requires putting new wiring in a building and the installation of equipment for which a base or foundation must be built.

The installation of any piece of equipment purchased under WPB authorization is exempt from the restrictions of the order. However, it has not been the practice of WPB to issue ratings for the purchase of equipment for new radio stations.

Except for the increase in the amount of construction that can be done without specific authorization, officials said, WPB policies governing authorizations for construction in connection with broadcast stations have not been changed. Authorization for construction of new stations will only be considered for areas not now receiving primary service under Federal Communications Commission standards and when the applicant has made satisfactory showing as to the source of his equipment.

Consideration can still be given applications for construction in connection with existing stations, but only where the construction is necessary to continue the service being provided by the station. Generally speaking, applications cannot be considered where it is desired to provide additional facilities.

Other Amendments

Amendments to General Limitation Order L-265, which governs electronic equipment, were also announced by the War Production Board.

In general, the amendments are in line with WPB's established policy of removing controls when they are no longer needed.

Chief among these is the elimination from the coverage of the order of certain items that do not make use of electronic components and which are not produced generally on facilities now being used for the production of

electronic equipment. Among these are radio antennas, blank recording discs and spring-motor acoustic phonographs.

COURT BLASTS ATTEMPTED CENSORSHIP

Expressing the hope that this is the last time that a Government agency will attempt to compel the acceptance of its literary or moral standards relating to material admittedly not obscene, the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, handed down its decision in the "Esquire" case.

The Postmaster General had revoked the second class mailing privileges of "Esquire" because it was in the "border-land zone"—not on the ground of obscenity.

"The theory of the ruling depriving Esquire of second-class mailing privileges, while at the same time permitting it to be mailed at higher rates, is stated by the Postmaster General as follows: 'A publication to enjoy these unique mail privileges * * * is bound to do more than refrain from disseminating material which is obscene or bordering on the obscene. It is under a positive duty to contribute to the public good and the public welfare.'"

The Court held that

"No doubt such a duty exists. But it does not follow that an administrative official may be delegated the power first to determine what is good for the public to read and then to force compliance with his ideas by putting editors who do not follow them at a competitive disadvantage. It is inconceivable that Congress intended to delegate such power to an administrative official or that the exercise of such power, if delegated, could be held constitutional. Congress established the second class mailing privileges because it believed that periodicals which disseminated public information, literature, art or science deserved to be encouraged on account of their contribution as a class to the public good. But the American way of obtaining that kind of contribution is by giving competitive opportunity to men of different tastes and different ideas, not by compelling conformity to the taste or ideas of any government official."

The Court further asserted:

"But mail privilege is not a special privilege. It is a highway over which all business must travel. The rates charged on this highway must not discriminate between competing businesses of the same kind. If the Interstate Commerce Commission were delegated the power to give lower rates to such manufacturers as in its judgment were contributing to the public good the exercise of that power would be clearly unconstitutional. Such a situation would involve freedom of competitive enterprise. The case before us involves freedom of speech as well.

"Little more need be said to decide this case. Nevertheless, since we hope that this is the last time that a government agency will attempt to compel the acceptance of its literary or moral standards relating to material admittedly not obscene, the voluminous record may serve as a useful reminder of the kind of mental confusion which always accompanies such censorship."

The Court cited the testimony of various witnesses to indicate the mental confusion which resulted from trying to determine what is or is not obscene and what is decent, or indecent and said "Yet it is difficult to make such judgments with a feeling of certainty which one should have when the result of one's decision is to cost a publication \$500,000 annually."

The Court further said

"The three examples cited above effectively illustrate the intellectual standards required for the kind of censorship exercised in this case.

(Continued on next page)

"We intend no criticism of counsel for the Post Office. They were faced with an impossible task. They undertook it with sincerity. But their very sincerity makes the record useful as a memorial to commemorate the utter confusion and lack of intelligible standards which can never be escaped when that task is attempted. We believe that the Post Office officials should experience a feeling of relief if they are limited to the more prosaic function of seeing to it that 'Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.'"

MORE TUBES FOR HOME RADIO SETS

Just short of 6,000,000 tubes for home radio sets were produced during the first quarter of 1945. The April quarter, on the basis of April and May figures, will show a good increase over the previous quarter. Third quarter is expected to register a substantial increase.

FMBI, TBA REQUEST IMMEDIATE ALLOCATIONS

The Television Broadcasters Association and FM Broadcasters, Inc., have filed requests with the Federal Communications Commission for immediate adoption of the FCC alternate allocation proposal number 1.

Alternative allocation proposal number 1 of the FCC would assign the 50-68 megacycles band to FM broadcasters with television beginning at 68 megacycles. The FCC plans for transmission tests during the coming summer for the purpose of securing additional data on high frequency propagation characteristics are going forward. Already there are reports of sporadic E transmission which was prevalent during the summer of 1944.

INFLUENCE OF FM EDUCATIONAL STATIONS

Large scale development of educational broadcasting by school owned stations may take some listeners from commercial stations, was the belief expressed by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, at the third annual conference of the Northeastern Radio Council, recently held in Schenectady.

At the same time the Commissioner did not believe educational broadcasting would detract from the importance of public service programs of commercial stations. Dr. Studebaker stated that he considers the commercial broadcaster to be a factor of continuing and increasing importance in the whole scheme of education. And his responsibility will not be diminished by the induction of educational FM stations. As to the number of FM stations, the Commissioner had this to say:

"If plans of 29 different states materialize there will be established between 500 and 800 educational FM stations in this country distributed in such a way that they will be capable of providing a diversified educational broadcast service to at least 85 per cent of our total national population."

Delegates to the conference were guests at dinner of Schenectady's broadcast stations, WGY, WSNY, WGFM and WBCA. One session of the Council was devoted to a consideration of the educational use of television and the meeting was held in the studio of General Electric's television outlet, WRGB.

RAYTHEON EXPERIMENTAL RADIO RELAYS APPROVED

A significant type of experimentation looking toward the development of a broad-band microwave radio relay system was approved when the Federal Communications Commission granted the Raytheon Manufacturing Com-

pany construction permits for five experimental radio relay stations to be installed between Boston and New York City. The stations will be located at New York City, Lexington, Mass., Bristol and Tolland, Conn., and Webster, Mass.

The construction permits authorize five new Experimental Class 2 point-to-point radio stations to develop new techniques for the transmission and relaying of high definition and color television programs, high-fidelity FM programs, and telegraph, telephone and facsimile communications. An important phase of the experimental program provides for the development of a system of aeronautical safety communications, aircraft traffic control and an automatic reporting service on the positions of aircraft which would be provided simultaneously with transmission of FM and television programs and other point-to-point communications.

The stations will operate with a maximum power of 100 watts on frequency bands to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer.

The radio relay system proposed by Raytheon is similar to those under construction at Boston and New York by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and at Washington, D. C., New York City, Schenectady and New Scotland, N. Y., by International Business Machines Corporation and the General Electric Company. Similar experimental grants had been made earlier by the Commission to the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation for construction of three Experimental Class I radio stations near New York City to develop new radio relay systems and to the Western Union Telegraph Company for a chain of four broad-band ultra- and super-high frequency relay stations between New York City and Camden, N. J.

In authorizing the experimentation by Raytheon between New York and Boston, the Commission points out this does not mean that it has made a determination that it will hereafter authorize the company to use these stations commercially or to engage in the activities of a communication common carrier for hire.

LIKE WHOM GLOBAL SHOW

WHOM is currently receiving "thank you" letters from U. S. soldiers and sailors in all parts of the world for the Jersey City "Let's Go to Town" program, produced under the direction of Task Force Commander Craig Lawrence.

A number of letters also were received by the Jersey City Board of Education. The director of physical training in the Jersey City schools participated in the program.

Rochester Produces 3rd Global Show

Armed Forces Radio Service acknowledges receipt of the third "Let's Go to Town" show produced by Rochester, N. Y., radio stations. Gunnar Wiig, WHEC, is Task Force Commander.

4TH ESTATE SPEAKS OUT OVER WGY

Editorial opinion of publishers of daily newspapers in the WGY area are being presented in a series of WGY broadcasts titled the "Voice of the Fourth Estate."

The publisher, his editors or prominent fellow citizens are brought together for a round-table discussion of a topic selected by the publisher. A variety of topics will be covered from national problems like juvenile delinquency or veterans' benefits to purely local needs such as improved hospital facilities. The newspaper crusading for a war memorial, such as that of the Rome Sentinel for a Fort Stanwix Memorial, has an opportunity to further its cause by radio promotion.

NAB COOPERATION IN OWI OVERSEAS OPERATION PRAISED

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, in a letter this week to Howard S. Frazier, NAB Director of Engineering, who has been on part-time loan to OWI since November, 1944, praised the latter's services in the recruitment and training of technical personnel for OWI overseas radio operations.

Employed by OWI only after release from broadcast stations, necessary experienced supervisory personnel were given advanced training at Bethany, Ohio, where several OWI international transmitters are located. Here they were put through a course of indoctrination and gained actual experience on high powered transmitters. Many of the men were recruited from radio manufacturers. Extensive training of new personnel provided manpower without drawing heavily on domestic broadcast stations.

Elmer Davis' letter follows:

"I wish to express my thanks to you for the very valuable services you have rendered this agency in helping us to solve one of our most difficult recruitment problems. With your cooperation and that of National Association of Broadcasters, which has made your services available, the recruitment of technical personnel for our radio operations overseas has been greatly speeded up.

"I am glad that we shall continue to profit by your advice and counsel as we continue the job of meeting our overseas requirements."

PUBLIC RELATIONS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN NEW YORK

The NAB Public Relations Executive Committee will meet at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City June 18-19, John Patt, WGAR, Chairman, has announced.

Topics for discussion include distribution of the book, "Management in the Public Interest," Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary, a proposed Academy of Radio Arts and Sciences, report of the Listener Activity Department and several agenda items bearing on public acceptance of radio.

Members of the Committee on Network Participation in Radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary observance have been invited to meet with the Public Relations Committee. Members of the Network Committee are: Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS, New York, N. Y.; Frank E. Mullen, NBC, New York, N. Y.; Robert D. Swezey, Mutual Broadcasting System, New York, N. Y.; and Mark Woods, Blue Network Company, New York, N. Y.

District Public Relations Chairmen who plan to be in New York at that time have been invited to attend the meeting.

Public Relations Executive Committee members are: John F. Patt, WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman; Edgar L. Bill, WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; Harry Kopf, NBC, Chicago, Ill.; George Crandall, CBS, New York, N. Y.; Michael R. Hanna, WHCU, Ithaca, N. Y.; Craig Lawrence, WHOM, New York, N. Y.; Leslie W. Joy, KYW, Philadelphia, Pa.; Karl O. Wyler, KTSM, El Paso, Texas; and Lewis Allen Weiss, KHJ, Hollywood, Calif.

NAB Board Liaison Committee members are: Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn., Chairman; John J. Gillin, WOW, Omaha, Neb.; and J. O. Maland, WHO, Des Moines, Iowa.

NAB CODE COMMITTEE MEETS JUNE 20-21

The NAB Code Committee will meet at the Roosevelt Hotel June 20-21, Lee Wailes, KYW, Chairman, has announced.

Proposed Code revisions will come in for further study, including the recommendations of the NAB Sales Man-

agers Executive Committee. Current operating problems involving the Code will be discussed.

Members of the Code Committee are: Lee B. Wailes, KYW, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Richard H. Mason, WPTF, Raleigh, N. C.; Jan Schimek, CBS, New York, N. Y.; Edgar L. Bill, WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; William S. Hedges, NBC, New York, N. Y.; Eugene P. O'Fallon, KFEL, Denver, Colo.; Herbert Hollister, KANS, Wichita, Kans.; and William B. Quarton, WMT, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Members of the NAB Board Liaison Committee are: Kolin Hager, WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., Chairman; Don S. Elias, WWNC, Asheville, N. C.; Frank M. Russell, NBC, Washington, D. C.; Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; and Campbell Arnoux, WTAR, Norfolk, Va.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARING

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, June 11. It is subject to change.

Wednesday, June 13

Oral Argument Before the Commission

REPORT NO. B-209:

WOV—Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel, Transferors, Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, Transferees, New York, N. Y.—Transfer of control of Wodaam Corporation (WOV); 1280 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (auxiliary), shares WHBI (WHBI 1/7; WOV 6/7, DA).

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Co. of Rapid City, Rapid City, So. Dak.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, etc., for extension of completion date from 6-4-45 to 9-4-45.

KNAC—Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. The licensee is granted a waiver of Sec. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WNEX—Macon Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sections 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules and regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will

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be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement.

KFMB—Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Calif.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WJBC—Arthur Malcolm McGregor, et al., d/b as radio station WJBC (assignor); Arthur Malcolm McGregor and Hugh L. Gatley, a partnership, d/b as radio station WJBC (assignee), Bloomington, Ill.—Granted consent to involuntary assignment of license of station WJBC from Arthur Malcolm McGregor. Dorothy Charlotte McGregor (deceased), and Hugh L. Gatley, a partnership, d/b as radio station WJBC, to Arthur Malcolm McGregor and Hugh L. Gatley, a partnership, d/b as radio station WJBC, a newly formed partnership. No monetary consideration is involved. (B4-AL-487)

WALV—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Granted authority to use call letters WLEE instead of WALV heretofore assigned.

A. H. Belo Corp., Dallas, Texas—Granted construction permit for new portable developmental broadcast station to use frequencies to be assigned from time to time by the Commission's Chief Engineer; power 1 KW.

Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York City—Granted construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; power 10 KW.

Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York City—Granted construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; power 5 KW (peak).

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending February 1, 1947:

WFHR, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.; **KVIC**, Victoria, Texas; **KWLM**, Willmar, Minn.; **WBRE**, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; **WGTM**, Wilson, N. C.; **WSOY**, Decatur, Ill.; **KUIN**, Grants Pass, Ore.; **KWOC**, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; **WCMI**, Ashland, Ky.; **KBND**, Bend, Ore.*; **WDMJ**, Marquette, Mich.*; **WBRK**, Pittsfield, Mass.*

WCLO—Gazette Printing Co., Janesville, Wisc.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946.

KASA—Southwest Broadcasting Co., Elk City, Okla.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WLAG—LaGrange Broadcasting Co., LaGrange, Ga.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

KWRC—Western Radio Corp., Pendleton, Ore.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WFOY—Fountain of Youth Broadcasting Co., St. Augustine, Fla.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.*

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending February 1, 1947:

WINX, Washington, D. C.; **KCKN**, Kansas City, Kans.; **WEMP** (Main and Aux.), Milwaukee, Wisc.; **KVOX**, Moorhead, Minn.; **WSAV**, Savannah, Ga.; **KRJE**, Miles City, Mont.; **KROC**, Rochester, Minn.; **WSAJ**, Grove City, Pa.; **KROS**, Clinton, Ia.; **WRAW**, Reading, Pa.*; **WLNH**, Laconia, N. H.*; **KGEZ**, Kalispell, Mont.*

MISCELLANEOUS

The following applications for FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Unity Corp., Inc., Toledo, Ohio; **The Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Co.**, Hamilton, Ohio; **Elias I. Godofsky**, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following applications for Commercial Television stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore.; **A. Frank Katzentine**, Miami Beach, Fla.; **Palmer K. and Lois C. Leberman**, New York City.

* Commissioner Durr voted for further inquiry.

Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, New York City—Granted petition for postponement of oral argument now scheduled for June 13, to July 25, in re application for transfer of control of **Wodaam Corp.** **WOV**, New York City, from **Arde Bulova** and **Harry D. Henshel** to **Murray Mester and Meyer Mester**.

KWKW—Southern Calif. Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Denied petition for partial grant of its application for construction permit (B5-P-3710, Docket 6737), to change frequency to 830 kc., using 1 KW only. (Original application requested change in frequency from 1430 to 830 kc., increase in power from 1 to 5 KW, install new transmitter and antenna, and change transmitter site).

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

1130 Kilocycles

WDGY—Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.—Involuntary assignment of license from Dr. George W. Young, deceased, to **Mae C. Young**.

1190 Kilocycles

WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from **Dorothy S. Thackrey** to **Theodore Corporation** 100 shares common stock—100%.

1230 Kilocycles

KBTM—Jay P. Beard, tr/as **Regional Broadcasting Co.**, Jonesboro, Ark.—Voluntary assignment of license to **Jay P. Beard** and **Veda F. Beard**, d/b as **Regional Broadcasting Company**.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Norwich Broadcasting Co., a partnership, composed of **H. Ross Perkins** and **J. Eric Williams**, Norwich, Conn.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., with power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

WAGM—Aroostook Broadcasting Corp., Presque Isle, Me.—Construction permit to increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts and hours of operation from specified hours to unlimited time, install new transmitter and antenna, and change location of transmitter.

1460 Kilocycles

WMPS—Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Voluntary assignment of license to **WMPS, Inc.**

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Radio Station **WMFR, Inc.**, High Point, N. C.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.1 mc., with coverage of 5,030 square miles. Amended: to change name of applicant to **James E. Lambeth**, **James E. Lambeth, Jr.**, **Helen M. Lambeth**, **Ralph M. Lambeth**, **Frank S. Lambeth** and **Molly H. Lambeth**, d/b as radio station **WMFR, Inc.**

WEHS, NEW—**WHFC, Inc.**, Chicago, Ill.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PH-36, as modified, which authorized a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 7-8-45 to 10-8-45.

NEW—**Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp.**, Dayton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47.1 mc., with coverage of 11,311 square miles.

NEW—**Midwest F.M. Network, Inc.**, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.9 mc., with coverage of 6,850 square miles.

NEW—**Midwest F.M. Network, Inc.**, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast

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station to be operated on 45.9 mc., with coverage of 7,850 square miles.

NEW—Midwest F.M. Network, Inc., Peoria, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45.9 mc., with coverage of 7,600 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W2XJT—William B. Still, tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-100 as modified, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 6-30-45 to 8-31-45.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION

NEW—First Baptist Church, Pontiac, Mich.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to radio station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

William J. Ellison, Inc., custom tailors at 545 Fifth Ave., New York, and the corporation's president and treasurer, Albert A. Chapman, are charged in a complaint with violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act in connection with the sale of men's suits and overcoats. (5327)

Central University, 6030 Lowell Ave., Indianapolis, offering mail-order courses for the study of various subjects of higher learning, such as science, sociology, languages, history and theology, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5326)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Ace Cutlery Company, Ellicottville, N. Y., and Peter J. Michels, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., selling barber tools under the trade designation "C-MON," have stipulated to cease and desist from misrepresentations concerning their products. The respondents have cooperatively engaged in the preparation of advertising matter printed in trade publications and magazines, with picturizations of razors, hones, strops and allegedly hand-made shears, and the words "Manufactured at Ellicottville, N. Y., by Carl Monkhouse" and "Nationally Distributed by PETER J. MICHELS, INCORPORATED," although neither owned, operated nor absolutely controlled the plant or factory in which the products were manufactured. (4067)

Aloha Novelty Co., 5431½ Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles, and Ben J. Saeta, trading as Courtesy Sales Co., 7409 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, advertising, bottling and distributing perfumes, have stipulated to cease certain misrepresentations of their products. (4071)

Coast to Coast Umbrella Company, 40 West 29th Street, New York, manufacturing, reconditioning and distributing umbrellas

primarily for use by women, has stipulated to cease certain misrepresentations of his products. The respondent has obtained old, worn, second-hand and used umbrella frames which he caused to be remodeled or reconditioned and to be recovered with a fabric material so as to have an appearance of newness, and has sold them without disclosing that they were not new. (4068)

George C. Dates & Associates, 1715 North American Building, Philadelphia, engaged in the sale and distribution of various cosmetic and drug preparations for use as applications to the hair and scalp, designated "Sebol," "Shampoo DX-2," "Hydrosul" and "Dioxynol," have stipulated to cease certain misrepresentations concerning the preparations. (4066)

Gra-No-Mor Co., 248 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass., agrees to discontinue certain misrepresentation in connection with the sale of Gra-No-Mor Hair Coloring and Tri-Pl-Oil Hair Tonic. (03228)

Hayes' Hi-Grade Hatchery, Twin Falls, Idaho, selling and distributing poultry chicks, has stipulated to cease certain misrepresentations of his products. (4070)

Hollywood Credit Clothing Co., Inc., operating a retail clothing store at 703 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C., entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from using the words "camels," "camels hair," or any other term of similar meaning as a designation for or as descriptive of a product not composed entirely of the hair of the camel. (03289)

Morton's—A copartnership trading as Morton's, a retail clothing store at 312 7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., entered into a stipulation to discontinue using the word "Shetland" or any simulation thereof to designate or describe sweaters or other products not composed wholly of wool of Shetland sheep raised on the Shetland Islands or on the contiguous mainland of Scotland. (4065)

National Manufacture & Stores Corporation, trading as Lawrence Furniture Co., Forsyth Building, Atlanta, operating a chain of retail furniture stores in a number of southern States, including a department store under the name Lawrence Furniture Co. in Memphis, Tennessee, has stipulated to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations of jewelry sold by it. (4069)

Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that Grayvita Tablets, a vitamin preparation containing calcium pantothenate as its principal ingredient, will prevent or end gray hair or restore natural color to hair.

The company also agrees to stop representing that restoration of the natural color of hair has been effected in 88% or any other definitely stated percentage of those to whom calcium pantothenate was administered in tests. (03287)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Alaska Fur Trappers, Inc., and Max Friedman, president of the corporation, 36 West 35th Street, New York, selling and distributing fur products, have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations concerning their products. (5199)

Liquid Tight Paper Container Assn.—Eight manufacturers of cylindrical liquid tight paper containers and the trade association of which they are or were members have been ordered to cease and desist from participating in or continuing a combination

(Continued on next page)

and conspiracy to restrain trade and suppress price competition in the sale of their products. The order is directed against the following respondents:

Liquid Tight Paper Container Association, 1532 Lincoln-Liberty Building, Philadelphia, and its secretary and manager, George J. Lincoln, Jr.; Boothby Fibre Can Co., 84 Linden Park St., Boston; George T. Hynes, trading as Champion Container Co., Third and Somerset Sts., Philadelphia; Fonda Container Co., Inc., St. Albans, Vt.; Menasha Products Co., Menasha, Wis.; Minkoff & Rosenfield Brothers, Inc., trading as Miro Container Co., 537 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn; Russell Box Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Sealright Co., Inc., Fulton, N. Y., and Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Menasha Products Co., Russell Box Co. and Boothby Fibre Can Co. are no longer members of the Association and the last-named corporation has discontinued active business operations. (4675)

FTC COMPLAINT DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint against John M. O'Lane, B. M. O'Lane and Edith P. Cortell, trading as Universal Fingerprint Systems, Ltd., Seattle, Wash. The respondents had been charged with misrepresentation in the sale of correspondence courses of instruction in fingerprinting and other subjects connected with crime detection.

"Telling the World" Report No. 2

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan

Period—May 13-20

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	3,183
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,069
Music for Millions	15-min ET	2,534
Treasury Song	5-min ET	52
Buy Buy Bonds	3-min ET	269
Buy Buy Bonds	4-min ET	52
Spots	Live & ET	65,106
	2-min	1,174
	3-min	175
Programs	5-min	731
	6-min	41
	10-min	371
	15-min	1,123
	20-min	21
	25-min	10
	30-min	425
	45-min	46
	55-min	2
	1 hour	57
	1¼ hours	27
	1½ hours	10
	2 hours	2
	2½ hours	2
	3 hours	2
	7 hours	1

No. 4 Report is due June 4

No. 5 Report is due June 11

Please send Nos. 1, 2 and 3 if you haven't done so

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

CENSORSHIP RELAXED

Office of Censorship has sent to all broadcasters first amendment to May 15th revised code. Notice of this revision is contained in a release signed by Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, and reads as follows:

"Effective at once the second sentence of the 'Ships' section of the Press and Radio Code (Edition of May 15, 1945) is amended to read as follows:

"'Identity, location, cargoes and movements of merchant vessels within or proceeding to or from the Pacific-Asiatic area.'

"This clears for publication and broadcast information of every type regarding merchant shipping in the Atlantic, its adjacent seas, and the western coastal waters of South America, except for vessels bound to or from the Japanese war zone.

"The identity and movements of war ships including transports remain restricted, but there is no objection to publishing or broadcasting the identity and arrival of transports from Europe in Atlantic or Gulf ports after they have reached quarantine.

"Since it is unlikely that other changes in the Code will be made in the near future, I suggest that to save printing expense the foregoing amendment be written into your copies."

Announcement also comes from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, that censorship in the European theater of operations has been discontinued "except for major troop movements and details connected therewith and such other matters of high military importance as may require reference to the supreme commander."

Lifting of the European restrictions came as a surprise to correspondents, who had been told that censorship division of SHAEF would maintain relaxed control over all news sent from the European theater for a longer period of time.

Explanation of just what matters would be considered of sufficient importance to be referred to General Eisenhower for clearance was not immediately forthcoming.

FCC STATEMENT OF POLICY INTERPRETED

The Federal Communications Commission today released copies of two letters which interpret the Statement of Policy issued on January 16, 1945, with respect to new construction of standard broadcast stations, where an application is made for the frequency assigned to an existing station or a frequency made available by the Commission's refusal to renew a license.

The first letter addressed to Mr. Andrew G. Haley, Earle Building, Washington 4, D. C., and signed by the direction of the Commission, T. J. Slowie, Secretary, follows:

"This will reply to your letter of May 12, 1945 request-

ing information regarding the procedure which the Commission proposes to follow in the consideration of applications for the operating assignment made available by the Commission's refusal to renew the license of Station WOKO, Albany, N. Y.

"The Statement of Policy issued on January 16, 1945, restricting the construction of new standard broadcast facilities does not preclude the consideration on the merits of an application for a frequency made available by the refusal of the Commission to renew the license of an existing station. Such an application will not be placed in the pending file but will be given current consideration on all aspects of the proposal.

"You are also advised that in such a case the policy on new construction does not require specification as to availability of equipment."

The second letter, also signed by direction of the Commission, T. J. Slowie, Secretary, and addressed to Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, 415 West 59th Street, New York 19, N. Y., is reprinted below:

"An examination has been made of the application which you have submitted for a standard broadcast station to operate on 1130 kc with 10 kw unlimited time in New York City. It is noted that this application requests the operating assignment now used by the Greater New York Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of Station WNEW.

"Since you have requested the facilities of an existing station, a determination of your application will necessarily involve a comparison of the service which you propose to render with that now being furnished by that licensee. An essential part of this comparison will necessarily be engineering considerations, such as the area and population to be served, the interference that may result to stations on the same or adjacent channels, and the general conformance of your proposal to the Standards of Good Engineering Practice and the engineering phases of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

"A review of your application reveals that no engineering data have been furnished which would enable the Commission to make the foregoing comparative examination. No specification has been made of the transmitter site or the directional antenna pattern, if any to be employed, and as a result it will not be possible to compute the proposed coverage, the interference effects, 'blanketing' areas and many similar matters. Since these omissions are of material consequence your application cannot be regarded as complete within the meaning of Section 1.72 of the Rules and Regulations and therefore cannot be accepted for filing at this time.

"With respect to the question as to whether or not the applicant must have necessary materials on hand you are advised that the policy announced on January 16, 1945, does not require specification as to availability of equipment where the request is for the frequency of an existing station. Such an application would not be placed in the pending file but would be given current consideration on all aspects of the proposal.

"Due to the omissions previously mentioned, the application is being returned herewith as incomplete."

RADIOS PREFERRED TO TELEPHONES

Minnesota Poll of Public Opinion, conducted by the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune*, indicates that 63% of the people polled prefer radios over telephones in the home, with a corresponding 27% showing opposite preference, according to results published in that paper on May 20. Those polled were asked the question "If you had to do without either a telephone or radio in your home, which one would you rather give up?"

HEAR QUINCY GLOBAL SHOW IN FAR EAST

The Quincy, Illinois, "Let's Go to Town" program, was heard in the Philippines at 8:30 p. m., Friday, May 18, according to word received by C. Arthur Fifer, task force commander, and program manager, WTAD. Notification was made by an Army Lieutenant who resides in the Quincy area.

KTSW ANNUAL COLLEGE AWARD GOES TO GIRL

EMPORIA, KAN.—KTSW sent another radio-minded college student summer institute way with all expenses paid when Maxine Burke, a junior at Emporia State Teachers College, received the station's annual award for "demonstrated interest and ability in the field of radio and definite promise of contribution to the industry."

Miss Burke has been active this past year in the Radio Office at Emporia State which produced a series of daily educational programs over KTSW, beamed to the rural school classrooms of that area.

Armed with summer radio institute experience, Miss Burke will become a key figure in next year's expanded program which, with the supervision of the Kansas State Department of Education, will be heard over the Kansas State Network to a potential of six thousand, five hundred Kansas rural schools.

RYAN THANKS NATION'S PAPERS

(As Released by NAB News Bureau, May 27)

Reaffirming the determination of broadcasters to remain united with a free press in preserving "uncensored and unimpeded the channels of communication which are the heritage of a free people" J. Harold Ryan, president of the National Association of Broadcasters today sent the following message to the newspapers of America:

"We of the broadcasting industry wish to express our appreciation to the newspapers of America for the manner in which they recognized our performance in the public interest on VE Day.

"Truly our facilities and our ability as broadcasters were taxed to the utmost on this momentous occasion. Three events of the past year have called upon our every resource in the proper discharge of our public trust. These three events were D Day, the loss of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and VE Day.

"The acknowledgments of our friends and contemporaries, the newspapers of America, which resulted from the performance of our duty and privilege as broadcasters during those fateful hours, will live long in our memory.

"A free radio in its twenty-fifth year desires to renew with a free press the resolution to preserve uncensored and unimpeded the channels of communication which are the heritage of a free people."



GOOD REPORTS ON KIWANIS WEEK DELUGE NAB

The deluge of reports on Kiwanis Radio Week (May 13-19) observances that has been pouring in to NAB headquarters from towns and cities the nation over gives ample and mounting evidence that this was one of the finest and most complimentary events ever staged for the purpose of paying tribute to radio's place in American life as a great social force.

Many scripts and detailed reports of well-staged events continue to come in with each new delivery of the mail.

NAB is especially anxious to have a full report from all stations so that we may be informed of how Kiwanis Radio Week was observed in each community. If you have not already done so, please let us know if your program was on the air or if transcriptions were made at the meeting and later broadcast. If the program was on the air a copy of your script will be greatly appreciated. In any event please send us a letter describing the success of your local Kiwanis Radio Week.

You will find it desirable to turn this matter over to your publicity or promotion department to send on to NAB since this material will be used in industry-wide Twenty-fifth Anniversary publicity some time during the current year.

REINSCH TO FRISCO WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Announcement has been made at the White House that J. Leonard Reinsch, managing director of Cox stations and member of NAB board of directors and legislative committee, will journey to San Francisco with President Truman on the Chief Executive's soon expected visit to the UNCIO conference now in progress in that city.

FARM SAFETY PROGRAM AWARDS

In connection with National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28, the National Safety Council is presenting program awards to stations and networks for Distinguished Service to Safety. These awards will go to a national network, a regional network and to a station under 50,000 watts and to a station of 50,000 watts or more.

Judges for the awards will be Wallace Kadderly, Chief of the Radio Section, United States Department of Agriculture; John J. Lacey, Director of Information, American Farm Bureau Federation; and Maynard H. Coe, Director of the Farm Division of the National Safety Council.

Full information may be had by writing to the National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

SHEEP JOIN STAFF

DAYTON, OHIO—Due to manpower shortage, WHIO has purchased 50 sheep to serve as lawnmowers for the grounds at the transmitter.

Stations wishing to emulate are cautioned to plant reasonable facsimiles of wolves in valued shrubbery.

SOLDIER TAKES OVER KTSM FOR DAY

EL PASO, TEX.—Marking its third anniversary, the Anti-aircraft Training Center at Fort Bliss celebrated the festive occasion by filling various key posts in El Paso with military personnel. The Mayor's chair was filled by a man in uniform as were the editor's positions of the newspapers and the managers' chairs of the local radio stations. Karl O. Wyler, manager, KTSM, had as his "stand-in" for the day, Sgt. Stan Stankowski.

VETERANS OVER 40 ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE

Station managers may be interested in knowing that former employees who are now in the Army and who have reached their 40th year may apply for a discharge from the Army.

Such enlisted men must make application in writing to their immediate commanding officers. This lowers the previous age limit which made eligible for discharge men of 42 years and over.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings were scheduled before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, June 4.

There was no regular Commission meeting this week because of the absence from Washington of the majority of the Commission.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WNBH—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md.—Granted construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment.

Philco Radio & Television Corp., Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York. Portable-Mobile.—Granted licenses to cover three construction permits for increase in power and changes in emissions and area of three experimental television relay broadcast stations; conditions; and subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651. (B1-LVB-57, 58, 60)

Philco Radio & Television Corp., Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York. Portable-Mobile.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station; conditions; and subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651. (B1-LVB-59)

Potomac Broadcasting Corp., Alexandria, Va.—Granted request for extension of time to June 12, 1945, within which to comply with the procedural conditions in conditional grant for a new station.

MISCELLANEOUS

WIBU—William C. Forrest, Poynette, Wisc.—Adopted order dismissing petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission on January 16, 1945, granting without hearing the application of Francis M. Kadow (WOMT), Manitowoc, Wisc., for construction permit to increase power to 250 watts on frequency 1240 kc., and make changes in transmitter.

The following applications for new high frequency FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending file in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Laurence W. Harry, Fostoria, Ohio; The Akron Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio; Orlando Daily Newspapers, Inc., Orlando, Fla.; Joe L. Smith, Jr., Beckley, W. Va.; Piedmont Broadcasting Corp., Danville, Va.

The Penna. State College, State College, Penna.—Placed in the pending file application for new noncommercial educational broadcast station.

Licenses for the following relay broadcast stations, heretofore extended on a temporary basis, were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending August 1, 1945:

KFAA, Area of Dallas; KNED, Area of Fort Worth; WADA, Area of Charleston, W. Va.; WAUT, Evansville, Ind.; KIEL, Area of Seattle; KFBL, Area of Cheyenne, Wyo.; KFBM, Area of Cheyenne; WQER, Area of Atlanta, Ga.; WHMK, Hagerstown,

Md.; WJEK, Area of Hagerstown, Md.; KAXY, KEJR, Area of Fort Worth; WABG, Area of Memphis, Tenn.; WAOE, Area of Aurora, Ill.; WAIN, Area of Peoria, Ill.; WEKH, Area of Peoria, Ill.; KBTA, Area of Duluth, Minn.; KBTB, Duluth; WAXL, Area of Kinston, N. C.; WAIJ, WAIY, Area of Utica, N. Y.; WTNK, Area of Trenton, N. J.

WATA—Ashland Broadcasting Co., Area of Ashland, Ky.—Extended license for relay broadcast station upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending August 1, 1945, pending determination upon application for renewal.

WJWA—Birney Imes, Jr., Area of Columbus, Miss.—Extended license for relay broadcast station upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending August 1, 1945, pending determination upon application for renewal.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

1060 Kilocycles

KYW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit to install new directional antenna system. Amended re corporate structure.

1110 Kilocycles

WBT—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Charlotte, N. Car.—Voluntary assignment of license to Southeastern Broadcasting Company.

1150 Kilocycles

KSWO—Byrne Ross and R. H. Drewry, d/b as KSWO Broadcasting Co., Lawton, Okla.—Assignment of license to Oklahoma Quality Broadcasting Co., a co-partnership composed of R. H. Drewry, J. R. Montgomery, Ted R. Warkentin and Robert P. Scott.

1280 Kilocycles

KIT—Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3781) which authorized changes in transmitting equipment.

1400 Kilocycles

WHBC—The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio—License to use formerly licensed RCA 250-D transmitter as an auxiliary with power of 250 watts.

1490 Kilocycles

KXOA—Lincoln Dellar, Sacramento, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3663) for a new standard broadcast station.

KXOA—Lincoln Dellar, Sacramento, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1600 Kilocycles

NEW—Herbert W. Brown and David A. Brown, d/b as Central Valley Radio, Lodi, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1600 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to request frequency of 1570 kc. and daytime hours of operation.

NEW—Charlotte Broadcasting Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1600 kc., with power of 1 KW, unlimited hours of operation, employing directional antenna day and night. Amended: re stockholders.

FM APPLICATION

NEW—KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44700 kc., with coverage of 16,300 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #5 (84000-90000 kc.), ESR 1610. Amended re corporate structure.

- NEW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Philadelphia, Penna.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102000-108000 kc.), ESR 1420. Amended re corporate structure.
- NEW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Pittsburgh, Penna.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50000-56000 kc.), ESR 2260. Amended re corporate structure.
- NEW—North Jersey Broadcasting Co., Inc., Clifton, N. J.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcasting station to be operated on 514000-530000, 900000-920000, 1302000-1325000 kc., power of 5 KW.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- W3XMB—Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-46, which authorized a new developmental broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 6-30-45 to 8-22-45.
- NEW—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 88000 to 102000 kc., power of 10 KW and special emission.
- NEW—Evangelistic Mission, Pontiac, Mich.—Extension of authority to transmit programs from Pontiac, Mich., to Canadian Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
- NEW—Jackson City Board of Education, Jackson, Ohio—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on frequency according to the overall Ohio State plan, with power of 250 watts, and special emission for FM.
- NEW—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., area of Cincinnati, Ohio—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 31220, 35620, 37020 and 39260 kc., power of 10 watts and A3 emission.
- WCBE—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., area of Charlotte, N. C.—Voluntary assignment of license to Southeastern Broadcasting Company.
- WEHI—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., area of Charlotte, N. C.—Voluntary assignment of license to Southeastern Broadcasting Company.
- NEW—KMMJ, Inc., Grand Island, Nebr.—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., with power of 50 watts and A3 emission.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Eastern Wine Corporation, Bronx Terminal Market Bldg., Bronx, New York, is charged in a complaint with making "tie-in" sales of wine to retailers. (5325)

National Educators Society, Inc., or as National Educators Society (Incorporated), with places of business at 1510 Yecker Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, and 72 Vernon Terrace, East Orange, N. J., is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a card index system. The index is sold under the name of International Index System and consists of a topical compilation of free publications, including books, maps and other source material suitable for school work and supplied by national and international governmental agencies, educational institutions and commercial firms. (5326)

National Retail Furniture Assn.—A complaint alleging a conspiracy to suppress competition and restrain trade in the inter-

state sale of furniture has been issued against National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, and its officers, directors and member trade associations. (5324)

Practical Nurses' Guild, Inc., Insurance Exchange Bldg., Sioux City, Iowa, and J. R. McLain, who is president of the corporation and directs its policies and activities, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a correspondence course of instruction in practical nursing. Elsie Hess, a sales representative of the corporation, is also named as a respondent. (5323)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Commission issued the following cease and desist order last week:

National Progress League, 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and its officers, Frank J. Mackey, president, and Harold C. Sherman, secretary, have been ordered to discontinue using the name and prestige of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, an organization of war veterans, to promote the sale of history books entitled "Progress of Nations" and "Forward March." Mackey also is president of a corporation known as Disabled American Veterans of the World War Rehabilitation Department, which published the books. (4721)

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulation:

Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that Grayvita Tablets, a vitamin preparation containing calcium pantothenate as its principal ingredient, will prevent or end gray hair or restore natural color to hair.

The company also agrees to stop representing that restoration of the natural color of hair has been effected in 88% or any other definitely stated percentage of those to whom calcium pantothenate was administered in tests. (03287)

Table of Contents January—April

	Page
ALLOCATIONS	
Arguments Under Way	86
Developments	39
FMBI to Protest FCC	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4
A. F. OF M.	
Can Private Enterprise Tax?	168
Decision and Order of NLRB	133
KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
Lewis, John L. Following in Petrillo's Footsteps	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Rebukes Petrillo	133
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Petrillo After Television	85
Petrillo and Congress	85
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84
Petrillo Bans Interlochen	49
Petrillo to Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Interlochen	50

	Page		Page
BROADCAST ADVERTISING			
Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning—By Paul Hollister	85	Revenue Figures Released	40
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11	Rule 2.41 Amended	157
Sales Managers Resolutions	84	Satellite Transmitters for AM	210
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT		Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves FCC National Defense Fund	106
District Meetings Report	83	Stations' Annual Reports	188
New Peak Reached in District 1	93	Stations' News Policy Watched	173
DEFENSE		Statistics Available	190
Baking Industry Backs 7th War Loan	166	Supervisors to Meet	168
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4	WPEN Religious Policy Upheld	164
Broadcastings War Record	187	FM	
Censorship Relaxed	186	Allocations	18, 70
Enemy Still Listens	146	FM in Australia	24
Global Show Cheers Fighters on Okinawa	197	GENERAL	
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40	AASDJ Thanks Radio	177
"Let's Go To Town" Global Show Produced	42, 52, 86, 95	Abeloff, Irvin, Given Award for Distinguished Service to Richmond	42
	108, 115, 125	A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
"Let's Go To Town" Programs Thrill Our Fighters	146, 175	Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive	96
"Let's Go To Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	95	Broadcasters Performance Recognized	154
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Draw Praise	137, 158	Broadcasters Tour Navy Yard	159
	165	CAB Now Has Engineer	191
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24	Cancer Control Fund Drive	148
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107	Colonel Coe Returns to KSD	44
Radio Averts False Armistice Recurrence	177	Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Transcriptions	40
Radio on V-E Day	185	Component Parts May Be Bottleneck	212
San Bernardino Boy Hears Show in Foxhole	197	Crandall, George—"I Object"	86
Seventh War Loan	83, 107, 158	Education Week	97
Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New High	95	Egolf, Willard D., Member of AFA Committee on Standards of Practice	148
Southeastern Stations Praised	167	Egolf, Willard D., Presents AFA Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
Task Force Commanders	58, 86	Farm Battery Troubles Are Over	196
"Telling the World" Report No. 1	205	FCC Upholds WPEN Religious Policy	164
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24	Fire Moves WOPI Into Temporary Quarters	96
War Effort Report	122	Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Wounded Want Commercials	198	Florida Broadcasters Meet	136
ENGINEERING		Help for Veterans	107
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	Improvements for Postwar Receivers	211
DeWolf Addresses IRE	42	Inter-American Broadcasts Increase	124
Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123	International Radio Noise Standards	211
New Engineering Handbook	176	Junior League Commended	190
WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123	Kirby, E. M., Col., "War Mission of Radio"	95
FCC		Kiwanis Citation Reproduced in Special Bulletin	196
Allocation Procedure Announced	43	Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Announces Proposed Allocation Below 25MC	208	Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9	Leyte on the Air	126
Appropriations	51	"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66	Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
Clear Channel Hearing	65, 87	"Mileposts"	208
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51
Commissioners to Inspect RR-Radio	212	NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
Defers FM Allocation Decision	195	National and Inter-American Music Week	159
Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission	102, 121	National Boys and Girls Week	118
FCC FM Propagation Tests	211	National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Expands	117
Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51	New England Stations Launch "Song of the Week"	190
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2	Newspaper to Coast by Facsimile	177
Manpower Survey	5	Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59
Members on Tour	40	Okay on "Man on the Street"	197
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188	Peabody Selections Announced	116
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69	Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings Proposed	147
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5	Platters to Yank Prisoners	96
New Construction Restricted	22	Procedure for Locating Stations within National Forests	166
Number of Stations—January	88	Program Men to Hold War Activities Conference	94
Number of Stations—February	127	Radio at War	69
Number of Stations—March	160	Radio Correspondents' Dinner	2
Porter Again Nominated	2	Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24
Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102	Radio News Editor Beware	174
Porter, Paul A., Says "Roosevelt Greatest Radio Personality"	153	Radio Newsmen to Attend San Francisco Parley	137
Porter, Paul A., Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32	Radio Regulatory Agencies in American Republics	125
Proposed Rule Change	173		

	Page		Page
Radio Unaffected by Curfew	175	District 1 Meeting	93
Reinsch, J. Leonard Returns to Cox Stations	163	District 2 Meeting	101
Reinsch, J. Leonard to White House	153	District 3 Meeting	68
Roosevelt "Greatest Radio Personality"	153	District 4 Meeting	101, 113
Standards for Radio Journalism	167	District 5 Director Elected	163
Tyler, Dr. I. Keith Reelected to Head AER	176	District 5 Meeting	113, 122
GOVERNMENT		District 6 Meeting	6, 20
Censorship Relaxed	186	District 7 Meeting	121
Censorship Release—Enemy Still Listens	146	District 8 Meeting	135
Department of State Prepares for Rio de Janiero Conference	210	District 9 Meeting	135
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11	District 10 Meeting	57
Hurdles Face Radio Start	187	District 11 Meeting	57
Industry and Government to Review Rio Agenda	197	District 13 Meeting	31
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40	District 14 Meeting	51, 58
New Censorship Code	207	District 15 Meeting	39
New Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee	52	District 17 Meeting	50
New Senate Interstate Committee	52	District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4	District Meetings Schedule	22
Treasury Dept. and Office of War Information Praise Program Managers	116	Kibler, Milton J., Joins Staff	123
LABOR		"Management in the Public Interest" Mailed This Week	199
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114	Meetings Ahead	50
Kibler, Milton J., New NAB Labor Director	123	NAB Opposes Disclosure at Oral Argument	205
New Charter for Labor and Management	126	News Bureau Letter Gets Results	114
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37	News Committee Makes Recommendations	51
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74	News Committee Meets	33
Regional WLB Decides Chicago AFRA Case	145	Nominating Committee Enlarged	84
Report to Board	84	Office Forms and Practices Committee Meets	158
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24	Program Chairmen Appointed War Loan Field Committee	116
LEGISLATION		Program Committee Meets	107
About the Communications Merger	123	Quebec Meeting of CAB	59
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114	Radio News Committee Recommendations	95
Capper-Johnson Bills Would Prohibit Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages	86	Ryan, J. Harold, to Address Omaha Kiwanis Club	156
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163	Religious Broadcasting Booklet Issued	208
Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41	Research Committee Meets	12
Hearings on Dondero Bill H. R. 1648	60	Small Market Stations Committee Meets	164
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2	Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60	Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers' Committee	59
NAB Files Brief in FCC Hearing	188	PROMOTION	
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11	Angel of Bataan on WHIO	96
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19	Certificate of Merit for KFEL	60
Rep. Arthur Lewis Miller Introduces Bills Affecting Unions	136	Crippled Children Made Happy by WHIO Comics	138
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50	Easter Program Material	60
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41	KELA Assists Merchants with OPA Data	159
Senator Homer E. Capehart Introduces Resolution to Investigate Foreign Radio Patents	159	KFRO Observes Birthday	117
Senator Pepper Proposes Permission to Broadcast Congressional Proceedings	147	KMBC Program Fights Juvenile Delinquency	87
LISTENER ACTIVITIES		New WBTM Church Policy Succeeds	118
AWD New England Chairman	42	Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedules	60
AWD Sponsored Meeting Successful	66	Ohio State Station Observes Birthday	116
WFA Compliments Women Broadcasters	118	Ohio State Makes Educational Program Awards	198
Women's Radio Committee Urges More Discussion on San Francisco Conference	124	Waste Paper Program Material	69
NAB		WAY'S Third Anniversary	125
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1	WLS Accounts for Christmas Funds	118
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37	WOW Observes Anniversary	124
Avery to Address City College of N. Y. Conference	198	PUBLIC RELATIONS	
Board of Directors Meeting	83	Report to Board	84
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68, 117	Wisconsin U Sets Summer Institute	191
Code Discussed at Board Meeting	84	RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	
Committee to Name NAB Operating Head	203	Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11
Convention Advocated by Editor and Publisher	86	Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3
Director-at-Large Election Under Way	163	Hollywood Reporter Salutes Radio in Special Edition	157
Directors-at-Large Election	205	Kiwanis Radio Week Plans Completed	165
		Kiwanis Radio Week	157
		KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
		Motorola Radio Observes Radio's Anniversary	109
		Musical Signature	41
		National Association of Music Merchants Make Anniversary Tie-In	165
		Network Committee Meets in New York	58
		Program Ideas	20

	Page
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4, 41
"Victory Through Air Power"—Bulletin No. 6	96
Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material	3
SELECTIVE SERVICE	
About Manpower Changes	196
Changes	2
Deferments	59
Occupational Deferment Certification	121
Procedure Modified	196
War Manpower Commission Continues Broadcasting on Essential List	20
WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101
TAXATION	
Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
Rule 1301 Financial Report	188
TELEVISION	
Allocations	17, 70
British to Develop Color in Television	44

	Page
"International Language"	86
Petrillo After Television	85

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. OF M.	Vol. 13, #1-#4
ALLOCATIONS	#14, #15
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1, #2
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT	#1-#15
FCC RULES INFORMATION	Vol. 13, #1
INFORMATION	#18
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
PROGRAM MANAGER'S	#5
RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	#2-#11
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE	#1-#65
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#28
SWAP BULLETINS	#57-#58
WAR BULLETIN	Vol. 13, #1-#2

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 1, 1945

SELECTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK

Supplement No. 29

Deferment Regulations Amended

The changes in the manpower situation resulting from the termination of the European war have placed new emphasis on the requirements of military services for younger men.

Local Board Memorandum No. 115-J issued to draft boards on May 23, 1945, will result in more lenient consideration of occupation deferment for registrants over age thirty. On the other hand, it will be more difficult to secure occupational deferments for registrants in the age group 18 through 29.

The revised regulations also place less emphasis on certification as it is no longer mandatory for local boards to reopen the case of a registrant upon receipt of a certified Form 42A (Special Revised). It is suggested that broadcasters read carefully the Local Board Memorandum which follows.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 622.21,
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM 622.22
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 115-J

ISSUED: 5/23/45

SUBJECT: OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION PENDING AMENDMENT AND REISSUANCE OF LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 115

1. Changing conditions.—(a) The termination of the European War is resulting in material changes in the manpower situation both with respect to military personnel and war production. This necessitates revision of Local Board Memorandum No. 115, particularly with respect to registrants 18 through 29 who must be made available for military service in greater numbers, and registrants ages 30 through 33 and 34 through 37 who should be given greater consideration for occupational deferment. All of these changes cannot be made until more accurate information is available concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services. The 42A (Special Revised) procedure will be substantially restricted in a new Local Board Memorandum No. 115 which is now in process of amendment and re-

issuance. Until that time such procedures will remain in full effect with no mandatory reopening of a registrant's case upon receipt of a certified Form 42A (Special Revised).

(b) The armed forces have again stated that their need is for young men preferably below 30 years of age. They have indicated that the calls for men in July and succeeding months will be reduced to about 90,000 per month. Accordingly, occupational deferment policies must be liberalized so as to reduce the total number of men to be inducted in the age group 30 through 33 and 34 through 37 to a minimum and occupational deferments restricted as to younger men so as to make available such men for military service. Cutbacks in plants engaged in war production should make available for employment older workers or those disqualified for military service. These workers, together with the increasing numbers of veterans who will be released by the armed forces, will make it possible for employers to replace many registrants in the younger age group who have heretofore necessarily been deferred.

2. Regulations amended for registrants ages 30 through 33.—As a result of the reduction in calls and the armed forces' reemphasis on the induction of young men, Selective Service Regulations have been amended to remove the requirement that a registrant age 30 through 33 must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or an activity in war production or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort in order to be eligible for deferment in Class II-A, Class II-B, or Class II-C. Under the amended regulations, a registrant in the age group 30 through 33, as well as those in the age group 34 through 37, should be deferred in Class II-A, Class II-B, or Class II-C if he is merely "regularly engaged in" one of such activities or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort. Local boards have full authority to determine what may be considered in the national health, safety, or interest. While the List of Essential Activities attached to Local Board Memorandum No. 115 may be

used as a guide, local boards are not in any way restricted or limited by this list.

3. Consideration of fathers.—Local boards in considering the occupational deferment of a father, age 30 through 37, should weigh the case with sympathetic consideration. Among other things, the local board in classifying a father should consider the cost to the Government under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act which would result in the event such father is inducted into the armed forces; also the fact that the War Department has announced its demobilization policies and is crediting a father of three children with 36 points, which is the equivalent of 36 months of active service in the Armed forces. All cases of doubt shall be resolved by the local board in favor of a father-registrant age 30 through 37.

4. Determination of "regularly engaged in."—In determining whether a registrant is "regularly engaged in" an activity in the national health, safety, or interest, or in war production, local boards are authorized to consider registrants for continued deferment in Class II-A or Class II-B on the basis of their last employment, if they are temporarily unemployed by reason of cutbacks, or other good and sufficient cause, provided the registrant makes a continued effort to obtain employment in an activity in war production or in the national health, safety, or interest, or in essential agriculture.

5. Review of classification.—Local boards are hereby directed to review the cases of registrants ages 30 through 37 who are now in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E, and if the local board finds that a registrant qualifies for occupational deferment under these more liberal classification policies, it shall reopen the case of such registrant and classify anew even though an Order to Report for Induction has been issued.

6. Filling calls.—It is recognized that this action will make it difficult, if not impossible, for local boards to completely fill their calls for the remainder of May and in June. The issuance of this Local Board Memorandum should not be interpreted as meaning that the needs of the armed forces for the numbers called are not as urgent as they have been in the past. The War Department's plan for the release of veterans who have contributed their full share in combat duty cannot be made fully effective unless trained replacements are available. Every effort should therefore be made to meet future calls in full from the age group 18 through 29, including those who have been previously rejected for general military service (see Local Board Memorandum No. 77-E), plus those in the older age groups who do not contribute to the national health, safety, or interest, war production, or essential agriculture, and those who voluntarily leave the employment for which they were deferred without a favorable determination by the local board.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director.

Committee to Name NAB Operating Head

T. A. M. Craven, former FCC Commissioner and now an NAB Director-at-Large, heads a committee of six to secure an operating head for NAB.

The Board of Directors meeting in Omaha last week, Wednesday and Thursday (16-17), devoted a large part of the time to a consideration of the NAB presidency.

G. Richard Shafto reported that the Committee to Select a President had investigated over thirty persons whose names had been suggested. He stated that there were two who would make an acceptable permanent head of NAB but that neither would be available until after the war was finally concluded.

Acting upon the Shafto Committee suggestion, the Board moved to draft Paul W. Morency, WTIC, veteran 1st District Director, as interim president for a one-year term from July 1. A wire, signed by all Board members present, was sent to L. Edmund Zacher, president, Travelers Insurance Company, owner of WTIC. A one-year leave of absence was asked, but an unfavorable reply was received.

It was following this that the Board elected a six-man committee consisting of T. A. M. Craven, G. Richard Shafto, John J. Gillin, Jr., J. Leonard Reinsch, Dr. Frank Stanton and William B. Way. The committee later named Commander Craven as Chairman.

President J. H. Ryan, having reiterated his determination to relinquish the post on July 1, the committee is expected to meet at an early date to consider a temporary operating head.

While the presidential consideration took up a large portion of the two-day session, the Board dealt with a number of other matters.

Two proposed By-Law amendments were recommended to the membership for referendum vote. These follow:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER 1

Article VII, Section 2, be amended by striking therefrom the following language: "operating power to govern these classifications;" that in lieu of the words stricken the following shall be inserted: "as used herein the term 'large station' shall be deemed to include all standard broadcast stations in Class 1-A and Class 1-B and in Class 2 above 5,000 watts power, and FM stations in Class C, and television stations. The term 'medium station' shall be deemed to include standard broadcast stations in Class 2 above 250 watts power and up to and including 5,000

(Continued on next page)



1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NAional 2080

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

watts power, and all standard broadcast stations in Class 3-A and Class 3-B, and FM stations in Class B. The term 'small station' shall be deemed to include all standard broadcast stations in Class 2 of 250 watts power and all standard broadcast stations in Class 4, and FM stations in Class A."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER 2

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. No change.

Section 2. No change.

Section 3. **ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.** Any individual, firm, or corporation engaged in any business or profession directly connected with radio broadcasting but not such as to come within the requirements for Active membership, or any individual, firm, or corporation which has filed with the Federal Communications Commission an application for, or has been granted a construction permit, but does not come within the requirements for Active membership shall be eligible to become an Associate member in the Association.

Associate members shall not be entitled to any vote.

Section 4. **VOTING.** Each Active member in the Association whose dues are not more than one month in arrears shall appoint and designate in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, upon call, the name of one person to be its representative in the Association and who shall represent, vote and act for the member in all of the affairs of the Association. The person thus designated must be an owner, a partner, an officer, or an executive whose time is devoted principally to the business of such active member. There shall be one vote for each Active membership. Provided that this provision shall not preclude the appointment to standing or special committees of other persons actively employed by any member station.

Section 5. **DURATION OF MEMBERSHIP AND RESIGNATION.** Membership in the Association shall continue and be in full force and effect until some person legally qualified to act for the member shall give proper notice in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of the intention of the member to withdraw from membership, or as otherwise provided in these By-Laws. All rights of membership shall terminate upon the submission of a withdrawal notice.

No member whose dues are in arrears may be reinstated in membership unless all sums due and owing the Association are paid in full.

Violation of the By-Laws shall be considered sufficient cause for the suspension or termination of membership. Such suspension or termination of membership shall be by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Board of Directors; provided, that a statement of charges shall

have been mailed by registered post to the person designated as the representative of the member at least 15 days before final action is taken thereon. This statement shall be accompanied by a notice of the time and place of the meeting of the Board of Directors at which the suspension or termination will be considered and a representative of the member shall have the opportunity to appear and present any defense before final action is taken.

Section 6. **NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.** Any member who for a period of four months has failed to pay the dues incident to his membership and for which proper billing has been made by the Secretary-Treasurer, shall automatically be dropped from membership.

For good and sufficient cause the Secretary-Treasurer may extend the period of delinquency but in no case shall such an extension total more than an additional four months.

ARTICLE IV

DISTRICTS

(Same as present Article III, Section 4.)

ARTICLE V

DUES

Section 1. (Same as present Section 1, Article IV.)

Section 2. **CERTIFICATION.** Annually, on the call of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, each Active member shall certify, in accordance with the provision of Section 1 of this Article, the class into which its volume falls; provided, that any active member who for any reason is unable to determine the net receipts from the sale of time received in the previous calendar year, shall continue to pay dues upon the basis of the previous classification until such time as his certification can conveniently be made, in which event any change in the amount of dues attaching to such active membership shall be retroactive to the beginning of the calendar year.

Section 3. For the purposes of determining dues, the stations shall be classified as to range of income as follows:

Class	Range of Income
A	\$ 0 - \$ 15,000
B	15,001 - 36,000
C	36,001 - 60,000
D	60,001 - 80,000
E	80,001 - 120,000
F	120,001 - 160,000
G	160,001 - 200,000
H	200,001 - 300,000
I	300,001 - 400,000
J	400,001 - 500,000
K	500,001 - 600,000
L	600,001 - 700,000
M	700,001 - 800,000
N	800,001 - 900,000
O	900,001 - 1,000,000
P	1,000,001 - 2,000,000
Q	2,000,001 - 4,000,000
R	4,000,001 - 6,000,000
S	6,000,001 - 8,000,000
T	8,000,001 - 10,000,000
U	10,000,001 - 12,000,000
V	12,000,001 - 16,000,000
W	16,000,001 - 20,000,000
X	Over 20,000,000

The Board of Directors shall determine each year the monthly dues applicable to each of the above classifications, and the schedule of dues so adopted shall be mailed to each member station at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year to which the schedule is applicable.

All dues shall be payable in advance annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 1942, Active members

(Continued on next page)

"TELLING THE WORLD" REPORT NO. 1

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan During Warmup Period May 1-12

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Treasury Salutes	15 Min-ET	4,594
Music for Millions	15 Min-ET	1,123
Sing for the 7th	5 Min-ET	216
Treasury Song for Today	5 Min-ET	52
Spots	Live & ET	38,203
Other Programs:	2-Min	350
	3-Min	484
	5-Min	1,895
	10-Min	144
	15-Min	2,606
	25-Min	31
	30-Min	62
	45-Min	2
	1-Hr	16
	1¼-Hrs	2
	1½-Hrs	2
	2-Hrs	2
	2¾-Hrs	2

Stations went all out for the 7th right on schedule—May 13. No. 2 reports, now on hand, for May 13-19 prove it. Watch for this tabulation next week.

Have You Sent NAB Your "Telling the World" Reports?

No. 3 is due May 28

No. 4 is due June 4

Please send No. 1 and 2 if you haven't done so

whose stations are located in the territories or insular possessions of the United States shall for the duration of the war pay dues upon the basis of 50 per cent of the dues provided in Section 1 of this Article.

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall determine the dues for various classes of Associate Membership.

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE ELECTION

A. J. Eckhardt, resident partner of Ernst & Ernst, under whose direction the directors-at-large referendum is being conducted, has reported to the secretary-treasurer the outcome of the first or primary balloting. Over 500 votes were cast with the following result:

Two large station directors were elected. J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, WHIO, WIOD, and J. Harold Ryan, WWVA, each received a majority of all votes cast and were declared elected.

One medium station director was elected. T. A. M. Craven, WOL, vice president of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, achieved election, having received a majority.

Nominated to contest in the final balloting of the remaining medium station director post are: G. Richard Shafto, WIS; C. T. Hagman, WTCN; and Clarence Leich, WGBF.

None of the nominees in the small station classification received a majority. The final election ballot will therefore contain the names of the four accorded the highest number of votes. These are: Matthew H. Bonebrake,

KOCY; Dietrich Dirks, KTRI; Clair R. McCollough, WGAL; and Marshall Pengra, KRNR.

The final ballots in this director-at-large referendum which will also involve two by-law amendment proposals, were mailed to the membership today (25) by Ernst & Ernst. All ballots are returnable by June 14.

NAB OPPOSES DISCLOSURE AT ORAL ARGUMENT

At the oral argument held before the Federal Communications Commission, Monday, May 21st, the National Association of Broadcasters submitted a Supplemental Brief in which recommendations for the clarification of the Commission's proposed rules 1.301-1.304 were made.

Among other things it was proposed that the date for filing Annual Reports to the FCC should be postponed until April 1st of each year, instead of March 1st as heretofore. Clarification of language in Section 1.302 was proposed which would call specifically only for contracts relating to ownership, management or control of the licensee and contracts relating to network service, transcription network service and sales of time for purpose of resale (amounting to two hours or more per day).

In connection with the ownership report, the Brief supported changes which would call for information on any corporation above the licensee which either controls or owns 20% or more of the stock of the licensee. In the case of second-removed companies it was proposed that only infor-

(Continued on next page)

mation regarding those companies which control the holding company or which own 25% or more of the holding company's stock be reported. This would meet the statutory requirements regarding alien ownership. It was proposed further that annual ownership reports be eliminated in view of the fact that interim reports are called for.

John Morgan Davis, General Counsel for the Association, made the oral argument before the Commission. He said that the Association would not oppose the making public of the ownership reports provided no competitive information was disclosed, such as the date of execution and expiration of contracts. He vigorously opposed, however, the making public of financial reports and of contracts which licensees have entered into. He pointed out that there was a clear distinction in the Communications Act between common carriers and broadcast stations and that for the Commission to make public the financial reports of broadcast stations would nullify the Congressional intent of retaining the privacy of Income Tax returns. He reviewed the unfortunate experience during two previous occasions when Income Tax returns were made public and stated that the Congress which repealed the provision of the tax laws which made public the Returns was the same Congress which passed the Communications Act of 1934.

Following closely the Brief which NAB filed previously (NAB REPORTS—May 11, 1945—page 188) he said that unless the Commission had some compelling reason why these matters should be made public it should refrain from doing so.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' presentation he pointed out that disclosing the information on file with the Commission to the public would add nothing to the Commission's knowledge. He said "consequently, it would seem that no useful purpose would be served except to cater to idle curiosity or to the malicious ideas perhaps of some person attempting to cash in on the information gathered from the Commission's files."

Commissioner Clifford J. Durr questioned Mr. Davis as follows:

Commissioner Durr: What use do you think the Commission should make of this information which it collects for its own purposes?

Mr. Davis: It should use it in its discharge of its duties in properly regulating the ether.

Commissioner Durr: I don't know what you mean. That is a broad general statement. You said that the public is interested only in the outcome and that they could rely on the Commission to represent them in seeing that a good public service was rendered.

Mr. Davis: That is right.

Commissioner Durr: For what purpose do you think the Commission should use this information which it has, if it is not made available to the public? I would like for you to be specific, if you can.

Mr. Davis: It is rather difficult for me to go behind the scenes of the Commission and attempt to show you in what manner it should be used. It is my belief that there are many problems which arise in the proper regulation of the broadcasting industry for which purposes the Commission can utilize this information, giving the Commission a broader knowledge of the entire operation of the industry, and in specific cases of the operation of the particular station which it happens to be interested in at that moment.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think it should be used merely for the purpose of determining whether a station is financially qualified?

Mr. Davis: I think that is the major purpose for which it should be used.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think that has any bearing on the quality of service which a station renders?

Mr. Davis: Well, it can have some bearing.

Commissioner Durr: You believe, I assume, in the maximum of regulation by the public and the minimum by the Commission?

Mr. Davis: In the sense of programming, very definitely. Commissioner Durr: How is the public going to regulate unless it is fully informed?

Mr. Davis: It doesn't seem to me that the public could ever base any regulation of programming on knowledge of the financial condition of a particular station.

Commissioner Durr: Don't you think that the public should be in position to require more in the way of a better quality of program service from a station that has the resources to give better service than a station which doesn't have the resources?

Mr. Davis: It has been my experience that the public doesn't care, that when it wants certain things from a radio station it gets them. It makes its wants known very definitely and the station will do its best to comply with the wishes of the public.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think the public gets just what it wants from radio stations?

Mr. Davis: I have a very strong feeling on that point, sir. I have watched them in operation from the programming angle as well as from the legal side, and I think they are pretty well capable of taking care of themselves as far as programs are concerned.

But I think, from the angle of regulation, the Commission itself is entitled to this information and can do a better job because of it.

Commissioner Durr: Don't you think the public would be in better position to demand a better quality of program if they had information as to how much a station is spending in producing programs?

Mr. Davis: I don't believe so. My feeling is that the average person doesn't care what the radio station is spending. A station may spend very little and yet have very fine programs or programs that interest its listeners. Now, the actual expenditure of money on programming doesn't insure good programs—never has and never will, and I believe that the public, with its limited knowledge—

Commissioner Durr: (Interposing) The failure to spend money on programs is likely to produce a lower quality of programs than a program that does have money spent on it. Isn't that right?

Mr. Davis: Well, that is a matter we think we could probably get examples on both sides of the fence. I believe that some stations do a grand job of programming with the minimum of expenditure and other stations by spending any amount of money never get anywhere.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think the amount of money stations spend on programs has nothing to do with the quality of programs that come out?

Mr. Davis: Has very little to do with it.

Commissioner Durr indicated other uses to which he thought the financial information might be put in his questioning of Mr. Pierson. The following exchange took place:

Commissioner Durr: Do you think the competitive system requires that there be competition for frequency?

Mr. Pierson: That there be competition among broadcasters for frequencies?

Commissioner Durr: Yes.

Mr. Pierson: Only so far as there are enough frequencies to satisfy all of them.

Commissioner Durr: Don't you think competition for frequencies might be stimulated if the public knew what a broadcaster was earning on his frequency?

Mr. Pierson: Mr. Durr, I really don't believe you need to encourage people to file broadcast applications. I think you have far more than can be granted now.

and later questioned Mr. Pierson as follows:

Commissioner Durr: I understand you to say you thought that the Commission might permit the inspection of these records upon special application if the person making the inspection should show that he had a real legitimate interest in looking at the files.

Mr. Pierson: I think the only instances in which it should be where it was necessary for the proper dispatch of the Commission's business to make public certain information that bears upon a proceeding before the Commission.

(Continued on next page)

Commissioner Durr: You also said you didn't think the public would be inclined to look at these records in any event, because they are too complicated and voluminous.

Mr. Pierson: I mean the public that would be examining the information—

Commissioner Durr: Suppose someone should come to the Commission and say, "I represent a group in such and such a city, and there is only one radio station there and I have been trying to get time on the radio station for this organization of mine which have specific purposes to serve, and the radio station says they can't afford to do it because they are all sold out and not making any money, and I would like to check upon the records to see whether that is the situation, because if I find they can afford financially to make a little time available, I will put the heat on them?"

Mr. Pierson: I would require that person to file a written request.

Commissioner Durr: You think that type of application should be granted?

Mr. Pierson: I think if there was no ulterior motive behind it, perhaps. I think if it were going to be used in the specific instance you gave where there was only one station— There, we have a monopoly, anyway, and perhaps my argument wouldn't apply.

Commissioner Durr: Suppose there are two or three stations and they have the same experience with all of them, say none of the stations will give time on the air?

Mr. Pierson: I think, of necessity, the Commission would have to weigh of the good faith of the one making the request against the unfairness to the broadcaster revealing it, and the possibility that it might be used by the broadcaster's competitor to take advantage.

Commissioner Durr: You think if we are convinced of the good faith of the person requesting, we should grant that type of request?

Mr. Pierson: I think so. I think there will be so few that you won't have much trouble with it.

Several attorneys appeared for a number of other licensees and networks, all of whom supported, in general, the position of NAB.

It is anticipated that the Commission will issue its Order within the next few weeks.

NEW CENSORSHIP CODE

Accompanied by a statement by the NAB board of directors, notice of a relaxed code has been sent to all broadcasters from the Office of Censorship. Revision standardizes code for radio and all publications.

A reprint of the statement from NAB board, and the revised code, follows:

STATEMENT, NAB BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"We have beaten one enemy in a small area, we have to defeat as tough an enemy in an immense area. The war against Japan is a major war. American lives are yet at stake and American boys still fight for the United States of America.

"Some changes have been made in the code of wartime practices for American broadcasters because of the changed war situation. Some relaxations of other wartime controls result from what already has been accomplished. But this is no time to quit. We cannot forget our boys in the Pacific for whom the war is not over, for whom death is ever near and for whom home is far away.

"Great opportunity and great responsibility still face the American broadcasters—responsibility to protect the safety and speed the progress of our armed forces, opportunity to continue to do this through voluntary censorship.

"The American broadcasters thus far have made a success of voluntary censorship in this nation at war, a success that is a glowing part of the important and vital total contribution of American radio toward the national war effort and final victory.

"Continued cooperation in voluntary censorship and careful attention to security matters are necessary until the last shot is fired against the enemy—and there is no replying shot. We commend this necessity to the con-

science and the conscientiousness of every American broadcaster."

Code of Wartime Practices

(Edition of May 15, 1945)

All media of publication and radio are asked not to publish or broadcast information in the following classes *except when such information is made available for publication or broadcast by appropriate authority or is specifically cleared by the Office of Censorship:*

(As used throughout this Code the term "Pacific-Asiatic area" means the Far Eastern combat zone, including the southwestern Alaskan peninsula, and the land and water areas of the entire Pacific Ocean except the coastal waters of South America, and extending westward on land and sea to and including Aden, Capetown, and the east coast of Africa. See map on back cover.)

WAR PLANS

Secret war plans, or diplomatic negotiations or conversations which concern military operations.

ENEMY ATTACKS

Information about actual or impending enemy attacks on continental United States.

ARMED FORCES

Identity, movement, or prospective movement of Allied Army, Navy, or Marine Corps units which are in, have been alerted for, or are on their way to, the Pacific-Asiatic area from American territory anywhere; those moving or about to move directly from Europe to the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Exact composition, character and equipment of Allied troops which are in, or preparing for, service in the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Identification of members of the Allied Armed Forces with military or naval units or ships, when such units or ships are in, or en route to, or are returning from, the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Identification of combat casualties until made available by the War or Navy Department or next of kin.

SHIPS

Identity, location, character, description, movements, and prospective movements of naval vessels, transports, and convoys.

Identity, location, cargoes, and movements of merchant vessels.

Existence of mine fields or other harbor defenses, including secret guides to navigators.

Dates of launchings and commissionings of naval vessels.

Information about the sinking or damaging from war causes of war or merchant vessels.

PLANES

Disposition, composition, movements, missions, or strength of Allied military air units within or proceeding to or from the Pacific-Asiatic area; military activities of commercial air lines in the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Information concerning new and current military aircraft and related items of equipment.

FORTIFICATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS

Location and description of fortifications, coast defense emplacements, antiaircraft guns and other air defense installations, including defense installation details of public airports used for military purposes; location or description of camouflaged objects.

PRODUCTION

New or secret weapons, identity and location of plants making them; secret designs, formulas, processes or experiments connected with the war.

Rate of production of matériel used in or for specialized military operations.

Movement or transportation of war matériel.

(Continued on next page)

May 25, 1945—207

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Information concerning war intelligence or counter-intelligence, operations, methods or equipment of the United States, its allies, or the enemy.

Secret detection devices.

Secret United States or Allied means or systems of military communications.

WAR PRISONERS

Information as to arrival, movements, confinement or identity of military prisoners from the Pacific-Asiatic area.

TRAVEL

Advance information on routes, times, and methods of travel by the President.

Movements of ranking Army, Navy, and Marine officers to, from, or within the Pacific-Asiatic area.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

Photographs or maps conveying any of the information specified in other sections of this Code; aerial photographs of harbors, war plants, military or vital defense installations.

Notes and Reminders

Combat Zone Interviews and Letters.—Interviews with service men or civilians involving combat zones (including accounts of escapes) should be submitted before publication or broadcast either to the Office of Censorship or the appropriate Army or Navy public relations officer.

Letters from combat areas are censored in the field only for home consumption, not for publication or broadcast. When such letters are published or broadcast, information in conflict with provisions of this Code should be eliminated. Special care should be used in handling escape accounts to eliminate all escape details and information which might lead to reprisals or endanger future escapes.

Accredited Military and Naval Correspondents.—No provisions in this Code modify obligations assumed by accredited correspondents who accompany Army or Navy forces or are given special accrediting by the War or Navy Department to visit restricted areas in the United States. The accrediting department concerned is the censorship agency for all resultant material.

War News Coming Into the United States.—Generally, war information originating outside United States territory may be published or broadcast if its origin is made plain (no material conflicting with the Code should be added in rewriting information received from abroad).

Information from the United Kingdom which has not been cleared by British Censorship should not be published or broadcast if it conflicts with this Code.

Material sent across the United States-Canadian border should contain nothing that conflicts with censorship restrictions of the country in which it originates.

"MILEPOSTS"

RALEIGH, N. C.—WPTF announces "Carolina Mileposts," a quarter-hour program, dramatizing stories behind the historical markers on North Carolina's highways and city streets.

The program is broadcast from the radio workshop of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING BOOKLET ISSUED

(As released by NAB News Bureau, May 21)

As an aid to religious broadcasters in using the great potentialities of radio, E. Jerry Walker, staff consultant on radio for the International Council of Religious Education, has written a guide in booklet form for those who prepare and present religious programs. This manual, entitled "Religious Broadcasting," has been published by the National Association of Broadcasters.

"On the whole," says Mr. Walker in offering this booklet to those using radio for religious purposes, "the radio

industry is only too happy to give its services without compensation for religious broadcasts. Such program time is counted as a public service to the listener. It is for the religious broadcaster to match this gift with the very best in carefully prepared and presented religious programs."

A perusal of this pamphlet gives evidence of careful and conscientious attention paid to a delicate subject by the writer who has coupled a comprehensive knowledge of techniques in broadcasting and the problems of those engaged in religious endeavor who would use this powerful means of reaching the people.

The pamphlet carefully covers all phases of religious programs from basic planning to program presentation and is commended to religious bodies for examination.

FCC ANNOUNCES PROPOSED ALLOCATION BELOW 25 MC

On May 21, the Federal Communications Commission announced the proposed allocation in the portion of the radio spectrum below 25,000 kc. Of particular interest to broadcasters is the proposal to establish one additional broadcast channel on 540 kc and the allocation of 120 channels for direct international short-wave broadcasting, some of which will be available to stations in the United States, and the Commission's proposal to continue relay broadcast service in the portion of the spectrum between 1.6 and 3 mc.

Panel 4 of the Radio Technical Planning Board had urged the extension of the broadcast band to include 530 and possibly 520 kc. The Panel also stressed the importance of retaining frequencies for relay broadcasting in the 1.6 to 3 mc region for use by this service over comparatively long distances. The Commission states that oral argument will be held before the Commission en banc beginning June 20, 1945, if written requests for oral argument are received on or before June 6, 1945. All persons who have filed requests to be heard in oral argument are asked to file with the Commission on or before June 13, 25 copies of the brief or any exhibits proposed to be introduced at the oral argument.

Under date of May 21, Howard S. Frazier, chairman of Panel 4, mailed copies of the Commission's proposed report to members and alternates of the Panel, together with a request that they express their views after reviewing the Commission's proposed allocation in connection with the standard broadcast service. No decision has yet been made as to whether or not the Panel will participate in the oral argument. Some members of the Panel have expressed disappointment that the Commission has not proposed the extension of the broadcast band beyond 540 kc. The portion of the proposed allocation covering standard broadcasting is reprinted below in its entirety.

SECTION 7—STANDARD BROADCAST SERVICE AND OTHER BROADCAST SERVICES

(Relay, St. Satellite Control, Development and Experimental)

I—STANDARD BROADCAST SERVICE

The standard broadcast band extends at the present time from 550 to 1600 kc. No proposal was made to enlarge this band by adding frequencies above 1600 kc. Below 500 kc, it was suggested that the frequencies 520, 530, and 540 kc be added.

The use of 520 and 530 kc for standard broadcasting would involve serious problems of interference with auto alarms on the international distress frequency 500 kc. Moreover, most of the radio receiving sets being used today are not equipped to tune to 520 and 530 kc and it is not practicable to modify these receivers (Tr. 935, 938, 981; Ex. 156, pp. 24 and 25). For these reasons the Commis-

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sion does not propose to assign 520 and 530 kc for standard broadcast purposes.

So far as 540 kc is concerned, the use of this frequency would likewise involve problems of interference to the international distress frequency 500 kc. However, with respect to 540 kc, it is believed that the interference problems can be solved by assigning 540 kc for use at appropriate geographical locations and by limiting the intensity of the signals in coastal areas (Tr. 942, 954-956, 958; Ex. 157). Moreover, the evidence shows that with respect to 540 kc, approximately 54% of existing home standard broadcast receivers are capable of tuning to this frequency (Tr. 947, 3678). The Commission, therefore, proposes to assign 540 kc for standard broadcast purposes. However, this frequency at the present time is used for government purposes and it is not known how soon it can be made available for broadcast use.

II—OTHER BROADCAST SERVICES

(Relay, St. Satellite Control, Developmental and Experimental)

Of the several services included under this category, only the relay broadcast service requested allocations below 25 megacycles.

Twelve frequencies are now allocated for relay broadcast below 25 megacycles and these are arranged in groups of 4 each, as shown in the following tabulation. The number of authorizations outstanding as of October 1, 1944, is indicated in parentheses under each group.

Group A	Group B	Group C
(kc)	(kc)	(kc)
1622	1606	1646
2058	2074	2090
2150	2102	2190
2790	2758	2830
(110)	(82)	(69)

In relay broadcast allocation, one group, including all four frequencies, is assigned to each station (Tr. 3669-3671; Ex. 428).

Panel 4 of RTPB recommended that all of the above frequencies be retained for relay broadcast and that assignments be made in blocks in order to avoid interference from other services (Tr. 3685). Exhibit 156 submitted by Panel 4 of RTPB includes a report of a committee in which it is proposed that 20 channels, 10 kc wide, be provided in four blocks of 5 channels each, in the range between 1600 and 3000 kilocycles.

It is not possible at this time to propose definite allocations for relay broadcasting below 25 megacycles. However, in the light of the testimony indicating a continuing need for relay pickup frequencies having transmission characteristics suitable for operation over comparatively long distances, it is proposed to make provision for the service, on a shared basis, in the following ranges of frequencies. The number and width of the channels will be left for future determination.

1605 to 1800 kc.
2100 to 2250 kc.
2250 to 2300 kc.
2700 to 2850 kc.

In connection with International Broadcasting, it appears the FCC and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee are not in complete accord. Under date of May 21, IRAC Chairman, Captain E. M. Webster, USCG, has transmitted to the Secretary of State the committee's proposed allocation below 25 mc which coincides with the proposals released by the FCC. However, in the letter of transmittal, Captain Webster states as follows:

"It will be noted that this revision includes bands for direct high frequency international broadcasting, a service which was not provided for in the original proposal of 15 June 1944. In this connection, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee respectfully invites attention to its report of 15 June 1944, in which it stressed the fact that from an engineering standpoint adequate frequencies could not be allocated for direct high frequency interna-

tional broadcasting without depriving other services of their needs. In support of this position, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee endorses the attached August 17, 1944, Report on International Broadcasting Questions prepared by the Technical Subcommittee of the Department of State Special Committee on Communications and transmitted on 4 September 1944 to the International Broadcasting Subcommittee of the Special Committee on Communications, and is of the opinion that:

- "1. Direct international broadcasting will not furnish as good a quality signal to the listener as will the indirect or relay method where satisfactory domestic broadcasting service is available.
- "2. Assignment to direct international broadcasting of the frequency space proposed would materially curtail essential services such as those involving safety of life.
- "3. Because the frequency space proposed is insufficient to make adequate direct international broadcasting facilities available to all countries, perpetuation in aggravated form of the present practice of operating broadcast stations in derogation of the General Radio Regulations will result and will operate to the detriment of other services.

"However, noting the principle adopted by the Special Committee on Communications of the Department of State that direct short wave broadcasts originating in the United States should be continued after the war on a daily basis, and taking into account the feeling of the Commission that it is under obligation to indicate frequencies for direct international broadcasting, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee in its table includes the bands for this service proposed by the Commission."

In contrast to the IRAC views on International Broadcasting, the FCC News Release reads in part as follows:

"No technique such as the transmission of U. S. broadcasts over point-to-point facilities for rebroadcast over domestic stations in foreign countries can take the place of direct broadcasting from the United States to listeners abroad, according to the Commission's report."

Portions of Section 5 of the proposed allocation covering International Broadcasting follows:

Need for Allocation

The Director of the Office of War Information (Tr. 654-658) and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Tr. 659-663) testified to the great utility of U. S. international broadcasting in making the voice of the United States audible directly to listeners throughout the world in time of war. In time of peace, the need for such direct contact with listeners everywhere will be different, but no less essential. The United States has assumed and proposes to continue a role in world affairs, and international broadcasting is one of the means whereby that role may be made known and understood everywhere. The furthering of international understanding and amity hereafter will require international broadcasting as urgently as it has been required during wartime. Other means of international communication, including the transmission of U. S. broadcasts via point-to-point facilities to foreign countries for rebroadcast there over domestic stations, have a role to play; but no such technique can take the place of direct broadcasting from the United States to listeners abroad, without the need for reliance on intermediate facilities of any kind. Accordingly, the Commission is of the opinion that U. S. international broadcasting on a direct basis should be continued on the fullest scale commensurate with other needs for the frequencies involved.

Position in the Spectrum

All witnesses who appeared in respect to International Broadcasting agreed that the present shortwave broadcast bands between 6000 kilocycles and 26,600 kilocycles should be retained for international broadcasting. All of the witnesses were likewise unanimous in recommending the plan prepared by RTPB, Panel 8, which requested a total

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of 56 frequencies for U. S. International broadcasting. The proposed 56 channels would be in blocks of eight adjacent channels on the low-frequency ends of each of the present shortwave broadcast bands. This arrangement was chosen so that stations within the United States would have control of adjacent channel interference. The RTPB plan recommended retaining the basic general plan that is now in use for wartime operation of international broadcast facilities whereby all frequencies are pooled between east and west coast transmitters in order to make the most efficient use of each frequency for the greatest number of U. S. international stations. A plan of world wide coverage was proposed that would serve the greater part of the land areas of the world from the east and west coasts of the United States by the use of 26 (consisting of thirteen pairs) of the 36 existing transmitters now operating in the Psychological Warfare Service. The remaining ten transmitters would be used as standby units for frequency changes, or for parallel operation on the same frequency to obtain greater effective power. RTPB, Panel 8, proposed use by all U. S. international broadcast stations of the maximum power obtainable, and a minimum power requirement of 50 kw.

Commission Proposal

The Commission proposes the following allocation for international broadcasting on a world-wide basis:

6000 to 6200 kilocycles	15100 to 15300 kilocycles
9500 to 9700 kilocycles	17700 to 17900 kilocycles
11700 to 11900 kilocycles	21500 to 21700 kilocycles

The above is the present allocation for the 6.1, 9.6 and 11.8 megacycle bands. In order to make all bands the same width, 50 kilocycles have been deleted from the 15.2 megacycle band and 100 kilocycles have been added to the 17.8 megacycle band consisting of 50 kilocycles on each end of the present band. The present 21 megacycle band has been narrowed 100 kc by the deletion of 50 kc from each end.

One band above 25 megacycles has heretofore been allocated for international broadcasting. This is the band from 25,600 to 26,600 Kc. This band appears to be useful only during the maximum of the 11-year sunspot cycles. Few, if any, receivers able to cover this band are in the hands of the public. Little U. S. international broadcasting has ever been carried on over these frequencies and little regularly scheduled international broadcasting, if any, by other nations. The propagation characteristics of the 25 Mc region are not such as to make it useful for long-distance service which must be maintained over long periods of time. It appears better suited to low-power intermittent services which can tolerate small amounts of intermittent interference. For these reasons the Commission is discontinuing the 25 Mc international broadcast band. It is the opinion of the Commission that discontinuing this band will in no way handicap international broadcasting, a service of great significance with respect to both U. S. policy and international amity.

In regard to the RTPB's proposal of assigning a block of eight channels for U. S. international broadcast stations on the low end of each of the proposed bands, the Commission in conjunction with the State Department will make efforts to secure this arrangement in international conferences hereafter. In any event, the Commission will make every effort in an international conference to obtain an equitable share of frequency assignments for U. S. international broadcasting.

In regard to the RTPB consideration of radio-type and facsimile transmission by international broadcast stations, the report indicated that simultaneous transmission of aural programs and radio-type or facsimile by methods of multiple modulation will degrade the service due to phase or hum modulation where selective fading is involved. Accordingly, the Commission does not propose to allow simultaneous transmission of radio-type or facsimile with program transmission by means of multiple modulation at this time. However, if at a later date the objectionable technical features of this mode of transmission are overcome, the Commission will give further consideration to authorizing such operation. In regard to the use of radio-type or facsimile on international broad-

cast stations for broadcast purposes during non-listening hours, the Commission will consider amending its rules to allow such operation in special cases where a showing is made for the need of the operation.

SATELLITE TRANSMITTERS FOR AM

One of the recommendations made by Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting to the Federal Communications Commission during the allocation hearings was the establishment of satellite AM broadcast transmitters in populous areas where additional signal strength would be advantageous. The Panel proposed that these satellite transmitters be connected by ultra high frequency relay links, thus overcoming some of the technical obstacles that have tended to discourage the establishment of satellite transmitters in the past. The Commission's allocations as announced appear to provide for these ultra high frequency connecting links on an experimental basis until adequate standards for this service can be determined.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the RMA Transmitter Section, it was decided to establish an RMA subcommittee for the purpose of recommending standards for AM Satellite Transmitters and the ultra high frequency connecting link. Chairman M. R. Briggs of the RMA Committee for AM Broadcast Transmitters has appointed Howard S. Frazier, NAB Director of Engineering and chairman of Panel 4, RTPB, chairman of the subcommittee for Satellite Transmitter Standards. This subcommittee is now in process of organization and it is anticipated the membership of the committee will be announced in the near future. Engineers desiring to participate in this work are invited to communicate with Mr. Frazier at NAB.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PREPARES FOR RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Preparatory Telecommunications Conference was held by the Department of State on May 23 in Washington. The Conference reviewed the specific items appearing in the agenda for the Third Inter-American Radio Conference in Rio de Janeiro on September 3, 1945. The agenda proposes a considerable number of specific subjects in addition to opening up the possibility of revision of the Havana Convention, its accompanying agreement and the Santiago revision thereof.

Francis Colt deWolf, Chief, Telecommunications Division, Department of State, in opening the meeting stated that much preparatory work is necessary in order to have proposals ready in behalf of the United States Government to forward to the other nations for consideration prior to the Rio Conference. The proposed agenda for the Rio Conference as transmitted by the Brazilian Government reads as follows:

The Brazilian Government, having in view the convenience of giving greater amplitude to the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention concluded and signed in Habana on the 13th of December 1937, and to the Agreement which accompanies it, already revised at the Conference held in Santiago, Chile, in January 1940, proposes that in addition to the matters that are the object of such acts, there be taken up at the conference the following:

Agenda

1. In the revision of the Convention, to examine the possibilities of its amplification with the object of:
 - a. Including all forms of telecommunications.
 - b. Forming an Inter-American Telecommunications Union and organizing a respective secretariat along the lines of the central office of the International Telecommunications Union, with the

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consequent closing of the present Inter-American Radio Office (OIR).

- c. Changing the present Inter-American Radio Communication Agreement title to that of Inter-American Radio Communication Regulation.
- d. Defining the limits of the American Region.
- e. Standardizing the time in telecommunication services on the American continent.
2. In the revision of the Agreement, to establish the general principles to be observed in the distribution and utilization of radio frequencies, as well as the standards of good engineering practice, especially with reference to the stability of frequencies and width of wave bands.
3. To settle the points of view of the American Governments with reference to the matters which may be the object of the next International Conferences on Telecommunications, and which specially interests all of the American nations, and to draft the respective proposals.
4. Confer on the possibility of calling an international meeting for the solution of short wave radio broadcasting problems.
5. Discuss rates to be applied to inter-American telecommunication services, on the following points:
 - a. Reduction of rates.
 - b. General standardization of rates in the American region.
 - c. Unification of rates for plain language and CDE traffic, and other possible revisions in the classification rates.
 - d. Elimination of the gold franc as a basis of payment, and choice of a possible substitute.
 - e. Adoption of an equivalent rate in local currency, so that north and south bound rates may be equalized.
 - f. Reduction of terminal rates and other charges for telecommunications services.
6. Discuss a proposal presented by the Canadian Government to the effect that the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed in Habana in 1937 be extended for a period of two years.

Howard S. Frazier represented NAB at the meeting and is serving on several of the preparatory committees.

FCC FM PROPAGATION TESTS

A special committee to work with FCC staff in conducting FM transmission tests has been organized by Chief Engineer George P. Adair of the Federal Communications Commission. This committee held its first meeting in Washington on May 24. The following persons were invited to serve: Major Edwin H. Armstrong, Dr. D. E. Noble, Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Dr. T. T. Goldsmith, Raymond Guy, Dr. William B. Lodge, David B. Smith, Dr. C. M. Jansky, Everett Dillard, Dr. Harold H. Beverage, Dr. Charles R. Burrows, G. F. Leydorf, Cyrus T. Read, D. C. Summerford, A. Earle Cullum, Jr., J. R. Poppele, Frank Marx, Dr. H. W. Wells, G. E. Gustafson, Frank A. Gunther, P. B. Laiser, Robert Higgy, George Lang, Carl H. Wesser and Irving Robinson.

Other persons who feel they may be able to contribute to the FCC testing program were invited to apply for membership on the committee.

In opening the meeting, the FCC chief engineer asked industry cooperation in furnishing personnel and equipment necessary to conduct further transmissions in the portion of the spectrum proposed for FM service between 44 and 108 mc during the coming months.

The Commission, in announcing the final allocation above 25 mc recently, deferred final decision as to just how the portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 mc should be apportioned between the FM and television services. The purpose of the tests is to provide the Commission's Engineering Department with additional factual data before a final decision is made in connection with the three proposed FM allocations now under consideration

by the Commission. The proposals under consideration for the final FM allocation are (1) 50-68 mc, (2) 68-86 mc, and (3) 84-102 mc. The tests as planned will require additional operating hours for certain FM and television sound channel transmitters, in addition to the proposed installation of several experimental transmitters on the higher frequencies.

It was also announced that the Commission is now establishing temporary monitoring stations near Roanoke, Virginia, and Montgomery, Alabama, for the recording of the FM test transmissions.

IMPROVEMENT OF POSTWAR RECEIVERS

Several weeks ago, John V. L. Hogan, president of WQXR, New York, brought to the attention of the Radio Manufacturers Association the reduced selectivity and sensitivity of some broadcast receivers in the portion of the broadcast band 1500-1600 kc. In reply to Mr. Hogan's communication, RMA has released the following statement on this subject:

"We would like to point out that it has been one of the aims of the RMA Standardization Committee on Variable Capacitors to help effect an improved performance, particularly at the high end of the broadcast band.

"In the case of the RMA Class B capacitor, which is used almost exclusively in the type of receivers under discussion, we have adopted a new oscillator capacity variation which 'tracks' the r.f. section considerably better than the old 'curve' which was calculated when the broadcast band range was quite limited.

"We have also improved the stability of the condenser as well as that of the trimmer condenser throughout its useful range.

"Although other components affect selectivity and sensitivity and in subject application their design is a compromise between cost and optimum performance, the RMA Standard variable capacitor will have improved performance over the pre-war units at no cost increase due to this improvement."

INTERNATIONAL RADIO NOISE STANDARDS

An agreement for international cooperation, looking toward the ultimate establishing of standards in connection with the complex problems of radio noise presages far-reaching advances in the future. This agreement has been set up between the American Standards Association, the British Standards Institution, and the Australian Standards Association through the medium of the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee, according to an announcement made today by Herbert J. Wollner, Secretary-in-Charge of the New York Office of the United Nations Committee.

The increasing use of electronic devices, and of motor-operated gadgets, from vacuum cleaners to generators, is causing extreme interference with radio reception. When improperly installed, fluorescent lights can cause serious interference with radio reception. Considering that a physician's diathermy machine on the East coast of the United States has been found to cause disturbances on radio reception on the West coast, it is easy to recognize the importance of this new activity. The intricate electrical systems in a long range multi-engined aircraft, if improperly designed, can seriously interfere with radio reception over a wide pathway. It is evident, therefore, that efforts directed toward the eventual elimination of radio interference must become international in scope.

The Anglo-American leadership in this important work can now be announced as a result of the decision of the American Standards Association to collaborate. The ASA recently advised the New York Office of the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee that it is prepared to collaborate with the British Standards Institution and

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the Australian Standards Association with the ultimate objective in mind of arriving at an international basis for the suppression of radio interference. Much ground, however, must be covered before this will all come to pass. First, there will need to be extensive exchange of information, experience, data, and the like. After scientists and engineers on both sides of the Atlantic, and down under, have explored and investigated sufficiently, some decision will presumably be made upon a standard method for measuring radio interference. Then, after full agreement has been reached, a standard method for suppressing radio interference can be looked for.

COMMISSIONERS TO INSPECT RR-RADIO

Five FCC Commissioners will leave May 25 to make a special inspection of railroad radio communications now in experimental use on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad between Chicago and Denver.

Commissioners Norman S. Case, Ray C. Wakefield, C. J. Durr, E. K. Jett, and Charles R. Denny, Jr., and members of the Commission's staff will make the round-trip run aboard the Burlington between Chicago and Denver, returning to Washington May 31.

Commissioner Paul A. Walker made a similar inspection on a test run conducted by the Burlington between Chicago and Denver last August.

The Burlington is currently experimenting with equipment which operates in the newly assigned band of frequencies for railroad communications. Special attention will be given to the operation of the system over rough terrain and to its various uses in enhancing efficiency and safety of train operations.

COMPONENT PARTS MAY BE BOTTLENECK

In a letter addressed to the Radio Manufacturers Association, Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronic Corporation of America, has focused attention upon the great demands that will be placed upon the productive capacity of the plants manufacturing condensers, resistors, transformers and other components which are essential to the manufacture of all radio equipment.

Mr. Novick suggests that RMA develop a plan for organizing the production and delivery of these components so that they will be available in reasonable balance to all manufacturers of radio receivers and transmitting equipment. He points out that unless some control is established over the distribution of components, some manufacturers will be unable to resume production of civilian radio equipment while others may receive these parts in quantities in excess of their immediate needs.

Of further interest to broadcasters is the statement of John Creutz, Chief, Domestic Radio Section of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, while addressing the committee organized by the FCC to conduct FM transmission tests during the coming summer. Mr. Creutz pointed out the heavy radio and electronic requirements of the Pacific war and said control of radio manufacturing would be relaxed when military requirements dropped below seventy-five per cent of the industry's productive capacity.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARING

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, May 28. It is subject to change.

Friday, June 1

WGBF—Evansville On The Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Renewal of license; 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WFBM—WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in exciter unit of main transmitter.

WFBM—WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a 1 KW auxiliary transmitter, using DA night.

KVCV—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Redding, Calif.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KSUI—The State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new noncommercial educational broadcast station, for extension of completion date from July 16, 1945 to January 16, 1946.

WJR—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich.—Granted construction permit to change frequencies of relay station to 30820, 33740, 35820, 37980 kc; change power from 150 watts to 100 watts, and make changes in equipment.

KAZA—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted construction permit to change transmitter site of relay broadcast station from 8 miles west of U. S. Highway 66, Oklahoma City, to Portable, area of Oklahoma City, Okla., and change antenna.

WNBH—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc. (assignor), Bristol Broadcasting Co., Inc. (assignee), New Bedford, Mass.; WOCB, Hyannis, Mass.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of licenses of stations WNBH and WOCB from E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., to Bristol Broadcasting Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary; the consideration to be 210 shares of the stock of assignee with a book value of \$58,800 to be exchanged for the stations' properties valued at approximately \$58,821. (B1-AL-479 and B1-AL-480)

WJPR—John R. Pepper (assignor), Thomas Henry Golding, Sr., et al., d/b as Radio Services Co. (assignee), Greenville, Miss.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to station WJPR from John R. Pepper to Thomas Henry Golding, Sr., Thomas Henry Golding, Jr., and Frank Wilson Baldwin, and Emmet Holmes McMurray, Jr., a partnership, d/b as Radio Services Co., for a consideration of \$75,000. (B3-AL-475)

KGKB—East Texas Broadcasting Co. (assignor), James G. Ulmer (assignee), Tyler, Texas.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KGKB from East Texas Broadcasting Company to James G. Ulmer, by the purchase of 3.6 per cent of outstanding capital stock from Minnie B. Ulmer (wife) and James G. Ulmer, Jr. (son) for \$900. (James G. Ulmer, Sr., owned 96.4 per cent.) (B3-AL-484)

American Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted extension of permit under Section 325(b) of the Communications Act to transmit programs to stations CFCF and CBL and other Canadian stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (B1-FP-137)

WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station to be located in Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of conducting a program of research in the various phases and possibilities of FM broadcast operation with multiplex operation; frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer; A0, A4, Special emissions (FM); power 3 KW. (B4-PEX-61)

Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station to be located in the area of Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of research in the problems of FM broadcasting; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer; A0, A3, Special emission for frequency modulation; power 1 KW. (B2-PEX-62)

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Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Granted construction permit to increase power of developmental broadcast station W9XEK from 1 to 10 KW, add A4 emission, change frequency from 45500 kc. to frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer, and change transmitter. (B2-PEX-66)

The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted modification of license to change classification of station W8XFM from Temporary Class 2 Experimental High Frequency to Developmental broadcast station. (B2-MLEX-14)

Sherron Metallic Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted construction permit for new experimental television broadcast station to be located in Brooklyn, N. Y.; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer; power, 10 KW visual (peak) and aural. (B1-PVB-142)

WBCA—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted construction permit to make changes in antenna system. (B1-PH-473)

LICENSE RENEWALS

WRAL—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Raleigh, N. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WBIR—American Broadcasting Corp., Knoxville, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis for a period of 60 days.

WMRO—Martin R. O'Brien, Aurora, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1945.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending February 1, 1947:

WLBC, Muncie, Ind.; WEIM, Fitchburg, Mass.; KXRO, Aberdeen, Wash.; KFRE, Fresno, Calif.; WTRC, Elkhart, Ind.

WLDS—Stephenson, Edge & Korsmeyer, Jacksonville, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending August 1, 1945:

KASA, Elk City, Okla.; KDAL, Duluth; KELO, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyo.; KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa; KFMB, San Diego; KMAC, San Antonio; KOCA, Kilgore, Texas; KSWO, Lawton, Okla.; KTUL, Tulsa, Okla.; KWJB, Globe, Ariz.; KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; KWRC, Pendleton, Ore.; KXOX, Sweetwater, Texas; KPFA, Helena, Mont.; WCBT, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; WCLO, Janesville, Wisc.; WFOY, St. Augustine, Fla.; WGRM, Greenwood, Miss.; WIBG, Philadelphia, Pa.; WINK, Fort Meyers, Fla.; WINN, Louisville, Ky.; WJBC, Bloomington, Ill.; WJBY, Gadsden, Ala.; WJMC, Rice Lake, Wisc.; WJTN, Jamestown, N. Y.; WLAG, LaGrange, Ga.; WNEW and auxiliary, New York City; WOLS, Florence, S. C.; WOV and auxiliary, New York City; WPAT, Paterson, N. J.; WPRA, Mayaguez, P. R.; WROX, Clarksdale, Miss.; WSAY, Rochester, N. Y.; WTOL, Toledo, Ohio; WSBC, Chicago.

Licenses for the following stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewals, for the period ending August 1, 1945:

KAND, Corsicana, Texas; KGFV, Kearney, Neb.; KHMO, Hannibal, Mo.; KHUB, Watsonville, Calif.; KOCY, Oklahoma City; KPDN, Pampa, Texas; KROC, Rochester, Minn.; KVOL, Lafayette, La.; KWFC, Hot Springs, Ark.; WALL, Middletown, N. Y.; WAIR, Winston-Salem, N. C.; WAML, Laurel, Miss.; WBRW, Welch, W. Va.; WCBT, Columbus, Miss.; WDAK, Columbus, Ga.; WEBR and auxiliary, Buffalo, N. Y.; WFBG, Altoona; WEXL, Royal Oak, Mich.; WGAA, Cedartown, Ga.; WGAU, Athens, Ga.; WHAT, Philadelphia; WJPF, Herrin, Ill.; WJPR, Greenville, Miss.; WKEY, Covington, Va.; WLAK, Lakeland, Fla.; WMBO, Auburn, N. Y.; WLBj, Bowling Green, Ky.; WMFF, Plattsburg, N. Y.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WSAJ, Grove City, Pa.; WSTV, Steubenville, Ohio; WTEL, Philadelphia; WTAL, Tallahassee, Fla.; WWPG, Palm Beach, Fla.; KBND, Bend, Ore.; KOME, Tulsa, Okla.; KRJF, Miles City, Mont.; KROS, Clinton, Iowa; KVSF, Santa Fe, N. M.; KWOC, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; WCLS, Joliet, Ill.; WFIG, Sumter, S. C.; WGH, Newport News; WLAV, Grand Rapids, Mich.; KCKN, Kansas City, Kans.; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; KGEZ, Kalispell, Mont.; KMYR, Denver, Colo.; KRMD, Shreveport, La.; KSUB, Cedar

City, Utah; KUIN, Grants Pass, Ore.; KVIC, Victoria, Texas; KVOX, Moorhead, Minn.; KWLM, Willmar, Minn.; WBRE, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; WBRK, Pittsfield, Mass.; WCMI, Ashland, Ky.; WDMJ, Marquette, Mich.; WEMP, Milwaukee, Wisc.; WFHR, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.; WGTM, Wilson, N. C.; WINX and syn. amplifier, Washington, D. C.; WIZE, Springfield, Ohio; WLNH, Laconia, N. H.; WRAW, Reading, Pa.; WSAV, Savannah, Ga.; WSOY, Decatur, Ill.

Licenses for the following High Frequency Broadcast Stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of licenses, for the period ending August 1, 1945, subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651:

WABC-FM, New York; WBBM-FM, Chicago; WGFM, Schenectady; WDLN, Chicago; WPEN-FM, Philadelphia; WCAU-FM, Philadelphia; WBZA-FM, Springfield, Mass.; WBZ-FM, Boston; KDKA-FM, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W2XWE—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—License for facsimile broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending July 1, 1945.

WMWA—WOKO, Inc., Inc., area of Albany, N. Y.—License for relay broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending July 1, 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted joint petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses now scheduled for May 18, and continued same to June 18, 1945.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted joint petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses now scheduled for May 18, and continued same to June 18, 1945.

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now scheduled for May 16 on applications for renewal of licenses, and continued same to July 16, 1945.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now scheduled for May 16 on applications for renewal of licenses, and continued same to July 16, 1945.

Midwest Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.—Granted petition for leave to intervene and enlarge the issue in re the application of WREN, Topeka, Kans., for construction permit to increase night power, move transmitter, etc.

Murray Mester and Meyer Mester—Granted motion requesting postponement of the oral argument now scheduled for May 23 on the Commission's proposed findings of fact and conclusions of March 27 in re consent to transfer control of station WOV from Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel to Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, and postponed said argument to June 13, 1945.

David A. Brown and Herbert W. Brown, copartners, d/b as Central Valley Radio, Lodi, Calif.—Granted motion for leave to amend application so as to change the frequency specified in application for new station from 1600 to 1570 kc., with 250 watts power, daytime only, and removed application, as amended, from hearing docket. (B5-P-3693; Docket 6726)

H. Ross Perkins and J. Eric Williams, d/b as New Haven Broadcasters, New Haven, Conn.—Granted motion for dismissal without prejudice of application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1170 kc., 1 KW power, daytime only. (B1-P-3216; Docket 6355)

WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa.—Adopted decision and order denying petition for rehearing directed against the order of the Commission dated April 10, 1945, granting the petition of WERC, Erie, Pa., for reconsideration and grant of its application for construction permit to change frequency to 1230 kc., license to cover same, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement.

WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Adopted order extending special temporary authorization for continued operation of

(Continued on next page)

station WOKO until 3 a. m., Friday, August 31; further extensions will be granted from time to time upon application by WOKO, Inc., and a showing that it is prosecuting its appeal with due diligence. (Docket 6486)

The Philco Radio and Television Corporation was granted licenses to cover 8 construction permits which authorized new experimental television relay broadcast stations, to operate upon an experimental basis only, subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651, and upon the express condition that they are subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time, without advance notice or hearing, if in its discretion the need for such action arises. Nothing herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of these stations upon the frequencies authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof; portable-mobile, area of Central Md., N. E. Md., S. E. Penna. and District of Columbia; power 40 watts aural, 40 watts visual; frequencies 204,000-216,000 and 230,000-242,000 kcs.

The following applications for FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending file in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Geo. A. Mayoral, et al., New Orleans; James E. Doss, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dunkirk Printing Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.; San Pedro Printing & Publishing Co., San Pedro, Calif.; Southern California Associated Newspapers, Alhambra, Calif.; Southern California Associated Newspapers, Glendale, Calif.; Recorder Publishing Corp., Greenfield, Mass.; A. Frank Katzentine, Miami Beach, Fla.

The amended applications for FM broadcast stations were retained in the pending file:

Atlantic Broadcasting Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; Durham Radio Corp., Durham, N. C.; Oshkosh Broadcasting Co., Oshkosh, Wisc.

WMC—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—The Commission, on its own motion, ordered continuance of the hearing on application for renewal of license of WMC, from May 21 to June 21, 1945.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

620 Kilocycles

WIBZ—Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine.—Modification of license to change from employing directional antenna day and night to employing directional antenna for night use only.

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—O. E. Richardson, R. W. Widdel & S. C. Strasburg, d/b as "Voice of Marion", Marion, Ind.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in transmitter site.

1270 Kilocycles

KFJZ—Tarrant Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth, Texas.—Transfer of control of license corporation from Ruth G. Roosevelt Eidson to Texas State Network, Inc.—99%.

1290 Kilocycles

WKNE—WKNE Corporation, Keene, N. H.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by M. S. Wilder through purchase of 190 shares new common stock—38%.

1400 Kilocycles

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by William R. Taft and Archie G. Taft through transfer of 35 shares common stock from Lee E. Mudgett to William R. Taft.

WCNC—Albemarle Broadcasting Co., Norfolk, Va.—Construction permit to move transmitter and studio from Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va. Amended: to change proposed location of transmitter.

1450 Kilocycles

KABC—Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Charles F. Roeser, S. W. Richardson, Ruth G. Roosevelt Eidson and Elliott Roosevelt to Texas State Network, Inc.—69.9%.

NEW—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Penna.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. AMENDED: re changes in antenna.

1490 Kilocycles

KNOW—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., Austin, Texas, and Waco, Texas.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from S. W. Richardson and Charles F. Roeser to Texas State Network, Inc.—50%.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Elias I. Godofsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated with a coverage of about 8,500 square miles.

NEW—The Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Company, Hamilton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49500 kc., with coverage of 1,810 square miles.

NEW—Unity Corporation, Inc., Toledo, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46700 kc., with coverage of 10,224 square miles.

NEW—Orlando Daily Newspapers, Inc., Orlando, Fla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45700 kc., with coverage of 8,000 square miles.

NEW—The Akron Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48100 kc., with coverage of 10,069 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Palmer K. and Lois C. Leberman, New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #10 (186-192 megacycles), with ESR of 3960 for visual and 2820 for aural.

NEW—Philco Radio and Television Corp., Springfield Twp., Pa.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on 524000-544000 kc., power of 1 KW and special emission.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W10XP—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-146) which authorized increase in power, change in emission and area.

W10XPA—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-144) which authorized increase in power, change in emission and area.

W10XPR—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-102 as modified) for a new experimental television relay broadcast station.

W10XPC—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-145) which authorized increase in power, change in emission and area.

WPIK—Potomac Broadcasting Corp., Alexandria, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3615 which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station) for approval of antenna and transmitter site. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment, antenna and transmitter site.

NEW—William Henry Alford, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 48100 kc., with power of 160.7 watts and A3 and FM emission. AMENDED: to change emission from A3 and FM to A0 and A1.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

A. Davis & Sons, Inc., 225 West 37th Street, New York, and its officers, Milton E. Davis and Charles S. Davis, are charged with violation of the Federal Trade Commission and Wool Products Labeling Acts in connection with the sale of women's coats, suits and other wearing apparel. (5322)

Kay Preparations, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, and its president, John Stillman, are charged in a complaint with disseminating false advertisements concerning their "Kay" line of cosmetics. (5318)

New Power Publications, and Eva Schlossberg, both of 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in the advertising and sale of books entitled "Lightning Ju-Jitsu" and "Adventures of the Great Crime Busters." (5317)

Gerald A. Rice, 418 Spokane Hotel, Spokane, Washington, is charged in a complaint with misrepresenting that the correspondence school business he operates under the name of Office of Civil Preparation is connected with the United States Government. (5321)

Standard Cloak & Suit Co.—A complaint alleging violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act has been issued against Standard Cloak and Suit Co., 2013 Fourth Ave., Seattle, engaged in the manufacture and sale of women's coats and suits composed in whole or in part of wool, reprocessed wool or reused wool. (5315)

Wander Co.—A complaint has been issued charging the Wander Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, with disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of Ovaltine, a food preparation designed to be consumed as a beverage. The respondent company has a factory in Villa Park, Illinois. (5316)

William Witol & Company—A complaint alleging the dissemination of false advertisements of cosmetics has been issued against Witol, Inc., National Products Outlet, Inc., and William Witol, all of 2 Brookville Boulevard and Oliver Avenue, Valley Stream, Long Island, New York. Witol, who trades as William Witol & Company, owns and controls the two respondent corporations and is the principal officer of each. (5319)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

American Beauty Products Company, 2226 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, stipulated that it will discontinue the dissemination of false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of certain vitamin preparations it sells in interstate commerce. (4061)

Geltman Sponging Company, 2320 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in processing fabrics for manufacturing and merchandising concerns, entered into a stipulation to discontinue representing or furnishing others with the means of representing that the fabrics it treats with a chemical compound designated Durotize are rainproof or have been rendered effectively water-proof. (4059)

Juel Company, 3716 North Clark Street, Chicago, stipulated that he will cease and desist from publishing any advertisement which fails to reveal that the preparation he sells under the names "(New Color) Hair Dye," "Juel Hair Dye" or "Jet Black Hair Dye" is a hair dye and that all hair dyes should be used with caution; that the preparation should be kept out of the eyes, mouth, ears and skin eruptions; that if there is a skin eruption on the scalp the preparation should not be used or reused; that it is for external use only and that it should not be used on the eyebrows or eyelashes; provided, however, that such advertisements need contain only the statement, "CAUTION: Use only as directed," if the directions for use on the label or in the labeling contain a warning to the same effect. (03286)

Kaufman Fur Company, Inc., 302 South Market Street, Chicago, agrees to stop using the term "civet cat" or the word "civet" or terms of like meaning to designate or describe furs or fur garments made of the peltries of the little spotted skunk or of any peltries other than civet peltries. (4062)

Kedmont Manufacturing & Waterproofing Company, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain representations in connection with the sale of materials used in the treatment of concrete and masonry surfaces. The copartners agree to cease and desist from representing that Preservatex insures floors permanently, that Durotex permanently increases the tensile and compressive strength of concrete, that Terrazotex provides a permanent floor treatment; and from using any other representation tending to convey the belief that any such product is permanent or everlasting or affords permanent or everlasting protection to walls, floors or structures. (4063)

Sidney Blumenthal & Company, Inc., 1385 Broadway, New York, distributor of textile fabrics, stipulated that it will cease and desist from advertising, labeling, invoicing or selling products composed in whole or in part of rayon without clearly disclosing such fact by use of the word "rayon"; and when a product is composed in part of rayon and in part of other fibers, or material, from failing to disclose in immediate connection with the word "rayon," and in equally conspicuous type, each constituent fiber of the product in the order of its predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent. (4057)

Superior Soap Corporation, 121 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, stipulated that it will cease representing in any manner that a soap which does not contain olive oil to the exclusion of all other oils is an olive oil soap. (4060)

Thomas E. Sullivan, trading as Dr. Sullivan's Springfield Chick Hatchery, Springfield, Minnesota, stipulated that, in connection with the sale and distribution of chicks, he will discontinue using in his advertising, trade literature or otherwise, terms or expressions such as "R.O.P. Sired," "R.O.P. Quality Bred Chicks," "This Grade of R.O.P. White Leghorns," or terminology of like import that conveys the impression that his chicks are R.O.P. (Record Of Performance) or that they are sired by U.S.R.O.P. males. (4064)

Turbanway, Inc.—A stipulation to cease and desist from certain representations in connection with the sale of Miracurl Expansion (Forming) Lotion and Miracurl Contraction (Fixing) Solution has been entered into by Turbanway, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, New York. (4058)

Federal Trade Commission Buckley

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has received complaints from several parties who claim to be aggrieved by the actions of the Federal Trade Commission in its handling of the case of the Federal Trade Commission.

The first complaint is from the Federal Trade Commission, which claims that the Federal Trade Commission has acted in an arbitrary and capricious manner in its handling of the case of the Federal Trade Commission.

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CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Federal Trade Commission has issued several cease and desist orders in the case of the Federal Trade Commission.

SITING

The Federal Trade Commission has sitting several parties in the case of the Federal Trade Commission.

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National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 11

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

May 25, 1945



TO THE NEWSPAPERS OF AMERICA

*A Message from J. HAROLD RYAN, President
of the National Association of Broadcasters.*

On the reverse side of this sheet is a 3 column 10 inch advertisement which has been prepared especially for stations and networks which care to make use of it in local newspapers or magazines.

The statement has been issued as a press-radio release for Monday, May 27.

If used, insertion of this advertisement is recommended between May 27 and June 3, inclusive. Newspapers and magazines may be instructed to follow the layout exactly, maintaining the same relationship between border, white space, cuts and type. The XXV cut may be made from the front cover of Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 2. The cut of Harold Ryan's signature may be made from the advertisement as shown.

Your station's signature cut should appear at the bottom, or the combined signatures of stations in your community, if you elect to run the ad together.



TO THE NEWSPAPERS OF AMERICA

*A Message from J. HAROLD RYAN, President
of the National Association of Broadcasters.*

WE of the broadcasting industry wish to express our appreciation to the newspapers of America for the manner in which they recognized our performance in the public interest on VE Day.

Truly our facilities and our ability as broadcasters were taxed to the utmost on this momentous occasion. Three events of the past year have called upon our every resource in the proper discharge of our public trust. These three events were D Day, the loss of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and VE Day.

The acknowledgments of our friends and contemporaries, the newspapers of America, which resulted from the performance of our duty and privilege as broadcasters during those fateful hours, will live long in our memory.

A free radio in its twenty-fifth year desires to renew with a free press the resolution to preserve uncensored and unimpeded the channels of communication which are the heritage of a free people.

YOUR STATION SIG.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harold Ryan".

YOUR STATION SIG.

FCC DEFERS FM ALLOCATION DECISION

Allocation for Other Services Above 25 Mc. Is Announced

The Federal Communications Commission announced on May 17th its final frequency allocations to the non-governmental radio services in the portion of the spectrum between 25 and 30,000 megacycles with the exception of the 44 to 108 megacycle region of the spectrum, which is left unassigned at this time pending the outcome of measurements and tests of FM transmission during the coming summer.

This space will ultimately be allocated as follows: 36 megacycles to television, 18 megacycles to FM, 2 megacycles to facsimile, 4 megacycles to the amateurs and 4 megacycles to non-government fixed and mobile services. The precise allocation within this region to the above services remained undecided but the Commission indicated three possible alternative allocations for this region, which turn upon the exact location of FM. The three alternatives for FM are (1) 50-68 Mc., (2) 68-86 Mc., and (3) 84-102 Mc. The Commission also announced that with the cooperation of the radio industry it is immediately planning to proceed with tests during the summer which are designed to determine the best of the three alternatives. A joint committee, under the chairmanship of the Commission's Chief Engineer, and composed of engineers from the Commission and the radio industry, will conduct these tests.

The reason for not making a final decision at this time was that the Commission felt that further measurements were desirable before making a final allocation for FM. In this connection the Commission pointed out that its decision not to make a final allocation for FM at this time would not in any way hamper the future development of that service because the Commission has received advice from the War Production Board that the radio industry will not resume production of new AM, FM and television transmitters or receivers "in 1945 or even in the first part of 1946 unless Japan capitulates. This is not to say that a small quantity of receivers and possibly a few transmitters may not be made available. However, this will have little or no effect on the future expansion of AM, FM and television services."

These allocations will probably be ordered into effect service by service, with the Commission taking into account such factors as the availability of manpower and materials, the results of the Inter-American conference at Rio, and the preparation of the Commission's rules and standards. Of course, any allocations made by the Commission are subject to being changed to conform to the provisions of international agreements.

The allocation table which was released disclosed three principal changes from the proposed report which was issued last January and which was subsequently the subject of oral argument.

(1) The band in the 27 mc. region available for scientific, industrial and medical devices, including diathermy machines, was enlarged in accordance with the recommendation of the manufacturers of diathermy machines, from the 30 kilocycle channel width assigned in the proposed report to 270 kilocycles. The other allocations for the scientific, industrial and medical devices were left unchanged.

(2) Television has been assigned a thirteenth channel at 174 to 180 mc. In the proposed report this band had originally been assigned to air navigation aids. In addition, two of the three alternative allocations suggested for the region from 44 to 108 mc. would make possible the immediate use of all television channels. In the proposed report it was noted that the television channel from 72 to 78 mc. would not be usable until the aviation markers centered on 75 mc. were moved. Under alternatives 1 and 2 the band around 75 mc. has been assigned to services other than television and television has been given assignments which will not have to wait until other services move out. This would make available 13 channels below 300 mc., all of which could be assigned to television immediately. Of course, there is also available to television a very substantial amount of space above 400 mc. which will permit the development of color television and superior black and white television through the use of wider channels.

(3) In the proposed report 6 mc. were left unassigned with the statement that they would ultimately be assigned to television, FM, facsimile or the safety services, upon a showing of need.

The allocation table released May 17 makes the unassigned space available as follows: 2 mc. are added contiguous to the FM band of 18 mc. width wherever that band is finally placed. Initially these 2 mc. will be available for stations rendering a facsimile service exclusively, but manufacturers of FM receivers should include these 2 mc. in new FM receivers as eventually it is contemplated that facsimile may move above 400 mc., thus making these 2 mc. available for FM. In the proposed report no separate assignment was made for facsimile below 400 mc., except in so far as it was stated that FM stations might be authorized to employ facsimile during hours when they were not rendering aural broadcast service—a provision which is retained in the final report.

Following the announcement of the proposed allocations on January 16, 1945, Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board appeared at the Oral Argument and requested further consideration of the proposed facilities for relay broadcasting.

(Continued on next page)



1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NAational 2080

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

The panel, through its spokesmen, George Milne of the Blue Network and Howard S. Frazier, chairman, pointed out that 26 channels to be shared with relay press and other services were considered inadequate, especially in view of the fact that both relay press and relay broadcasting services would probably require the channels at the same time in covering events of national importance. The allocations as now released provide 36 relay broadcast channels instead of the originally proposed 26. In addition, these channels, in the lower band, are now shared only with the geophysical services. This sharing arrangement should not result in undue interference as the geophysical services in most cases do not operate in the areas where relay broadcasting would be utilized.

Twenty-four of the relay broadcast channels are provided between 25 and 30 megacycles and 12 channels are in the frequency band between 152 and 162 megacycles. However, the 12 channels in the higher frequency range will be shared with motion picture and forestry-conservation services in addition to geophysical services. Due to the propagation characteristics of the frequencies in the higher band, undue interference should not result from this sharing of channels.

The January 16 proposed allocation of the Commission provided for the experimental operation of ultra high frequency control links for AM satellite transmitters on an experimental basis on frequencies above 1900 megacycles. The Commission's allocation as announced makes no specific mention of these high frequency satellite control channels, but it is assumed the Commission will consider applications for this service on an experimental basis in order that standards may be developed for this service.

FARM BATTERY TROUBLES ARE OVER

In recent days battery manufacturers have sharply stepped up production of battery packs for battery operated farm radio sets, according to Arthur Stringer, NAB.

Increased shipments are already en route to distributors. The increase should mount quickly, he pointed out, because reconversion problems are not involved. As facilities become available, factories simply produce for the farm market instead of for the gentleman with top hat and striped pants.

SELECTIVE SERVICE PROCEDURE MODIFIED

Local draft boards have been informed by telegraph from National Selective Service Headquarters that effective May 15, 1945, it is no longer mandatory for draft boards to reopen the case of registrants upon receipt of a Form 42-A Special certified by the appropriate government agency. Draft boards are instructed to give weight to such certifications but the decision is now optional on the part of the local board as to whether or not the case

shall be reopened upon receipt of certification.

The new policy will be set forth in revised local board memorandums now in preparation. NAB will publish the revised regulations as a Selective Service Supplement when available.

ABOUT MANPOWER CHANGES

Although the European phase of the war is over, general relaxations of manpower controls are not in prospect until Japan is defeated, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced May 11. However, he added, plans for progressive relaxation of manpower controls as rapidly as circumstances permit are being put into operation by the War Manpower Commission.

The Chairman's announcement followed unanimous approval by the WMC National Management-Labor Policy Committee of a transitional post-V-E-Day program, which will take into account day-to-day labor market conditions, and which will involve a change in the WMC system of area classification beginning July 1.

During the transition period between now and July 1, the policy of WMC will be as follows:

1. Manpower controls in Group III and IV areas may be lifted by area directors at any time during the transition period between now and July 1, after consultation with local management-labor committees.

2. Manpower programs that include employment stabilization programs, employment ceiling programs, priority referral for males, and the 48-hour week, will be maintained in Group I and II areas. In these areas, the area directors will keep a close check on changing labor market conditions and avoid allowing anything to interfere with the prompt reemployment of individuals being laid off from war production when other jobs are available. The area directors have been instructed to transmit immediately to headquarters any marked changes in manpower requirements in an area with recommendations for area reclassification.

3. If unemployment is appearing during the transition in Group I and II areas, area directors, pending the reclassification of areas, may make use of "blanket" or open referral cards, which permit workers to accept any job, and ceilings will be promptly adjusted or temporarily lifted. At the same time the United States Employment Service will actively solicit orders for jobs from all employers in order to alleviate any unemployment.

"After July 1 there will be some relaxation of manpower checks on new and expanded civilian production," Mr. McNutt said. It is suggested that you contact your local WMC area director for developments in your area.



KIWANIS CITATION REPRODUCED IN SPECIAL BULLETIN

The Citation which was presented to stations and national networks by Kiwanis clubs throughout the United States and Canada this week—"Kiwaniis Radio Week"—

(Continued on next page)

has been reproduced as Special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 10, accompanying this issue of NAB REPORTS.

Reports which continue to arrive at NAB Headquarters reflect the magnitude of this testimonial to broadcasting from one of the world's greatest public service organizations, Kiwanis International.

The National Broadcasting Company accepted its Citation in a thirty-minute program from New York City, Wednesday, May 16, 12:30-1:00 P. M., EWT, sharing honors with the broadcasting industry and Irving Berlin, who was selected by the New York Kiwanis Club as the outstanding citizen of the year. Berlin music was featured on the program, especially his tunes of the last war and this. Irving Berlin accepted in a network switch to Hollywood. Clarence Menser, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs, accepted for the network and on behalf of the radio industry as a whole, as covered in the Citation.

Kiwanis International is planning an elaborate report of the "Kiwanis Radio Week," extra copies having been promised NAB for distribution to the industry with an early issue of NAB REPORTS.

GLOBAL SHOW CHEERS FIGHTERS ON OKINAWA

A station on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific this week report appreciated reception of "Let's Go to Town" programs.

On April 30, a soldier on Okinawa reported the Charleston, S. C. program, prepared by WTMA and WCSC, John M. Rivers, licensee of the latter station, Task Force Commander.

The Pacific coast station whose voice was heard 'round the world was KFXM, San Bernardino, Calif.

So inspired was the Charleston Private over his hometown show that he wrote a two-page typewritten letter to "Mother and Dad" telling about it.

He was bedded down for the night on rock gravel when he heard a chorus of voices calling his name. There was a group around a radio silently but wildly beckoning him to hear something on the set . . . he lunged into the circle, clamped on the proffered earphones and "you could have knocked me over with one of mother's Sally Lunn's.

"Gee, the thrill that ran over me when a good old Charleston accent floated out of the 'phones . . . the most beautiful part of the program came when they switched St. Michael's chimes on and I listened to them playing 'Auld Lang Syne' . . . so there I sat, shivering in a dark, windswept stream-bed, deep in the heart of these Okinawan mountains on the other side of the world, actually feeling, for a few wonderful moments that I was back in my beloved Carolina low country metropolis. It was short, only about thirty minutes, but believe me, WCSC is really on the ball. The President of the Charleston Ministerial Union spoke and said for us the Benediction. So I stumbled back to my tent and slept better than I have since we landed in the third wave on Easter."

San Bernardino Boy Hears Show in Foxhole

Howard Baichly, office manager, KFXM, who appeared on the San Bernardino program, has received a large number of letters and more telephone calls from sons, brothers and nephews of overseas soldiers and sailors who heard the program.

Cpl. A. C. Martinez heard the show "in a foxhole with my radio". He reminded Mr. Baichly that he used to be emcee for a kiddies program on Saturday night and that he was one of the kiddies.

Dick Crawford, a former employee of KFXM, wrote from England to congratulate Mr. Baichly on the bit he did for San Bernardino in the "Let's Go to Town" series.

"I thought you might be interested," he said, "to know that your voice travelled almost 'round the world. We

NAB BOARD MEETS

The Board of Directors met in Omaha on Wednesday and Thursday (16-17). All members were present except William B. Ryan, Arthur Westlund, Frank M. Russell and Don Elias, who were excused on account of illness or previous engagements.

A full agenda confronted the Board. Among other topics discussed were certain By-Law amendments. The Board at its session on Wednesday adopted the recommendation of its By-Law Amendment Committee, headed by Paul W. Morency, 1st District Director (WTIC), to submit to the membership for referendum vote in connection with the final ballot for Directors-at-large, two proposed amendments. The full text of these amendments will be mailed to the membership next Thursday, along with the final ballot in the director-at-large election. They will also be published in full in next week's issue of the REPORTS.

played it on the American Forces network here in England. We then played it on BBC's Allied Expeditionary Forces program, of which we supply fifty per cent of the shows, and this went to France and to Germany. Lastly, we short-waved it to the China, Burma, India theatre."

Soldier Crawford has been three years with the Second Armored Division, a year of which was spent in Africa. He returned to radio in the Army about 15 months ago. "Little did I think when I was getting my start at KFXM I would ever end up behind a BBC mike," he concluded.

Charles C. Craig was Task Force Commander of the KFXM show.

INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW RIO AGENDA

The telecommunications Division of the State Department has called a conference of industry and government for 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, May 23, in room 474, State Department.

At this meeting it is planned to review the specific items appearing in the agenda for the Third Inter-American Radio Conference in Rio de Janeiro, September 3.

The agenda proposes a considerable number of specific subjects besides opening up the possibility of revision of any of the parts of the Habana Convention or its accompanying Agreement or Santiago revision.

OKAY ON "MAN IN STREET"

In response to many queries from stations on the question of whether "man in street" programs are now permitted under revised censorship code, a conference with officials of the Office of Censorship has elicited information to the effect that they are no longer interested in imposing restrictions on programs. The statement *eliminate in entirety* (NAB REPORTS, Vol. 13, p. 186) is to be inter-

(Continued on next page)

preted literally in its relation to the section previously applying to programs. Simply eliminate section II from the code. "Man in Street" broadcasts are permitted.

Censorship further advises that new code will soon be distributed.

WOUNDED WANT COMMERCIALS

(From *Printers' Ink*, April 27, 1945)

"Radio commercials, newspaper and magazine advertisements and other forms of promotion are part of the familiar scene that G.I.'s miss and want. Because of that hunger for advertising, Red Cross worker Eleanor Merri-man on the U. S. Army Hospital Ship *Blanche F. Sigman* worked out a 'commercially sponsored' broadcast for the ship's laundry and the usual Saturday broadcast carried the commercial of Spencer Gemski, Inc., named after two men in charge of the laundry. Wounded G.I.'s, according to reports, welcomed the commercial because it seemed a forerunner of the familiar broadcasts they would soon be enjoying."

AVERY TO ADDRESS CITY COLLEGE OF N. Y. CONFERENCE

Lewis H. Avery, NAB director of broadcast advertising, will address the Radio and Business Conference of the City College of New York School of Business and Civic Administration, May 22-23.

Title of the conference is "Advancing Business Through Radio." Avery will be joined by leading broadcasters, retailers, agency men, researchers and economists in the two-day session.

Conference attendance is limited to persons in the Metropolitan area and those who may have other business in New York on May 22 or 23.

OHIO STATE MAKES EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AWARDS

COLUMBUS, O., MAY 15.—Awards in the ninth American Exhibition of Educational Radio Programs, sponsored by Ohio State University's Institute for Education by Radio, were announced here today by Dr. I. Keith Tyler, director of the institute.

The judges were Judith Waller, Central Division, National Broadcasting Company, Chicago; Edwin F. Helman, Station WBOE, Cleveland Board of Education; and Mark L. Haas, Station WJR, Detroit.

This trio studied 115 recordings, which had been chosen as the best of several hundred examined by an earlier screening committee.

In announcing their awards, the judges said:

"We feel that the time has come, after all these years, to judge school broadcasts by the standards of good radio production. Schools, universities, educational organizations, and local stations have less money to spend than networks or clear-channel stations; but simplicity, originality, good judgment, and discriminating standards can be as effective as a large budget."

The list of awards for entries by regional networks, regional or clear-channel stations, or national or regional organizations is as follows:

Religious Broadcasts. First Award: "Salute to Valor," planned and produced by National Council of Catholic Men; broadcast over WEAf, New York and NBC.

Honorable Mentions (two): "Pulpit in a Foxhole," planned, produced and broadcast by WNEW, New York. "Victorious Living," planned and produced by International Council of Religious Education, broadcast over local and regional stations.

Agricultural Broadcasts. No First Award.

Honorable Mentions (two): "Ohio Farm and Home

Hour," planned and produced by Ohio State University Agricultural Extension Service, broadcast over WOSU, Columbus. "Farming with Kenneth Yeend," planned, produced and broadcast by KIRO, Seattle.

Women's Programs. First Awards (two): "Consumer Time," planned and produced by the War Food Administration, Washington, broadcast over WRC, Washington, and NBC. "Martha Deane Program," planned, produced and broadcast by WOR, New York.

Cultural Programs. First Awards (three): "Stage 45," broadcast over CBL, Toronto, and CBC. "Mulrooney's New Year's Party," broadcast over CBL, Toronto, and CBC. "Montreal Drama," broadcast over CBM, Montreal, and CBC.

Honorable Mention: "Words at War," planned by Council on Books in Wartime, broadcast over WEAf, New York, and NBC.

Public Discussion Programs. First Awards (two): "America's Town Meeting of the Air," planned and produced by Town Hall, Inc., broadcast over WJZ, New York, and the Blue Network. "University of Chicago Round Table," planned and produced by the University of Chicago, broadcast over WMAQ, Chicago, and NBC.

Honorable Mention: "St. Louis Speaks," planned, produced, and broadcast by KMOX, St. Louis.

Personal and Family Life Programs. First Award: "Our Children," planned and produced by WHA, University of Wisconsin; broadcast over WHA, Madison, and WLBL, Stevens Point.

Honorable Mention: "The Baxters," planned by National Congress of Parents and Teachers, broadcast over WMAQ, Chicago, and NBC.

Special Mention: "Alcoholics Anonymous," planned, produced and broadcast by WMJ, Detroit.

News Interpretation Programs. First Award: H. V. Kaltenborn, presented by Pure Oil Company over WEAf and NBC.

Programs in Furtherance of the War or the Peace. First Awards (three): "America Unlimited," planned, produced and broadcast by WGN, Chicago. "The March of Minnesota," planned and produced by Minnesota Resources Committee, broadcast over WCCO, Minneapolis, and Minnesota network. "Russian War Relief Presents," planned and produced by Russian War Relief, Inc., for broadcast over local stations.

Honorable Mention: "Voice of the Army," planned and produced by Recruiting Publicity Bureau, U. S. Army, Governor's Island, for broadcast over local stations.

Children's Programs for Listening Out of School. First Award: "Books Bring Adventure," planned and produced by Association of Junior Leagues of America for broadcast over local stations.

Honorable Mention: "Story-Book Time," planned, produced and broadcast by WLB, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Programs for Use in School by Primary Children. First Award: "Your Story Parade: Texas School of the Air," planned and produced by Texas State Department of Education, broadcast over WBAP, Fort Worth, and Texas Quality Network.

Honorable Mention: "Old Tales and New," planned, produced and broadcast by WLB, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Programs for Use in School by Elementary Children. First Award: "Standard School Broadcast," planned and produced by Standard Oil Company of California, broadcast over KPO, San Francisco, and NBC Pacific Coast network.

Honorable Mention (two): "Exploring the News: Wisconsin School of the Air," planned and produced by WHA, University of Wisconsin; broadcast over WHA, Madison, and WLBL, Stevens Point. "Once Upon a Time in Ohio: Ohio School of the Air," planned and produced by Ohio

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School of the Air, broadcast over WOSU, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Programs for Use in School by Junior and Senior High Pupils. First Award: "Conserving Canada," produced by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, broadcast over CBL, Toronto, and CBC network.

Awards for entries by a LOCAL STATION OR ORGANIZATION are:

Cultural Programs. First Award: "WNYC American Music Festival—1945," planned, produced and broadcast by WNYC, New York.

Special Mention: "New World A-Coming," planned, produced and broadcast by WMAC, New York, in cooperation with City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem.

Public Discussion Programs. First Award: "Free Speech Forum," planned, produced and broadcast by WMCA, New York, in cooperation with the New York Newspaper Guild.

Personal and Family Life Programs. No First Award. Honorable Mention: "Let's Talk about Children," planned, produced and broadcast by WEEI, Boston.

News Interpretation Programs. First Award: "History in the Making," planned and produced by the University of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Radio Council, broadcast over KVOB, Denver.

Honorable Mention: "News Parade," planned, produced and broadcast by WNEW, New York.

Children's Programs for Listening Out of School. First Award: "Story Time," planned and produced by Colorado State College of Education and Rocky Mountain Radio Council, broadcast over KLZ, Denver.

Programs for Use in School by Elementary Children. No First Award.

Honorable Mention: "News Today—History Tomorrow," planned and produced by Rochester public schools, visual education department, broadcast over WHAM, Rochester.

Programs for Use in School by Junior and Senior High Pupils. First Award: "Our America," planned and produced by Radio Council of the Chicago public schools, broadcast over WBEZ, Chicago.

Honorable Mention: "Behind Today's News," planned, produced and broadcast by WIP, Philadelphia.

"MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST" MAILED THIS WEEK

The NAB Public Relations book, "Management in the Public Interest," is going in the mails this week to all NAB members.

Within a few days, approximately 5,000 of the books will be shipped out to fill station orders for extra copies which are headed for public distribution.

Of the first printing, a limited quantity remains subject to order at \$1.25 per copy. Only orders from members of the National Association of Broadcasters may be accepted.

948 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the month of April 1945, the FCC licensed one station to operate and issued three new construction permits. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

	1944												1945				
	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1
Operating	909	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	923	924	925	926	927	928	929
Construction	11	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	22	21	23	24	25	26	27
	920	923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	945	945	948	949	950	951	952

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, May 21. They are subject to change.

Monday, May 21

Oral Argument Before the Commission En Banc
In the Matter of Promulgation of Rules and Regulations concerning the Filing of Financial, Ownership and Other Reports of Broadcast Licensees.

Monday, May 21

WMC—Memphis Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.—Renewal of license; 790 kc., 5 KW (main), 500 watts (auxiliary), unlimited (main) (DA-night), auxiliary purposes only (auxiliary).

Wednesday, May 23

Further Hearing

KFVD—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Renewal of license; 1020 kc., 1 KW, limited.

KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Renewal of license; 1110 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

Wednesday, May 23

Oral Argument Before the Commission

REPORT NO. B-209:

WOV—Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel, Transferors, Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, Transferees, New York, N. Y.—Transfer of control of WOV; 1280 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (auxiliary), shares WHBI (WHBI 1/7; WOV 6/7 D.A.)

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WJMC—Walter C. Bridges (assignor), WJMC, Inc. (assignee), Rice Lake, Wisc.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WJMC from Walter C. Bridges to WJMC, Inc., a newly formed corporation, for a consideration of \$20,000 for 200 shares of common capital stock. (B4-AL-483)

KEUB—Eastern Utah Broadcasting Co., Price, Utah—Granted authority to change call letters of station from KEUB to KOAL.

Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Cadillac, Mich.—Granted request to assign call letters WATT to new station authorized April 17, 1945.

The Journal Company (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wisc.—Granted construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be located at the transmitter site of applicant's FM station WMFM, Richfield, Wisc. Frequencies and power to be assigned by the Chief Engineer. Emission: AO and special for FM. (P4-PES-70)

Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted request to change call letters of new high frequency broadcast station from WLBG to WIBG-FM.

WJKN—Ewing Broadcasting Co., Jackson, Miss.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new station

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to operate on **1490 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules and regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. (B3-L-1877) Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement. (B3-Z-1632)

WJAX—City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter. (B3-L-1878)

WPAG—Washtenaw Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on **1050 kc.**, 250 watts, daytime. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules and regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement. (B2-L-1881; B2-Z-1686)

WKWK—Community Broadcasting, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1685)

WGBS—The Fort Industry Co., Miami, Fla.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1644)

KXO—Valradio, Inc., El Centro, Calif.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (The license is granted subject to the condition that, at the expiration of the present national emergency, the licensee shall file an application for construction permit for authority to install a new antenna and ground system which will meet the minimum requirements of the Commission's Rules and Standards. (B5-Z-1681)

W4XAP—Voice of Alabama, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new developmental broadcast station; frequencies that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer; 250 watts power. The license is granted upon an experimental basis only and upon the express condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing if in its discretion the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of this station on the frequency authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof. (B3-LEX-20)

DOCKET CASE

The Commission announces adoption of a Decision and Order (Docket No. 6746), granting the application of The Brockway Company for a construction permit for a new station at Massena, New York, to operate on frequency 1340 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to the condition that a construction permit will not be issued until The Brockway Company has satisfied the Commission with respect to the following within 90 days of conditional grant, in accordance with the procedural requirements announced in the public notice issued by the Commission on January 26, 1944:

(1) By evidence in writing from the WPB that any authorization of that board necessary to carry the construction to completion has been obtained or that none is required;

(2) That The Brockway Company is in a position to complete all construction necessary to the proposed operation within a reasonable period; and

(3) Acceptance of the grant upon these conditions has been submitted in writing within twenty days of notice of grant.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WBAM—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted renewal of high frequency FM broadcast station for the period ending June 1, 1946, subject to changes

in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651.

WABF—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted renewal of high frequency FM broadcast station for the period ending June 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651.

WSBF—South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—Granted renewal of high frequency FM broadcast station for the period ending June 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651.

WBCA—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y., T-New Scotland, N. Y.—Granted renewal of high frequency FM broadcast station for the period ending May 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651.

W2XEO—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted renewal of ST broadcast station license for the period ending April 1, 1946.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending May 1, 1948:

WCAZ, Carthage, Ill.; **KGDM**, Stockton, Calif.; **KSL**, Salt Lake City; **WQXR**, main and auxiliary, New York City; **KEX**, Portland, Ore. (Comr. Durr voting for temporary license and further inquiry).

KSL—Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah—Granted extension of special service authorization to operate with two Federal Telegraph (F-124-A) tubes instead of two Western Electric (298-A) tubes in the last radio stage, for the period during which Order 107 is in effect, but in no event beyond May 1, 1948.

WCAX—WCAX Broadcasting Corp., Burlington, Vt.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1946 (Comr. Durr voting for temporary license and further inquiry).

WIBX—WIBX, Inc., Utica, New York—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946 (Comr. Durr voting for temporary license and further inquiry).

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending August 1, 1946:

WMFG, Hibbing, Minn.; **KGBS**, Harlingen, Texas; **WEBQ**, Harrisburg, Ill.; **WBBL**, Richmond, Va.; **KICD**, Spencer, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WSTM—Charles P. Blackley, Staunton, Va.—Adopted memorandum opinion ordering issuance of construction permit pursuant to Commission's order of December 19, 1944, authorizing a conditional grant of application for a new station to operate on **1400 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time.

Herman Anderson, Tulare, Calif.—Adopted memorandum opinion ordering reinstatement of construction permit for a new station to operate on **1240 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time, conditionally granted on December 5, 1944, and set aside December 12, 1944.

WTAQ—WHBY, Inc., Green Bay, Wisc.; **WHBY**—WHBY, Inc., Appleton, Wisc.—Granted petition requesting finding that the operation of said stations is not in conflict with Sec. 3.35 (Multiple Ownership Rules of the Commission), and granted renewal of license for **WHBY**, Appleton, for the period ending February 1, 1946, and **WTAQ**, Green Bay, for the period ending November 1, 1945.

KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.; **KFVD**—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Adopted orders ordering cancellation of the hearing on applications for renewal of licenses and removed applications from the hearing docket. These applications were designated for hearing on the issues relating to Sec. 3.35, the Multiple Ownership Rules, which have now become moot because transfer of control of station **KPAS** has been effected.

The Conn. Television Co., Booth Hill, Conn.—Retained in the pending file application for new television station.

State Teachers College at West Chester, Pa., West Chester, Pa.—Placed in the pending file application for new noncommercial educational broadcast station.

(Continued on next page)

The following applications for new FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending file in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943:

Robert F. Wolfe Co., Fremont, Ohio; Hudson Broadcasting System, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Hagerstown Broadcasting Co., Hagerstown, Md.; The Haverhill Gazette Co., Haverhill, Mass.; Mark K. Wilson, Chatanooga, Tenn.; Augusta Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.; Myles H. Johns, Milwaukee, Wis.

W2XCS—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing a new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 5-12-45 to 11-12-45. (B1-MPVB-128)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

970 Kilocycles

WFLA—The Tribune Company, Tampa, Fla.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by A. W. Curry and R. Keith Kane, Trustees under the will of John Stewart Bryan (deceased), D. Tennant Bryan, John Stewart Bryan, Jr. and Amanda Bryan Kane through purchase of 106 shares common stock by A. W. Curry and R. Keith Kane, Trustees under the will of John Stewart Bryan (deceased) from J. S. Mims, Truman Green, J. C. Council, H. L. Mims, Chas. Frank Hamilton and George P. Webb.

1120 Kilocycles

NEW—T. V. Tidmore, tr/as Pottsville Broadcasting Co., Pottsville, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1120 kc., power of 250 watts and limited hours of operation.

1240 Kilocycles

WSSV—Southside Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Petersburg, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3763 as modified) for a new standard broadcast station.

WSSV—Southside Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Petersburg, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1340 Kilocycles

WNBH—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1370 Kilocycles

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-2924 as modified) which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use and move of transmitter.

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory (Gordon B. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-2924, as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use and new transmitter, and move of transmitter) for extension of completion date from 5-5-45 to 5-19-45.

1450 Kilocycles

WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md.—Construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment.

KFMB—Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Durham Radio Corp., Durham, N. C.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station

facilities not specified. AMENDED: to specify frequency of 46900 kc., coverage of 14,200 square miles, transmitter site and antenna.

NEW—Oshkosh Broadcasting Co., Oshkosh, Wis.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44500 kc., with coverage of 3,810 square miles. AMENDED: to change name to Myles H. Johns, William F. Johns, Jr., William F. Johns and Frederick W. Renshaw, d/b as Oshkosh Broadcasting Company.

NEW—Joe L. Smith, Jr., Beckley, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43900 kc., with coverage of 25,020 square miles.

NEW—Piedmont Broadcasting Corp., Danville, Va.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47900 kc., with coverage of 15,100 square miles.

NEW—Laurence W. Harry, Fostoria, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49300 kc., coverage of 1,043 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W3XPD—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-121 as modified) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

W3XPE—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-117 as modified) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

W3XPF—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-118 as modified) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

W3XPG—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-119 as modified) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

W3XPH—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-120 as modified) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

W3XPI—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-122 as modified) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

W3XPK—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-123 as modified) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

W3XPL—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-143) for a new Experimental Television Relay Broadcast Station.

NEW—Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78000-84000 kc.), ESR 677.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.—Construction permit for a new noncommercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42100 kc., power of 10 KW and special emission for FM.

NEW—Georgia School of Technology, area of Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., power of 150 watts and A3 emission.

(Continued on next page)

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

Nutri-Vac Co.—A complaint has been issued charging the Nutri-Vac Co., 7433 West Blanchard St., Milwaukee, with disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of a vitamin preparation designated Nutri-Vac. (5314)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Case-Littell Co., 1017 East 40th St., Seattle, engaged in the sale of furniture, agrees that it will cease and desist from representing as the customary or regular prices or values of articles of furniture or other merchandise, amounts which are fictitious and in excess of those at which such articles are regularly and customarily offered for sale in the usual and normal course of business; or representing that a purchaser at the price offered him saves the difference between such sales price and the purported regular price. (4055)

Feed Supplies, Inc., and Killer-Diller Corporation, both of Milwaukee, engaged in the sale of a preparation designated Kil-Balm, stipulated that they will discontinue representing that the product will rid buildings or homes of rats or mice or cause such rodents to crawl outside to die. (03283)

Frankford Umbrella Manufacturing Co., Inc., 1201 Race St., Philadelphia, entered into a stipulation to discontinue offering for sale or selling umbrellas, the coverings of which are made of or contain rayon without clearly and unequivocally disclosing in invoices, labeling and advertising matter that the covering material is rayon. (4054)

Hope, Inc., 138 West 25th St., New York, engaged in the sale of Hope Laxative, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that the preparation acts gently or does not cause griping, and from disseminating any advertisement which fails to reveal that the preparation should not be used in the presence of symptoms of appendicitis; provided, however, that such advertisement need only contain the statement: "CAUTION: Use only as directed," if the directions for use on the label or in the labeling contain a warning to the same effect. (03282)

David Korn & Co., Inc., 105 Madison Ave., New York, engaged in the sale of women's rayon slips and nightgowns, stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing that its garments are fagoted or sewn with nylon thread when such is not a fact, and from using the word "nylon" in any manner tending to convey the belief that the garments are made of nylon when actually they are composed of other material or fibers. (4053)

Keenan Laboratories, Frostproof, Florida, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from making the representations in connection with the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Key-Mins." (03285)

Richman Chemical Products Co., 2526 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, engaged in the sale of Royal Block Welding Compound, entered into a stipulation to discontinue representing by the use of the words "weld" or "welding" in connection with the trade name of the product, or otherwise, that it will effect a weld or fusion of metal parts. (03284)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Associated Merchandising Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, and 21 member corporations which individually operate department stores in large cities throughout the country, have been ordered to discontinue knowingly inducing and receiving discriminatory prices on purchases of merchandise from manufacturers, producers and suppliers, in violation of Section 2(f) of the Robinson-Patman Act.

A.M.C. was created and is operated by the respondent members, the Commission finds, as an agency and means whereby they are enabled to act collectively to obtain special allowances and discounts on purchases of merchandise for their respective stores. In one year the combined sales of the stores approximated \$425,000,000, and, according to the Commission's findings, about 25% of all the merchandise handled by the stores is purchased by or with the aid of A.M.C. Respondent members of A.M.C. are:

Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn; L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis; Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., New York; The Herzfeld-Philpston Co., Milwaukee; Bullock's, Inc., Los Angeles; Burdine's, Inc., Miami, Fla.; The Dayton Co., Minneapolis; The Emporium-Capwell Co., San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.; Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston; B. Forman Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh; J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit; Hutzler Brothers Co., Baltimore; The F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio; The Rike Kumler Co., Dayton, Ohio; The John Shillito Co., Cincinnati; Stix, Baer & Fuller Co., St. Louis; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia; The Wm. Taylor Son & Co., Cleveland; Thalheimer Brothers, Inc., Richmond, Va.; and R. H. White Co., Boston. (5027)

Giljan Medicine Company, Inc., Keith Building, Cincinnati, and its officers, Henry S. Dunlap, George Remus and Blanche Watson, have been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning a medicinal preparation they sell under the names "Giljan" and "Giljan Laxative Compound." The order is also directed against The Key Advertising Company, Cincinnati, which prepared and disseminated the objectionable advertisements. (5216)

Ocean Food Products Co.—An order to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with the interstate sale of canned food products has been issued against Charles P. Halfhill, Theodore A. Halfhill, Harry J. Halfhill and Harry J. Halfhill, Jr., trading as The Halfhill Co. and as Ocean Food Products Co., 714 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles. (5267)

FTC DISMISSES COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Institute of Mentalphysics, 213 South Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, and Edwin J. Dingle, president, with false and misleading representations in connection with the sale of correspondence courses of instruction in matters pertaining to health, success, and well-being.

It appears from the evidence that the representations challenged in the Commission's complaint relate to the teachings and doctrines of the Church of the Holy Trinity, located at Los Angeles, California. The respondents relied upon the defense that the subject matter falls within the principle announced by the Supreme Court in *U. S. v. Ballard*, 322 U. S. 882, and that, consequently, the representations are not within the Commission's jurisdiction.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 10

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

May 18, 1945

This is a facsimile of the 9 x 12 Citation which was locally inscribed and awarded to broadcasting stations and networks throughout the United States and Canada during Kiwanis Radio Week, May 13-19, 1945.



KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL *and the* KIWANIS CLUB *of*

on the occasion of Kiwanis Radio Week, May 13 to 19,
1945, and in commemoration of the 25th anniversary
of broadcasting, present this

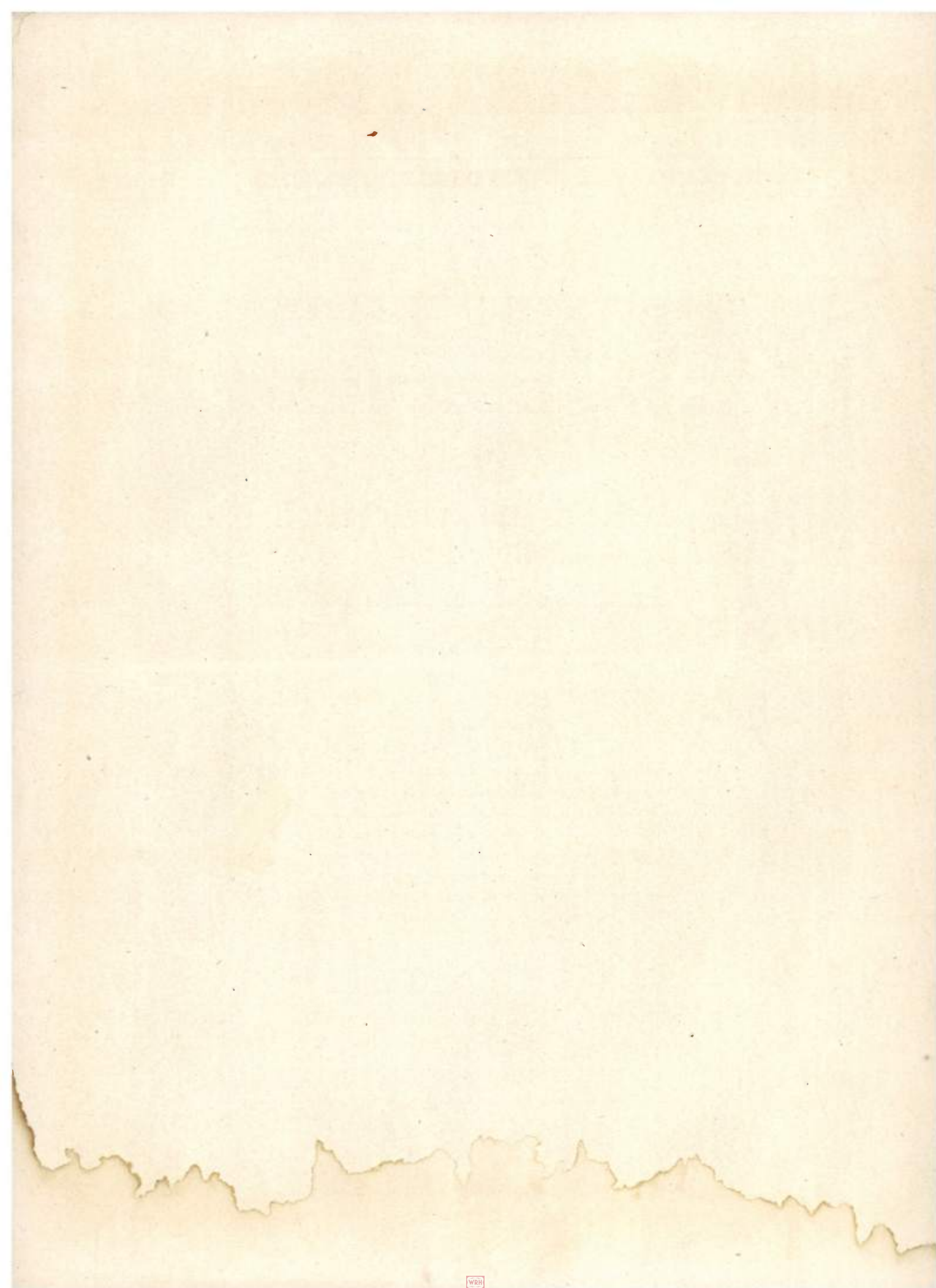
TESTIMONIAL OF APPRECIATION *to Radio Station*

in grateful recognition of the contributions which this
station and the radio industry have made to the
prosecution of the war effort, to keeping the channels
of information free and unprejudiced, to the prompt,
accurate and continuous communication of news, and
to the development of high standards of public service,
entertainment, education and music appreciation.

Ben Dean
President
Kiwanis International



President
Kiwanis Club



Radio On V-E Day

Long awaited V-E Day came to the Nation on May 8, and broadcasters throughout the land went into action to keep the people abreast of events, with appropriate entertainment dovetailed into the news programs.

Although it is too early to collect and digest a wide and comprehensive resume of public reaction to radio's handling of the situation, indications are that approval was general; instinctively the people again turned to radio for leadership in keying V-E observance to proper pitch in a situation that called for jubilation tempered with sober realization that war still lies ahead in another part of the world.

Especially notable was the part played by broadcasters in dampening premature public demonstrations. Information enough to confirm peace as an accomplished fact came over the millions of the Nation's receivers, but in general there were few spots where listeners ignored reiterated cautioning that only formal proclamation from the President would make things official.

By the time President Truman came on the air at 9:00 a. m. on the now memorable morning of Tuesday, May 8, with formal confirmation, emotion had been so tempered and conditioned that no spontaneous outbursts were apparent. The feared "celebration" became an orderly observance by a thankful people who now turn their eyes toward the troubled waters of the Pacific and its erupting islands.

President Truman's announcement came in simple unadorned wording, designating the then current day, May 8, as V-E Day, and setting aside the ensuing Sunday, May 13, as a day of thanksgiving. Other world-leaders were on the air with brief talks.

Later announcements by Government departments cancelled out the brownout and curfew, indications were that other bans would be lifted, rationing would be less stringent in its general pattern, good news came fast. A feeling of relieved tension was observable everywhere, but the public took things in stride. For this radio is credited with its proper share of appreciation for performing with distinction in its major role as a great social force.

Ryan's V-E Day Statement

(As released by NAB News Bureau, May 8)

Announcement of V-E Day brought the following statement from J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters:

"The announcement that the United Nations in a combination of free peoples have brought about official cessation of hostilities in Europe and that V-E Day is here is a source of deep satisfaction to the people of America. Under different circumstances there would be widespread rejoicing. However, our inclination to rejoice is tempered

by a sobering realization of the cost of the victory and of the responsibilities which lie ahead. The road to Tokyo is, according to our military leaders, a long and a hard one, certain to involve the loss of many more brave men. There is much yet ahead of us in dealing with the remnants of our European enemy.

"This is a time for solemn contemplation and a renewed determination to rid the world of the forces of aggression and to bring about a basis for a lasting peace among all nations.

"The broadcasters of America take just pride in the role which they have played in keeping our people informed, in relieving, through entertaining and instructive programs, the tension incident to war, in carrying to our military forces throughout the world specially prepared inspirational programs in the interest of morale, and in assisting the Government in its monumental task of maintaining civilian production and morale. We pledge a continuation of Radio's all-out effort."

Porter Comments

"V-E DAY EMPHASIZES THE TASKS AHEAD

FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter, commenting upon V-E Day, issued the following statement:

"I do not anticipate any substantial changes in the policies of the Federal Communications Commission until the Stars and Stripes are firmly planted in Tokyo.

"We are in constant touch with the War Production Board and are aware of their plans for the gradual reconversion of plant and facilities for the production of communications equipment. It does not appear that there is any immediate prospect for relaxation of the Commission's existing freeze policies.

"Demands upon the communications industry for the Pacific War will apparently continue to be heavy for some time to come. The Commission will coordinate its licensing functions closely with the realities of production and when it becomes possible to make available manpower and materials for new construction or the improvement of existing facilities, all interested parties will have a full and equal opportunity to have their matters considered by the Commission. Ample notice will be given concerning any change of existing policies or procedures.

"Broadcasting has distinguished itself during the first phase of this war. Other communication services have performed miracles in the face of great obstacles. All are agreed that there is no occasion for relaxation until final victory is achieved."

OWI Outlines Home Front Job

Continued determination in carrying the war right into the Japs' front yard is urged by Office of War Information in a special release to broadcasters.

Stating that our fighting forces will need the complete support of every American on the home front to hasten
(Continued on next page)

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

the end of the war in the Pacific, OWI suggests the following:

"1. Urge your listeners to give thanks for Victory in Europe by re-dedicating themselves to the job that lies ahead in the Pacific—the complete defeat and unconditional surrender of Japan.

"2. Remind them that in the opinion of top authorities in the Navy, War and State Departments, the Battle for Japan will be one of the most bitter and most difficult in history. Give them some of the reasons on which this opinion is based.

"3. Tell your listeners that until this war is completely and finally won, our fighting forces will need the all-out support of every American at home. Urge them to give this support by doing the following things:

"a. Stay on that war job—

"b. Keep buying more and more war bonds—and hold on to them—

"c. Keep supporting all home front activities and observing all wartime regulations—price controls, rationing, volunteer service, salvage drives—until our enemy Japan is completely and finally defeated."

Censorship Relaxed

News censorship is to continue, according to an announcement issued by Byron Price, Director of Censorship on Tuesday (8). "The end of German resistance alters security requirements materially," said Mr. Price, "although it by no means erases the need for, or importance of, voluntary censorship."

According to the release a new, shorter Code will soon be issued. Meantime, the present Code which is the edition of December 1, 1943, is amended, effective at once, in the following respects:

1 (a)—WEATHER—Eliminate.

1 (d)—DAMAGE BY ENEMY LAND OR SEA ATTACKS—Eliminate but note reference immediately following.

1 (e)—ACTION AT SEA—Eliminate and substitute following:

"Information about the sinking or damaging from war, causes of war or merchant vessels in any waters; information about actual or impending enemy attacks on the continental United States."

1 (f)—ENEMY AIR ATTACK—Eliminate.

1 (j)—SABOTAGE—Eliminate.

1 (k)—PRODUCTION—Eliminate and substitute following:

"New or secret weapons, identity and location of plants making them; secret designs, formulas, processes or experiments connected with the war. "Rate of production of materiel used in or for specialized military operations. "Movement or transportation of war materiel."

1 (m)—WAR PRISONERS, INTERNEES, CIVILIAN PRISONERS—Eliminate and substitute the following:

"Information as to arrival, movements, confinement or identity of military prisoners from war zones."

SECTION II, PROGRAMS—Eliminate in entirety.

SECTION III, FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS—Eliminate in entirety.

With regard to foreign language programs, however, broadcasters should remember that all provisions of the Code still in effect apply equally to all broadcasts including those in languages other than English. A vigilant check should be maintained over foreign language broadcasts at all times.

The identification and location of all American military units in Europe may be broadcast up to and including May 8, 1945, but their subsequent movements require appropriate authority under the Armed Forces section of the Code.

A continuance of the excellent cooperation received from the American broadcasters since the war began is earnestly requested.

Newspapers Comment

Newspapers have quite generally been most complimentary in their comments upon radio's V-E Day coverage. A few of those already noted follows:

(From New York Times, May 8, 1945)

"This morning at 9 o'clock, President Truman's official V-E Day proclamation will be carried by a huge network in this country and Canada, augmented by high-power international short-wave transmitters capable of reaching every country on earth.

"If President Truman's address ends while Prime Minister Churchill is still speaking, the latter will be picked up from London. Otherwise Mr. Churchill's address will be recorded and broadcast after President Truman finishes.

"Marshal Stalin's proclamation in Moscow also may be on the air.

"The network set-up to carry the V-E Day ceremonies, radio men said, may surpass in size any other system ever assembled to carry a single program. It will be headed in this city by WEA, WOF, WJZ, WABC, WMCA, WNYC, WHN, WNEW, WEVD, WQXR, WLIB, WINS and WPAT.

"A similar system will be set up this afternoon at 3 o'clock to carry an address by King George VI from London, who will also be heard over the international short-wave system of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"Radio men called it 'next to impossible' to estimate the full scope of the radio facilities that will carry the two programs, but were of the opinion that at least 75 per cent of the broadcasters in the United States would be included."

(From Washington Post, May 9, 1945)

(Column by Mark Sullivan)

"... The public, now forming its impression of a new President, got opportunity from his radio address. The newsmen, in his direct presence at the press conference, got more. It was what would have been to many men an occasion for strain. Within a few minutes, just as soon as the press conference should be over, he was to go on the radio with an address of world-wide importance. But neither the shortness of the time for what he had to say to the newsmen, nor the imminence of his radio address, led to any tension on Mr. Truman's part.

"To most persons, the mere imminence of going before the microphone, even for an ordinary address, might have been an occasion for jittery anxiety. In Mr. Truman's case, not at all. In compressing what he felt he should say to newsmen into a strictly limited 20 minutes or so, he was brisk, but not hurried. In his conduct of the press conference, he made an impression of business-like command of the situation and of its details. When, a few

(Continued on next page)

minutes before 9, one of his aides spoke up to remind him that the time was getting close, he took the reminder in with his brain, rather than with his nerves. Quickly, yet carefully, and preserving complete clarity, he epitomized what he had to say to the newsmen into the necessary time. Then, again with briskness but without hurry, he, with his aides, left the office to go to the White House room in which the radio apparatus had been set up."

(From N. Y. Times, May 9, 1945)

"Radio staged its greatest show yesterday—a round-the-world V-E Day celebration that must have reached vast numbers of listeners in every country on earth. On no other occasion in the quarter-century history of broadcasting have so many watts of radio power been shot into space within a few hours to carry so many words on a single theme—victory.

"President Truman's proclamation of the German surrender at 9 o'clock yesterday morning got a record high of 64.1 in audience ratings. This was announced later in the day by C. E. Hooper, Inc., of New York, the radio 'poll' concern. Based on normal radio-program measurement methods, such a rating would mean that at least '36,500,000 adults' in the United States heard the President.

"The previous radio highspot, measured also by Hooper, was the 59.6 rating given to President Roosevelt's speech on Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, when he asked a joint session of Congress for a declaration of war against Japan.

Many Groups of Listeners

"The rating for President Truman yesterday, it was said, was higher because so many persons in war plants, schools and places of public assembly listened collectively over public address systems. According to the same measurement system, President Truman received a rating of only 32 on April 16, his first broadcast as Chief Executive, and 41.2 on April 25, when he addressed the delegates at the opening of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

"After the V-E Day proclamation, which veteran radio men estimated was carried over more broadcasting stations and carried more widely than any other single program, the national networks put on a 'show' of truly world-wide scope.

"One moment the listener might be tuned to a street pick-up from Times Square and the next be listening to the comments of a general nearly 10,000 miles away. Space and time, it seemed, meant nothing to those who had arranged the big broadcast.

"Feeding word pictures from near and far to the 'program pooling system' set up in advance by the War Department in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, WOR-Mutual System and the WJZ-American Broadcasting Company, were such international short-wave station systems as Press Wireless, Radio Corporation of America, American Telephone and Telegraph, International Telephone and Telegraph, and the Government system centered in the Pentagon Building, Washington. . . ."

Liberty Bell Sounds

(As released by NAB News Bureau, May 8)

Old Liberty Bell rang out again today in prophetic fulfillment of the biblical verse encircling its crown which commands: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

On this V-E Day its ringing was not confined to those within immediate hearing as on that memorable occasion in 1776 when it first rang out Freedom's challenge. Aided by 169 years of scientific advancement, it was carried to the farthest reaches of the land by electrical transcription via several hundred radio stations.

Last August, under the auspices of the National Association of Broadcasters, the sound of the bell was recorded, and impressions made and sent to the radio stations of the nation for use on V-E Day.

Broadcastings' War Record

Broadcasting went to war on July 23, 1940. Almost 18 months before Pearl Harbor NAB, cooperating with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, started clearing announcements to locate skilled workers for civilian jobs in the Army and Navy.

On December 7, 1941, immediately upon receipt of word of the Pearl Harbor attack NAB President Miller wired President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicating the entire broadcasting industry to all-out war service.

With NAB acting as a coordinating agency, broadcasting became the main link between government war agencies and the people.

In the first or European phase every station has faithfully and effectively fulfilled the pledge of all-out war service. The facilities of these stations have been at the instant command of every war agency to carry important messages to the people.

These facilities still are pledged to all-out war service until V-J Day is realized.

"Let's Go To Town" to Continue

The industry campaign to provide 30-minute hometown shows for broadcast to soldiers and sailors overseas is to be continued at least for an additional 5 months. This was decided this week after telephone conversations with Armed Forces Radio Service, Los Angeles.

It was pointed out that since the "Let's Go to Town" shows produced by domestic broadcasters have become outstandingly successful and popular with our fighting men, that they are all the more important today. Many soldiers serving in the European Theatre of Operations, who have been contemplating a trip home, are going to be disappointed. Moreover, these shows will be appreciated by additional fighting men in the Pacific area. "They're good for both groups."

WKY Will Produce Global Show

Gayle V. Grubb, general manager, WKY, Oklahoma City, offered to do a "Let's Go to Town" show. His offer has been gratefully accepted.

2 HURDLES FACE CIVILIAN RADIO START

With the passing of VE-Day, broadcasters, the radio manufacturing industry and the public are confronted with a variety of reports, rumors and speculations as to when civilian radio production will be resumed.

For the purpose of quick understanding, simplified facts are given herewith. WPB has come up with reconversion plans which are reportedly satisfactory to manufacturers. They call for increased civilian production as military demand recedes.

But this alone will not get radios and radio components. If the military demand were to fall to zero today manufacturing circles report there would be no set production. This is attributed to OPA's reported insistence on the maintenance of the March, 1942, ceiling. That is where matters stand as of Thursday, May 10.

Under WPB's Radio and Radar Division plan general limitation order L-265 would be retained until scheduled military orders for electronic equipment recede below 90 per cent of the average monthly delivery rate for the first quarter of 1945.

When that time occurs Radio and Radar Division has recommended to WPB's Committee for Period One—the

(Continued on next page)

May 11, 1945—187

period between the end of German resistance and surrender of Japan) that L-265 be revised to permit unrestricted production of components, including tubes for replacement purposes and all electronic end equipment except broadcasting, receiving and reproducing equipment for entertainment purposes.

Under the Radio and Radar Division's plan, L-265 would be revoked when scheduled military requirements recede below 75 per cent of the delivery rate for the first quarter of 1945 and a two-band rating system would be continued to assure preference for military and highly essential civilian requirements over other civilian deliveries.

L. J. Chatten, Radio and Radar chief, said that with this plan the following purposes will be served:

1. Practically unrestricted sale of such components as are needed for repair and replacement purposes;
2. The needed protection of military production will be accomplished;
3. Production and distribution of a very limited quantity of non-military end equipment will be channeled into the most essential uses. (Communications, marine, police, railroad, etc.)
4. The above results will be accomplished with a minimum of paper work.

NAB FILES BRIEF IN FCC HEARING

John Morgan Davis, General Counsel for NAB, has filed a brief on behalf of the Association in the matter of the promulgation of rules and regulations concerning the filing of financial, ownership, and other reports of broadcast licensees. This is Docket No. 6756.

The oral arguments with respect to this proposed change in FCC rules are scheduled to be heard on Monday, May 21. At that time NAB, through its General Counsel, expects to make a further argument. Following is the brief submitted by the Association:

The National Association of Broadcasters respectfully submits this Brief on the above-entitled matter in an endeavor to assist the Commission in reaching a fair and equitable determination of the issues involved.

The National Association of Broadcasters is a non-profit corporation, the object of which is "to foster and promote the development of the art of radio broadcasting; to protect its members in every lawful and proper manner from injustices and unjust exactions; to foster, encourage and promote laws, rules, regulations, customs and practices which will be for the best interests of the public and the radio industry."

Membership is voluntary and active memberships are limited to licensees of radio stations and to national networks. As of May 1, 1945, the Association had 665 active members, composed as follows:

- 647—Standard Licensees
- 15—FM Licensees
- 2—Networks
- 1—Television Licensee

The National Association of Broadcasters desires to express its appreciation of the Commission's efforts to clarify its rules and regulations and to simplify the method of reporting to the Commission information necessary to the proper exercise of its licensing function. Specifically we endorse the bringing of Rule 43.1 of Part 43 into Part 1 of the Rules and Regulations under Special Provisions Relating To Radio. We endorse further the setting forth in the Proposed Rules of the particular forms involved. This undoubtedly will assist licensees.

We advocate strongly that the Commission will deem it appropriate to adopt the practice, heretofore followed in Application forms, of relieving licensees of filing again and again documents and information which already have been filed with and are available to the Commission.

There are certain points in these proposed Regulations upon which we believe agreement with the Commission can be reached prior to the time for oral argument. They will not be dealt with at length in this Brief other than to indicate their nature. They involve words, phrases and terms which do not clearly indicate to us or adequately define for us the information desired.

Rule 1.301 Financial Report

This appears to be merely a clarification of existing Rule No. 1.361. It works a hardship on the licensee in that it requires the preparation of a financial report prior to the filing of the licensee's Federal Income Tax Return and its State Corporation Reports.

If the reports to the Commission involved the same factual data as the Federal Income Tax Returns then it would appear to be appropriate to provide for the same date for filing of both reports. On the other hand, if the data required to be filed with the Commission is more detailed, then an additional period of time should be provided for filing the Reports with the Commission. This amendment to the Rule would be to the advantage of both the licensee and the Commission.

Rule 1.302 Filing of Contracts

This Rule appears to constitute a great improvement over Rule 43.1, however, it contains several ambiguities which are conducive to misunderstanding as to what is specifically required thereunder.

Rule 1.303 Ownership Reports

(a) Annual Ownership Reports:

Under Rule 1.303 (a) the licensee would be required to file an annual ownership report on or before March 1 of each year with the first report to be filed on or before September 1, 1945. If the rule is adopted promptly, the September 1 deadline will not prove to be a hardship to the average individual corporate licensee of simple corporate structure, however, it could be impossible of performance in the case of a corporation of widely-held ownership or of complicated corporate structure.

We are fully cognizant of the duty of the Commission to obtain full information as to the control of licensees. It must be recognized, however, that it is conceivable that a licensee may not be able to require legally all of its stockholders to furnish it with the information called for by this Rule. This problem would be corrected partially by the inclusion hereunder of the clause relative to corporations owning 25% or more of the voting stock which is contained under Rule 1.303 (b) and which begins "Provided, however, etc."

It is respectfully submitted that Rule 1.303 (b) makes it unnecessary to provide for Annual Reports each March 1, since it is incumbent on the licensee to report all changes on interim reports within 30 days of the occurrence of such change.

Rule 1.301-1.304 Publicity

It is not clear that the adoption of the proposal to open for public inspection the information contained under these Rules will serve any useful purpose. In proposing its adoption the Commission has not pointed out the public necessity which requires the opening for public inspection, or any indication of the public benefit, which will result from such public inspection. We can well appreciate why the Commission, as the government agency charged with the licensing responsibility has a bona fide purpose of its own in requiring the information to be filed by licensees and to use such information for its own guidance. Why it is necessary to go beyond this and throw all such material open to public inspection, and thus violate the usual

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rule of safeguarding business secrets of private industry, certainly is not apparent. True, if the rule related only to common carriers the purpose served by making such material public is rather obvious. That would be consistent with the accepted concept of regulation of natural monopolies where rates charged the general public are affected by the business arrangements and practices of the carrier. Under the Communications Act, however, broadcasting stations are specifically excluded from the common carrier category and it is believed that the common carrier concept of full disclosure to the public of all matters affecting the maintenance and operation of a business should not be extended into this field. So long as the Commission has full knowledge of such matters it is inconceivable to us how any useful purpose will be served by making this material available for public inspection.

Indeed the Congress has recognized the propriety of safeguarding the privacy of business information in that income tax returns are treated as confidential information available only to the Treasury Department. If the information furnished the Federal Communications Commission were to be opened for public inspection the safeguards set up by the Congress for income tax returns would be nullified insofar as the broadcasting industry is concerned and for many of the individuals engaged therein.

In addition it would enable competitors to obtain information which might be used to the great disadvantage of the licensee. It would seem highly advantageous to the Commission to have the information it needs supplied freely without fear on the part of the licensee that such information may be used against it by its competitors.

Since there is the possibility of damage to licensees by having this information disclosed, it is our view that the Commission should hesitate to adopt such a rule in the absence of a very strong showing for its need.

INDUSTRY IS READY FOR MIGHTY 7TH

The broadcast industry is all set for the 7th War Loan and is determined to bring it to a successful finish.

Many broadcasters have expressed satisfaction with the plan for "Telling the World" of radio's part in the Mighty Seventh.

All it takes is regular, "on time" reports from stations according to plan previously outlined to managers.

Several items below cover events during the "warm up" period, May 1-12, as well as events to come.

KOVC—Valley City

"The 7th Is Up Next" was title of a quarter hour station sponsored program over KOVC, Valley City, N. D., during the warmup period May 1-12. Herman Stern, state retail chairman, just returned from a state-wide tour, in the interest of the 7th War Loan, appealed for more advertising by local merchants. He also called attention to the excellence of the window display contest in the last drive, pointing out that a number of Valley City windows placed in the state competition and that three, awarded honors in the regional contest in Omaha, will be judged in the national competition. "We bought bonds to send them over, now let's buy bonds to bring them back," was the slogan used in the broadcast.

Twenty-Six Bond Days Already Scheduled

Under direction of the station's chief executive, Robert E. Ingstad, KOVC is selling local merchants complete sponsorship of war bond messages for an entire day. Over 26 merchants have already signed up to sponsor a complete day's programming of announcements and programs. In other words, on a particular day, one merchant takes over a full day's sponsorship.

KMA to Open Council Bluff Drive

Top flight talent of KMA, Shenandoah, will go to Council Bluffs on Saturday, May 12, to launch the 7th War Loan.

They will stage shows at the Masonic Temple auditorium and at the Strand Theatre. The Masonic Temple show is set for 8:30-9:45. The half-hour portion, 9:00-9:30, will be broadcast over KMA. The Strand Theatre show is set for 11:00-12:00 p.m.

Special Events at KROW

Monday through Friday a program originating at a leading Oakland bank devoted entire quarter-hour periods to the 7th War Loan.

A half-hour show, in conjunction with the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce, is to present an outstanding program honoring citizens participating in the 7th War Loan.

On the fire, is a baseball broadcast from the Oakland ball park, the entire proceeds from the game to be turned over to 7th War Loan Drive. Purpose of the game is advance promotion for the 7th.

WNYC—New York

WNYC's public address equipment is being loaned to all agencies holding war bond rallies in various parts of New York City.

Station broadcasts all special events and receptions at City Hall in connection with war loan. Hourly news headlines are followed with taglines such as: "The war in the Pacific is not over yet . . . buy war bonds and make the war news good news."

KTMS—Santa Barbara

KTMS broadcast Victory Bond Rally from stage of Granada Theatre 7:00-7:30 p.m., Friday, May 4; donated 45 spots and 10 quarter-hour programs to Bing Crosby-Bob Hope golf match at Montecito Country Club to launch 7th War Loan Drive. During the warmup period, scheduled 14 one-minute proclamations by leading citizens.

WBML—Macon

WBML uses Baukhage daily news shows to plug bonds.

WTTM—Trenton

On today's (11) one-hour Breakfast Club broadcast listeners were to be reminded four times to buy bonds during the 7th War Loan. Also today, station was to broadcast a 5-minute skit in advance promotion of the drive.

WIBG—Philadelphia

Prior to May 1, station broadcast four special shows featuring speakers from the Philadelphia War Bond Headquarters. Two more special interviews were broadcast between May 1-12.

WMRC—Greenville

On May 8, WMRC, Greenville, S. C., broadcast an hour program of "Thanksgiving" from the ball park, 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. Main theme was the coming 7th War Loan. Mayor, county officials and other leading citizens pointed out that the best way for the home front to show its gratitude for victories in Europe and in the Pacific was to make the 7th War Loan an outstanding success.



FULL NATIONWIDE OBSERVANCE OF KIWANIS RADIO WEEK, MAY 13-19

Special Anniversary Bulletin No. 9 with REPORTS

On the eve of Kiwanis Radio Week, Kiwanis International reported from Chicago that 100% participation in the observance was virtually assured from Kiwanis Clubs in cities of the United States and Canada where there are radio stations.

Special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 9 is included with this week's NAB REPORTS, giving further details and the text of the speech which J. Harold Ryan, NAB President, will deliver before the Kiwanis Club of Omaha, Nebraska, on May 16, entitled, "Broadcasting and the Business Man." The speech is marked for release on Monday noon, May 14, and may be quoted from by other broadcasters beginning with the first meetings of the week.

A copy of the citation has been received at NAB headquarters. Each one will be inscribed with the name of a local station and signed by the president of the local Kiwanis Club. The citation bears the official Kiwanis seal and the radio industry's Twenty-fifth Anniversary symbol. The New York City Kiwanis Club will present citations to the four major networks and the New York City stations.

NEW ENGLAND STATIONS LAUNCH "SONG OF THE WEEK"

All of New England's 51 radio stations in District Number One of the NAB are prepared to launch radio's first cooperative "Song of the Week" promotion, commencing May 13 and continuing through May 26.

Executives representing five New England stations completed details of the plan last week and selected *Someday, Somewhere* as the first song to be featured in the promotion. The idea of setting up radio's "Song of the Week" campaign developed from a similar plan successfully carried out by Walter Haase, general manager of WDRC, Hartford, in his local area.

With Paul Morency, chairman of NAB District Number One, presiding, the committee drew up its plans and, after auditioning a string of current hits, selected *Someday, Somewhere* as the tune to be featured.

In addition to Mr. Haase and Mr. Morency, who is general manager of WTIC, Hartford, the committee included Ted Hill, WTAG, Worcester, Kingsley Horton, WEEL, Boston, Wayne Latham, WSPR, Springfield, and N. J. Mathers, WHDH, Boston. The committee will change each month so that all stations participating in the promotion will have the opportunity of selecting the "Song of the Week."

Plans include the selection of a song to be featured for a period of two weeks with stations agreeing to have the tune performed a minimum of twice each day or 15 times each week. A new song will be selected each month and featured in the same manner for a period of two weeks.

Special emphasis will be placed by each station on introducing and identifying the selected tune as "radio's song of the week." Programming of the tune will not be limited to live performances but will include transcriptions and phonograph records.

Publishers of the songs selected are cooperating in the promotion to the fullest extent in setting up direct sales exploitation in the more than 500 retail music outlets in the New England area. Publishers will also supply orchestrations and professional copies of the selected songs to stations gratis.

Music stores and dealers will be informed of the promotion, and display material, window cards and streamers, and other sales helps will be provided by the publishers.

JUNIOR LEAGUE COMMENDED

Commenting on a series of transcribed children's story-book programs designed by the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Jack Gould in the May 6 issue of *N. Y. Times* pays tribute to the Junior League on its sympathetic understanding of the broadcaster's viewpoint.

A reprint of Mr. Gould's remarks follows in part:

"... The league's approach encompasses the practical side as seen from the standpoint of the broadcaster, a side which very probably is instrumental in the whole project's success. Recognizing that the broadcasting station is a business operation and that its owner must seek a maximum number of listeners at all times, the league stresses that once a chapter is granted sustaining time, it must do its utmost to attract and hold the audience. Unless the league is able to deliver, it is hardly fair to expect the broadcaster to do so.

"This involves not only the presentation of a listenable program but the concurrent task of community-wide promotion of every type. Posters, bulletins, brochures, letters, parent-teacher meetings and 'personal selling' are all part of the agenda. In some communities the policy has been singularly successful, the Junior League program enjoying better ratings than competing network fare.

"The moral for other public-spirited groups anxious to receive time on the air would seem self-evident: it is for them to learn the technique of radio if they would ask to use it. Having done just that, the Association of the Junior Leagues is reaping the well-deserved benefits and, incidentally, providing a most valuable lesson for broadcaster and listening alike."

INFORMATION REQUESTED

Several member stations have communicated with NAB with respect to an inquiry received from the Protestant War Veterans of the U. S., through Edward J. Smythe, Chairman of the National Executive Committee. The letter requests the names and addresses of Protestant religious broadcasters using the station's facilities and states that the information is needed for pending national legislation. NAB is endeavoring to gather all possible information which will be available to stations upon request. Meanwhile it is suggested that stations withhold reply.

FCC 1943 STATISTICS AVAILABLE

The annual publication of the Federal Communications Commission entitled "Statistics of the Communications Industry in the U. S." for the year ended December 31, 1943, is now on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is 35 cents a copy.

This publication contains pertinent facts concerning wire communications companies compiled from the annual and monthly reports filed with the Commission and also considerable financial and operating data relating to standard broadcast stations and networks.

CAB NOW HAS ENGINEER

The appointment of Mr. Henry S. Dawson as Chief Engineer was announced by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters on Thursday (10).

In announcing Mr. Dawson's appointment, CAB officials stated that the membership of the Association, at their annual meeting, had expressed the view that the rapid technical development of the broadcasting industry necessitated the creation of the new post. As a result of this point of view, the Technical Committee of the Association was asked by the membership to secure a suitable person for the new post and their decision has resulted in the appointment of Mr. Dawson. Mr. Dawson has already assumed his new duties and will be responsible for studying data and research on national and international activities in the broadcasting industry. He will advise the Association on all technical matters connected with the present broadcasting structure, together with developments in frequency modulation and television.

Mr. Dawson will also be the technical member representing the Canadian Association of Broadcasters on the Canadian Radio Technical Planning Board established some months ago for the purpose of studying and recommending to the Department of Transport, Radio Control, on matters pertaining to the use of the radio frequencies.

A graduate in electrical engineering from Cornell University, Ithaca, Mr. Dawson brings to his new position experience in broadcast engineering gained with the Canadian Marconi Company, Rogers Radio Tubes Limited, and as Chief Engineer of CFRB.

Loaned by CFRB at the outbreak of war to the National Research Council, Mr. Dawson has served since November, 1940, with Research Enterprises Limited as a project engineer, and latterly as Assistant Chief Engineer. While associated with Research Enterprises Limited, Mr. Dawson gained experience and knowledge of new techniques and developments in radio frequencies and equipment which are as yet on the secret list of military security.

Mr. Dawson is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and the Institute of Radio Engineers. He was President of the Toronto section Institute of Radio Engineers in 1940-41.

WISCONSIN U SETS 3 SUMMER INSTITUTES

The University of Wisconsin has scheduled three separate radio "institutes" during the regular summer term.

The 8-Weeks Institute and Workshop, June 25-August 17, presents a group of radio courses designed to provide instruction and training in writing, announcing, acting and studio operations; training in the technique of classroom use of radio; and an understanding of radio as a social force.

The resident instructional staff is to be augmented by visiting specialists including:

William N. Connolly, advertising manager, S. C. Johnson & Co., sponsors of "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Albert Crews, production director, NBC, Chicago; William B. Lewis, radio director, Kenyon & Eckhardt Agency, New York City; Russ. G. Winnie, assistant manager, WTMJ, Milwaukee; Morton Wishengrad, staff writer, NBC, New York City.

The Better Listening Institute is scheduled for July 23-28. During this time there will be presented a series of short courses, lectures, discussions and demonstrations for persons interested in more effective use of radio as an instrument of public service.

The FM Radio Education Institute is a two weeks affair, July 29-August 11.

This Institute is designed to bring together persons concerned with the development of FM educational broadcasting.

Additional information may be obtained from H. B. McCarty, director, Division of Radio Education, station WHA, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

KTUC CHECKS 20,100 SETS OF AUTO BRAKES

KTUC, Tucson, set up a brake testing station in that city on April 30, to offer quick service to those having their brakes tested in compliance with the National Brake-Check program.

A letter from Manager Lee Little of KTUC states that as of May 8, 20,100 automobiles had been checked at the station.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, May 14. They are subject to change.

Wednesday, May 16

Consolidated Hearing

KFNF—KFNF, Incorporated, Shenandoah, Iowa—Renewal of license; 920 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day. Shares with KUSD $\frac{7}{8}$ time.

KFNF—Henry Field, transferor, Midwest Broadcasting Company, transferee, Shenandoah, Iowa—Transfer of control of licensee corporation, KFNF, Inc.; 920 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day. Shares with KUSD $\frac{7}{8}$ time.

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary); 1000 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (auxiliary), unlimited.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary); 950 kc., 5 KW main, DA-night, 1 KW auxiliary, unlimited.

Friday, May 18

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license; 590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license; 1510 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WFIN—Findlay Radio Co. (Assignor), Fred R. Hover, tr/as Findlay Radio Co. (Assignee), Findlay, Ohio.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WFIN, to Fred R. Hover, tr/as Findlay Radio Company, who owns 96.7 percent of its outstanding capital stock. (B2-AL-488).

WGGB—Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y.—Granted modification of license to change hours of operation from S-WFAS to unlimited time.

WBHD—Southside Virginia Broadcasting Co., Petersburg, Va.—Granted request to change call letter assignment of station WBHD to WSSV.

WTMV—Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Assignor), Myles H. Johns, et al., d/b as Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), E. St. Louis, Ill.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WTMV from Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., to Myles H. Johns,

(Continued on next page)

Penrose H. Johns, William F. Johns and William F. Johns, Jr., a partnership, d/b as Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., a newly formed partnership, for a consideration of \$105,000. (B4-AL-482)

WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new standard broadcast station, for changes in antenna and extension of commencement and completion dates to 60 days after grant and 180 days thereafter. The authority herein is granted subject to approval by the Chief Engineer of the tubes in the last radio stage.

KCRA—Ewing C. Kelly, David R. McKinley and Vernon Hansen, d/b as Central Valleys Broadcasting Co., Sacramento, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit, authorizing a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sec. 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; and (b) That an approved modulation monitor will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, Owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Granted application for extension of completion date of construction permit as modified, from May 5 to May 19, 1945.

WJEJ—Hagerstown Broadcasting Co., Hagerstown, Md.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WAYX—Jack Williams, Waycross, Ga.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946.

WFIN—Findlay Radio Co., Findlay, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending Nov. 1, 1945.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending May 1, 1948:

WBZ, Boston, Mass.; WGN, Newburgh, N. Y.; WCAR, Pontiac, Mich.; WIBC & Aux., Indianapolis, Ind.; WCAU, Philadelphia; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; WLAC, Nashville, Tenn.; WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; WAPI, Birmingham, Ala.; WBZA, Boston, Mass.; KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Commissioner Durr voted for further inquiry before final action on the following stations: WBZ, WBCA, WCAU, WTIC, WLAC, WHO, KDKA, WAPI and KYW.)

The following stations were granted renewals for the period ending August 1, 1946:

KHBG, Okmulgee, Okla.; KWAT, Watertown, So. Dak.; KIUL, Garden City, Kans. (Commissioner Durr voting for further inquiry prior to final action on KYW.)

WBLJ—Dalton Broadcasting Corp., Dalton, Ga.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946.

WMBD—Peoria Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1947.

WGAR—The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948. (Commissioner Durr voting for further inquiry prior to final action.)

KABF—McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Area of Sacramento, Cal.—Granted renewal of relay broadcast station license.

WAIE—Joe L. Smith, Jr., Area of Beckley, W. Va.—Granted renewal of relay broadcast station license.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hugh G. Shurtliff, Charles A. Shurtliff, Mareby Cardella (Della) Shurtliff, and Cleo Agnes Center, Santa Maria, Calif.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., with power of 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to the condition that a construction permit will not be issued until applicants have satisfied the Commission with respect to the following within 90 days of conditional grant, in accordance with the procedural requirements announced in the public notice issued by the Commission on January 26, 1944: (1) By evidence in writing from the WPB that any authorization of that board necessary to carry the construction to completion has been obtained or that none is required; (2) that

the applicants are in a position to complete all construction necessary to the proposed operation within a reasonable period; and (3) acceptance of the grant upon these conditions has been submitted in writing within 20 days of the date of grant.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

1260 Kilocycles

WFBM—WFBM, Incorporated, Indianapolis, Ind.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3791) for changes in exciter unit of main transmitter.

WFBM—WFBM, Incorporated, Indianapolis, Ind.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3837) for a 1 KW auxiliary transmitter, using directional antenna night.

1230 Kilocycles

KVCV—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Redding, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1380 Kilocycles

KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Co. of Rapid City, Rapid City, S. D.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-3580, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter) for extension of completion date from 6-4-45 to 9-4-45.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Richard W. Joy and Donald C. McBain, d/b as Palm Springs Broadcasting Co., Palm Springs, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—The Observer Radio Co., Orangeburg, S. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—A. Frank Katzentine, Miami Beach, Fla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc., with coverage of 1,519 square miles.

NEW—Dunkirk Printing Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49900 kc., with coverage to be determined.

NEW—Recorder Publishing Corp., Greenfield, Mass.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48700 kc., with coverage of 3,825 square miles.

NEW—Southern California Associated Newspapers, Alhambra, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48700 kc., with coverage of 1,500 square miles.

NEW—Southern California Associated Newspapers, Glendale, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48300 kc., with coverage of 1,500 square miles.

NEW—San Pedro Printing and Publishing Co., San Pedro, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48500 kc., with coverage of 780 square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Sarkes Tarzian, Bloomington, Ind.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 80000-100000 kc., with power of 500 watts, and special test emission.

(Continued on next page)

KSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PED-28, as modified, which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 7-16-45 to 1-16-46.

KAZA—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Construction permit to change transmitter site from 8 miles W. on U. S. Highway 66, Oklahoma City, Okla., to Portable Area of Oklahoma City, Okla., and change antenna.

WNRE—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PIB-45) as modified, which authorized a new international broadcast station.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Benson & Hedges, 435 Fifth Avenue, New York, is charged in a complaint with falsely representing that certain brands of cigarettes it sells are of English origin and manufacture. (5312)

Fada Radio & Electric Co., Inc., 30-20 Thomson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y., and its president, Jacob M. Marks, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of radio sets. (5313)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Four manufacturers of fountain pens have been ordered to cease making unqualified representations that their pens are unconditionally guaranteed for the life of the user or for any other designated period, when a service charge is made for repairs or adjustments.

The respondent manufacturers named in the respective orders are W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; The Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.; Eversharp, Inc., Chicago, and L. E. Waterman Co., New York. (4337-4338-4590-4617)

Lemuel Firth, et al.—Nineteen owners and masters of fishing boats operating out of Gloucester, Mass., have been ordered to cease and desist from engaging in or continuing a restraint-of-trade agreement which the Commission found restricted the mackerel catch off Massachusetts and adjoining States and increased the price of mackerel to dealers and consumers.

The order is directed against the following respondents who operate practically all of the mackerel boats in the Atlantic fishing grounds in question and sell their catch to dealers in New Bedford, Gloucester and Boston, Massachusetts:

Lemuel Firth, Cyril Dyett, Jack Barrett, Frank Foote, Cy Tsyfer, Benedetto Randazza, Phillip Curcuru, Thomas Scola, Joseph Sinagra, Peter Scola, Joseph Parisi, Frank Mineo, Isodoro Tarantino, Peter Mercurio, Paul Scole, Gerome Frontiero, Philip Nicastro, Leo Favaloro, and Alphonse Mineo. (5065)

Freeman & Freeman—An order prohibiting misrepresentations concerning an automobile polish designated "Porcelainize" has been issued against Edwin M. Freeman, William A. Freeman, and Michael J. Freeman, trading as Freeman & Freeman, 696 South Broadway, Denver. (4735)

Illinois Herb Co., 542 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, has been ordered to cease disseminating false advertisements concerning 39 medicinal preparations and a hair tonic they sell in interstate commerce. (4460)

Jung Arch Brace Co., 312 East Court St., Cincinnati, engaged in the sale of various medicinal preparations and devices designed for the relief of foot or leg ailments, has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning its products. (4767)

Scotch Woolen Mills, Chicago, has been ordered to discontinue misrepresenting its business status and the source of the fabrics from which it tailors garments for men and women. (940)

Sun Radio Service and Supply Corp., 938 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C., has agreed to stop representing that any radio set contains a designated number of tubes when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. (03278)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

American Fluresit Co., Inc., 635 Rockdale Ave., Cincinnati, stipulated that it will discontinue misrepresenting the waterproofing properties of a cement product which it sells under the name of Fluresit Quick-Set Waterproofing. (03281)

Belle Neckwear Company, 1239 Broadway, New York, manufacturers of neckwear, stipulated that they will cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of their "Royal Scot" brand of neckties advertised as having been "Woven in England." (4046)

Metalcrete Corporation, 2400 Mulberry Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, selling and distributing products for use as additives to or applications on concrete and masonry construction designated "Metalcrete Metallic Waterproofing," "Metalcrete Metallic Hardener," "Liquid Metalcrete" and "Integral Liquid Metalcrete," and a roofing compound designated "Graphilatum Liquid Roof Cement," has entered into a stipulation in which it agrees to desist from certain representations concerning its products. (4051)

Melville Co., Cincinnati, stipulated that in connection with the advertising and sale of wearing apparel they will discontinue the use of the word "free," or any term of similar meaning, to designate, describe or refer to wearing apparel or other items of merchandise which are not furnished gratuitously and unconditionally, or which are furnished as compensation for services rendered or for which the payment of money is required. (03280)

New York Art Service, 200 West 72nd St., New York, stipulated in connection with the sale of photographic enlargements. (03279)

Pacific Fine Arts, 1231 South Main St., Los Angeles, selling and distributing stationery designed for use by members of the military services, has stipulated that they will discontinue representing in any manner, contrary to the fact, that a correspondence pack, advertised by them as having engraved insignia and being of a good quality, with service insignia embossed in gold, contains 24 letterheads or any designated number of letterheads in excess of its actual content; using the word "engraved" or the word "embossed" as descriptive of printed lettering which is neither engraved
(Continued on next page)

nor embossed; and using the word "engraved" or any word of similar connotation as descriptive of insignia appearing on stationery which is not, in fact, engraved. (4052)

Perel & Lowenstein—A stipulation entered into by Joseph Perel and William P. Lowenstein, trading as Perel & Lowenstein, 144 South Main Street, Memphis, Tenn., has been amended with respect to the respondents' use of the word "gold" and similar terms in describing watch cases, rings or other jewelry. (3755)

Polan, Katz & Co., et al.—Stipulations to cease and desist from the use of unfair and deceptive practices in connection with the sale of umbrellas have been entered into by four firms.

Jesse N. Polan, Charles Katz and William L. Fox, trading as Polan, Katz & Company, Baltimore, manufacturers of umbrellas, stipulated that they will discontinue selling umbrellas, the coverings of which are made of or contain rayon, without disclosing such fact clearly and unequivocally in invoices, labeling and advertising matter. (4044)

The same agreement was entered into by the other firms, Louis H. Cohen and Jacob Cohen, trading as Louis H. Cohen Co., and George Umbrella Company, Inc., 35 West 35th St., New York

(4048); Mortimer Altshuler, trading as Sol Altshuler, 15 West 36th St., New York (4049); and Max Dorf, Samuel Finkelstein, Nathan Biderman and Fred Bohman, trading as Liberty Umbrella Co., 36 West 32d St., New York. (4050)

FTC CASES CLOSED

The Federal Trade Commission has closed without prejudice the case growing out of the complaint issued against Stanley Sikoparija and Sophia Strboya Sikoparija, trading as Stanley's Drug Store, Orange, Texas. The respondents had been charged with disseminating false advertisements concerning certain medicinal preparations.

The Commission has also dismissed its complaint against Logan's, Inc., which had been charged with violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act in connection with the sale of women's ready-to-wear apparel. The complaint was dismissed because the corporation has been dissolved.

After the dissolution of Logan's, Inc., which had its principal place of business in Elmira, N. Y., the Commission issued a new complaint against the former owners and officers of the corporation and subsequently ordered them to cease and desist from violation of the Wool Act.

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 9

SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN

May 11, 1945



Full Nation-Wide Observance of Kiwaniis Radio Week May 13-19

With the report from Kiwanis International headquarters in Chicago that every major Kiwanis Club in cities having radio stations in the United States and Canada plans to participate in the observance, Kiwanis Radio Week, May 13-19, looms as one of the finest testimonials to radio in the industry's twenty-five year history.

Some large cities have many Kiwanis Clubs, in which instances the major or downtown club has been designated for the official presentation of the Certificates of Citation, outlying club members being invited to the ceremony.

This week Kiwanis International sent a final bulletin to all participating Kiwanis Clubs with an additional statement from Ben Dean, President, paying tribute to radio in its twenty-fifth year.

Correspondence has been heavy between NAB headquarters and stations who are contributing to the local programs for the occasion. Keen interest is felt in all Districts as well as considerable appreciation of this outstanding recognition. Many stations plan to broadcast the ceremonies.

As Kiwanis Radio Week approaches, the National Association of Broadcasters wishes to express thanks to Ben Dean, President; O. E. "Pete" Peterson, Secretary; Ford Worthing, Director of the Public Relations Department; Donald T. Forsythe, Chairman, and the members of the Committee on Public Relations of Kiwanis International, together with the Kiwanis Clubs who will present the Citations, for their most generous, public-spirited efforts on behalf of the broadcasters of America.

Broadcasting and the Business Man

Address to be delivered before the "Kiwanis Radio Week" meeting of the
Kiwanis Club of Omaha, Nebraska, May 16, 1945, by

J. HAROLD RYAN, President,

National Association of Broadcasters

(NOTE TO PRESS-RADIO.—This speech is for release or quotes
after 12 noon, Monday, May 14, official start of Kiwanis Radio
Week. NAB News Bureau.)

Kiwanis Radio Week is an occasion for the warmest expressions of appreciation on the part of broadcasters throughout the United States and Canada. On behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters I wish to repeat the statement which it was my privilege to make when this important event was first announced:

"The signal honor which is being bestowed upon the radio industry by Kiwanis International is the kind which is appreciated most by the broadcasters of America, because it originates in their own home towns. It is the responsibility of each broadcasting station to operate 'in the public interest, convenience and necessity' as interpreted for the service area in which its programs are heard. Therefore no testimonial can equal that which comes from the people of that area. During the week of May 13-19 it shall be the privilege of each broadcaster to receive recognition from the outstanding citizens of his community or a nearby community who form the membership of the local Kiwanis Club. Many broadcasters are Kiwanians, which in itself attests to their good citizenship. The presentation of these Citations by Kiwanis International will be a memorable occasion in Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary year and shall inspire each broadcaster to the continued improvement of his operation in the public interest."

Recent events have demonstrated what it means to be able to place every man, woman and child in America in direct communication with the farthest fronts of the world on a few moments notice.

Most significant of all is the difference between news reporting in this war and the last.

For the radio listener, this war has been reported from hour to hour, instead of from day to day or week to week.

Some of its most dramatic moments—D-Day—the invasion of Iwo Jima—Okinawa—liberation of the Philippines—have been described almost as they occurred.

On the scene broadcasts are relayed to millions with truth and realism which are wanted by all Americans, because they seem to bring us closer to our loved ones—yet teaching an indelible lesson in the suffering and horrors of war.

Listeners to the news and other broadcasts have been able to hear the great stories of the war develop from the first meager reports to the final world-shaking disclosures. No waiting for the news by radio! It is an invisible courier which travels unimpeded through the fiercest engagement, leaps oceans and continents and tells you what is going on *now* on every battle front.

When tragedy struck with the death of our Chief Executive radio consoled the nation while preserving the fighting morale for which he laid down his life.

In the conflicting reports of V-E Day, radio carried its listeners along from the first flash through the full exploration of each possibility, until at last the real news of victory in Europe broke upon the world and was related and confirmed over the air by President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill.

How easily we accept this modern miracle of communication! Its development has been so gradual that radio men themselves sometimes have difficulty remembering when it was only a dream. And yet it has come about in the short space of twenty-five years, much of it during the last few years.

This brings up a question which I want to ask you, as business men. Do you regard it purely as a miracle, as a flash of inventive genius—a discovery in electronics beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, or do you associate it with bookkeeping, clerks, secretaries, bank balances, customers, pay checks and janitors—in short, the product of American business?

American radio today is the product of American business! It is just as much that kind of product as the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the automobile and the airplane. Better than that, it is a product that is being manufactured in your own home town, and in hundreds of other cities and towns throughout the United States, according to the specifications laid down by the people of the immediate area, who are its consumers.

After twenty-five years, if the legend still persists that a radio station is some kind of an art center, a technical museum or a little piece of Hollywood transplanted strangely to your home town, then the first official act of the second quarter century should be to list it along with the local dairies, laundries, banks, restaurants and filling stations as a member of the town's business family.

That is why the broadcasters of America regard with so much satisfaction the observance of Kiwanis Radio Week in which local Kiwanis clubs give recognition to local stations and radio executives as members of the community.

If we look no further than the income which a radio station brings to town from national advertisers, this is a considerable item which, after taxes, goes into local salaries, programs and general development.

As a medium for the expansion of local industry, building distribution in surrounding areas, the radio station has increased the efficiency of the advertising dollar and contributed to a more thriving local economy. Starting

with local distribution of this character, many products have made national successes.

In the development of local artistic talent, sending it along to fame and national recognition, local stations have brought acclaim and national publicity to many communities.

In the field of government, stations have been the means of bringing good men to the attention of the voters of the area, resulting many times in the addition of bright new names to the roster of state and national politics.

In the field of mercy and social service, your own memory will bring you instance after instance in which the radio stations have marshalled the humanitarian forces of the community to defeat poverty, suffering and sin.

Emergencies and disasters—flood, fire, tornado and hurricane—have been unable to cripple the ether waves or interrupt their messages of warning, rescue instructions and directions for salvage and relief.

In the war, radio has created the greatest record of its history, and the record is still growing. Since dawn of this day radio has served you and the war effort. Millions are listening at this moment all over the world and before the clock rolls around still another chapter of service to our fighting men and the forces of world peace will have been broadcast, right here in this city, the same as in every other community, and in every theater of war.

Is all this a "flash of inventive genius?" Certainly not. It grew. It grew as a result of American business methods. Manufacturers with goods to sell paid money for advertising on the radio, which enabled radio stations to render a better public service and pay for technical developments which resulted in the radio of today. What is regarded as today's miracle of communication, with its further prophecy of television and even *printing* of news by broadcast, is simply the fruit of twenty-five years of development on a sound economic principle—the principle of private initiative, private enterprise.

Radio was not a business in the beginning. It had to learn business methods, as applied to its own particular form of public expression. That was not easy. Even now, experienced broadcasters frequently throw up their hands and exclaim, "What *is* this business, anyway?" It continues to be so complex, so subject to cross currents of private and public opinion, so interlaced with details of operation, that its owners and operators must have a great capacity for work and mental application, coupled with an appreciation of music, drama and public affairs, local, national and international.

In the beginning, ownership of a radio station was considered to be a public philanthropy, except that few people had any idea of what it cost to keep a station on the air. Nevertheless men with means were sometimes prevailed upon by Chambers of Commerce to install broadcast facilities in the interest of creating a civic asset—something through which the name and fame of a community might be heard 'round the world. The idea was all right and fortunately there were enough men and public spirited business corporations to give the industry a start, but these original owners had no idea what the appetite of the public would demand of them in program service. It soon became apparent that to render a service in keeping with the potentialities of broadcasting, it must be made self-sustaining.

The precedent for advertising on the radio was set in 1922, when a real estate firm advertised over station

WEAF, New York City. Americans can be thankful for this occurrence, which guaranteed for this great medium of free expression the financial independence without which it could not have survived nor have developed into the communications giant which it is today.

Methods of obtaining revenue for broadcast stations through the sale of time for advertising purposes developed in a number of ways. Money was required to operate stations but in many cases the operators had a sort of "artistic personality" which would not permit the acceptance of a gratuity except under the most dignified circumstances. Hence an advertiser was permitted to "sponsor" a program with bare mention of his name. The term "sponsor" as we hear it today originated under circumstances wherein everything was like an afternoon tea. All was formality, individuality was ruled by restraint and the money changed hands in a most perfunctory fashion. This kind of radio was strictly high hat, certainly not American, and was not destined to last. Assuming that a large number of such early day "sponsors" could have been found, they still would have been unable to pay the tremendous cost of satisfying a public appetite which was beginning to demand one great star after another, then whole shows of stars, broadcasts of public occasions, sports events, news, all kinds of music, drama, education, religion—almost a facsimile of life itself.

On the other hand there were a few stations which sounded like a day and night auction sale. All of their time was filled with a commercial harangue. This was bad, too—and not truly American.

Somewhere between the high silk hat, on the one side, and the checkered vest and big cigar, on the other, broadcast advertising had to find itself—had to put on a plain American business suit, buy a home in the community, open up an office and render a service in the dissemination of straight, honest facts about merchandise.

Here is where the business men of America rendered a memorable service to broadcasting. They knew from long experience what they wanted in results, what they had to have for their advertising dollars, if they were to stay in business. They put it up to local broadcast stations to produce those results, if the stations wanted their advertising—and the stations went to work to produce them.

Broadcast advertising rates were elastic in those days. They had to be, because the industry was only then establishing its value as an advertising medium. It could not measure its circulation. It had only an inconclusive record of sales success. Many a station operator who might have had a personal preference for poetry and the opera learned some sound lessons in selling and merchandising under the tutelage of America's good, hard-headed business men, and it was the best thing that could have happened to him.

He also ran up against some smart time buyers. An advertiser would buy thirteen one hundred word announcements and then say, "Now, let's make that twenty-six *fifty* word announcements instead of thirteen *one hundred* word announcements, *at the same rate.*" Many a fifty word spot was filled on that basis before the station men began to realize that what they had to sell were *impressions on the public* instead of just a quantity of words, such as one buys in a telegram, and therefore it was necessary to have a rate for fifty word announcements based on the value of the spot on the air.

As stations began to develop rates for programs and announcements, they had difficulty making them stick. One of the most frequently told stories is about the clothing merchant who pointed out to the station manager that a certain fifteen minutes was unsponsored and being filled only with sustaining music, furthermore the station had to stay on the air anyway, so why not put the clothing merchant's program in there at about half price?

The station manager wracked his brain for awhile over that one and then went to the merchant's store. He pointed out a suit of clothes, observed that there were no customers in the store and since the merchant was in the business of selling merchandise he might as well not waste his time but do business with the station manager and sell him the suit of clothes at half price. It was the best the station manager could do by way of an example, still it illustrates how the broadcasters were put through their paces while trying to establish a proper rate structure on which to sell time.

The process was slow and painful but it was nevertheless a healthy assertion of free enterprise in America, the same that has built our great industries from struggling infancy into strong, stable factors in our national economy.

In the development of rates for radio advertising there were numerous squabbles over discounts, charges for talent, the difference between national and local rates, cancellation clauses, failure to broadcast, make-up broadcasts, errors in copy and a hundred other things. But who in almost any business couldn't lay down beside them corresponding squabbles which occurred in the growth of his own business or industry? That's what I like about radio! It came up the hard way, like everything else.

Stations by and large are in the profit column now, but there was a time when a radio station was not considered much of a financial asset. Some of these broadcasters here today knew what it was to try to borrow money to meet the payroll during the depression. You didn't borrow much money on station collateral, you borrowed on your signature and on other more tangible collateral of the station owner, assuming that he was a philanthropist of the type I mentioned earlier and was holding his own during those critical times.

Broadcasting has always been considered very much like the show business. You rarely hear of a bank lending money to the producer of a Broadway show, no matter how successful he might have been with previous productions. The private individuals, therefore, who put up the money for these shows are called "angels." Radio had some wonderful "angels" in its beginning, and we may be thankful for that. American business built them and they helped build radio.

Just as in the show business, radio's chief assets are its ideas, its productions or programs, its methods of reaching people and selling something. This requires the investment of talent, effort and money for salaries, but this does not create tangible property which has any value recoverable on the open market. Even its contracts with advertisers are cancellable on two weeks' notice, so they possess little loan value.

Therefore radio had few available sources of financial backing in its early days.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in setting up a system of bookkeeping for this new business, which would reflect properly its cash position, obligations and normal

income expectancy. This type of business income was without precedent and had to be related to employee and operational factors which were even more an economic innovation. Few people could render much less understand and appreciate the financial statement of a radio station.

I remember one instance in which a bank, acting on what was practically a personal endorsement of one of its directors, loaned a radio station a considerable sum of money. The bank was later criticized by the bank examiners. The station paid off the loan in slightly more than two years. With a handful of friends in strategic places, friends who understood and believed in radio's potentialities, the industry has created an impressive financial record.

But that further emphasizes the character of its growth. Radio grew by itself, first because of the vision of its owners, next by the demonstration of its value as a medium of information, entertainment and advertising. The mere granting of a license by the government to operate a radio station is not like granting rights to mine government land, where gold lays in abundant quantities. Radio holds for its licensee only so much as he, by his personal investment, ingenuity and devotion to public service can make of it. What his station becomes in its community, what it contributes to the community in service, what it offers in employment, the taxes it pays, the money it brings to town, all are the result of private capital and initiative.

In 1935, just ten years ago, radio and its advertisers really began to get together. Advertising agencies had learned how to produce successful programs with some degree of regularity. Audience surveys began to shed light on listener reactions and program popularity. Evidence of a station's coverage area, based on its signal strength—or how far away it could be heard—together with the amount of mail it received, was more or less acceptable to time buyers. And speaking of time buyers, the inevitable haggling had diminished to arguments over the fine print in station contract forms. Of course, some buying and selling tactics detrimental to radio had hung on and can always be expected to hang on in some degree in this or any other business.

It was about 1935, too, when local advertisers began to realize that they could get results through radio advertising without sponsoring Jack Benny. I'm sure some of you went through the period when you would say, "Well, if I had a program here in Omaha that would stack up to Jack Benny, I'd advertise on the radio, but I just can't see this local stuff." It happened everywhere else. It must have happened here. So you finally bought announcements or sponsored the news or a recorded program and discovered that thousands of people listened to those, too.

A little over five years of rapid development, with radio and its advertisers working intelligently together—*then came Pearl Harbor.*

I regard the years between 1935 and Pearl Harbor as the most significant in the history of broadcasting. What radio was equipped to do when war came can be traced almost wholly to the increased knowledge of how to use the medium which was acquired in those five or six years immediately beforehand.

First, the responsibilities of war had to be explained to a nation which was almost stubborn for peace prior to

Pearl Harbor. Then came the tremendous task of recruiting for all branches of the armed services, of conducting scrap drives, conservation campaigns, War Bond campaigns, explaining and popularizing the ration program, urging no travel at Christmas, then no travel at all unless necessary, promoting V-mail, civilian defense and a hundred other projects vital to the war on the home front.

Radio had developed scientific measurement of size and types of audiences and how to reach them. Radio knew, for example, that twenty million women listened regularly to daytime serials. Here was the place for wartime messages to the homemakers of our country—and the advertisers gave freely of their time and the good-will of their audiences.

Radio knew the size and type of audiences which listened to its popular comedians, its musical shows, news, public forums, sports broadcasts, everything on the program schedule. Each one presented opportunities for reaching certain types of individuals or large, mixed audiences. Radio reached them. Radio produced results.

This knowledge of radio's potentialities existed not only on a national basis, with regard to network and nationally syndicated transcribed programs, it was just as much alive in the minds of station managers who had local programs with particular possibilities in local broadcast areas. The seven War Bond Campaigns illustrate better than anything else what stations have done in their home towns to further the war effort. The reports of local station activities in behalf of War Bond drives occupy a tremendous filing space at the headquarters of the National Association of Broadcasters. Stations filled huge auditoriums with purchasers of individual War Bonds who came to see radio talent shows—they held bond rallies on the city streets—they brought in public officials and returned war heroes for special broadcasts—they organized and promoted civic club drives—they worked with the city schools on door-to-door canvasses—they helped stage movie premieres—they devoted entire program schedules, 18 and 19 hours at a stretch, to bond selling—they set up bond booths in their own reception rooms—they sent their own personnel out on the street selling and delivering bonds to purchasers who called in as a result of broadcasts.

In morale-building activities, stations have staged camp shows, sent traveling troupes over wide areas to entertain

members of the armed forces, picked up and broadcast practice maneuvers, sent out to all parts of the world and brought back the recorded voices of loved ones from that area, so the home folks could hear them, and then recorded and sent home shows to the fighters abroad, broadcast for jobs for returning veterans, equipped hospitals with sound systems and radio receivers, in short, pursued every avenue of activity wherein they might perform a public service as centers of local communication.

The full story of individual station cooperation with the war effort may never be told. It is too great to be recorded. It has been of such a nature as to defy factual analysis. It can best be described as whole radio station staffs, everyone engaged in broadcast operations, living, breathing and feeling the war with such intensity that it has permeated every word and every program emanating from their transmitters. This kind of Americanism cannot be reduced to writing. It can only be felt by the millions who listen and are inspired.

Experiences of this war have brought radio and its advertisers to an even closer understanding. The fact that radio and its advertisers have contributed jointly to the war effort, millions upon millions of dollars in time and talent, has created a new kind of partnership between this medium of mass communication and its sponsor, which is American business.

I would call it a partnership in public service, a partnership in which American business sees a new opportunity for the use of radio.

Radio has become a recognized guardian of the public interest. American business, with its own principles of freedom and public service and a war record which places it high among the glorious institutions of this earth, likewise has become a guardian of the public interest.

It is my prophecy that American business will want to use radio in the perpetuation of this trust, that it will find new ways to sell itself and its products to the American public through radio, that it will share more fully in radio's recognition as a guest in the American home—and whether this develops in the form of television, FM or the radio of the past twenty-five years, there shall be stronger safeguards of free expression and a greater fulfillment of public service by means of the union of broadcasting and the business man.



Final Round-up of Typical Kiwanis Club Statements

Bismarck, North Dakota

"In reply to your letter of March 30th I am pleased to advise you that the Bismarck Kiwanis Club is planning an appropriate ceremony in connection with the observance of Kiwanis Radio Week.

"The manager of KFYZ, our local radio station, is a member of the Kiwanis Club."

Schenectady, New York

"Plan big radio program night May 16. Details later."

Rochester, New York

"According to information from your office the week of May 13 is to be designated as Kiwanis Radio Week. We have three radio stations and are planning a program in accordance with this setup. We have one 50,000 watt clear channel station, a regional station and a local station. We are planning to invite the managers of each of these stations and have them take a part in the program for the day."

Portsmouth, New Hampshire

"We are, at this time, well along on a program honoring the radio industry for our meeting of May 15, 1945. In fact, our entire club membership will take part and do honor to our radio station WHEB."

Newark, New Jersey

"We have made arrangements with Station WAAT, the local radio station, for a twenty-five (25) minute broadcast on May 17th. We would appreciate receiving all the data you could give regarding Kiwanis, that could be worked into a script."

Saint Louis, Missouri

"I have written to all of the radio stations about the Kiwanis Radio Week, which we want to observe on May 17th—I have given each man an outline of what we discussed as a possible program, and I have acceptances from KMOX, KXOK, WIL and KSD. I have no doubt that WEW and KFYO will also accept, and we can look forward definitely to the program on the date we discussed."

Saint Paul, Minnesota

"Replying to your telegram received this morning, plans are under way to give recognition to all local radio stations serving this community at our meeting on May 17."

Hagerstown, Maryland

"We are pleased to advise you that our club has now completed its plans with reference to the support of Kiwanis Radio Week, scheduled for May 13th to 19th.

We have arranged for our observance to be held on Friday, May 18th.

"We have been successful, through the efforts of Mr. Grover Crilley, General Manager of our local Station WJEJ, to obtain the services of Mr. Walter Compton, the White House announcer of the Mutual System. Mr. Compton, as you know, is a nationally known Radio Commentator and should provide our club with an outstanding program for this observance."

Blytheville, Arkansas

"We are arranging a rather elaborate program for our noon-day luncheon on May 14, 1945, at which time officials of Radio Station KLCN, the oldest station in Arkansas, will be our guests."

Danville, Virginia

"The Danville Kiwanis Club intends to observe Radio Week by having as their guest the president of the Piedmont Broadcasting Corporation, Station WBTM, Danville, Virginia, at the regular meeting of the club to be held Thursday, May 17th.

"Station WBTM has always been most cooperative with the Kiwanis Club in giving publicity and announcements for all activities of a public nature."

San Antonio, Texas

"We are planning to observe Kiwanis Radio Week. Station WOAI will present the program. Officials from the other radio stations will also be present at our meeting."

Knoxville, Tennessee

"Your telegram regarding the observance of 'Radio Week' was received this morning. Arrangements have already been completed for our local club to salute the three radio stations in Knoxville, and our program will be in charge of O. L. Smith, General Manager of Station WNOX. O. L. is arranging to bring a speaker from New York. He is connected with the Columbia Broadcasting System, and we are planning a big program for that week."

Charleston, South Carolina

"The Charleston, South Carolina, Kiwanis Club is pleased to report that a program observing Kiwanis Radio Week is being arranged for our luncheon meeting on Thursday, May 17.

"James M. Hagood, past president of the club, is in charge of this program and has arranged for John M. Rivers, President of the radio station WCSC, which is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, to give us a talk. We also expect to have a representative from WTMA, which is affiliated with the National Broadcasting System, to be present at this meeting."

National Association of Broadcasters

1760 N STREET, N. W. * * * * * WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

MAY 11, 1945

SPECIAL A. F. of M. BULLETIN

Vol. 13, No. 4

House Committee Hears Ryan on Petrillo

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives held hearings on Tuesday (8) relating to S. 63 and H. R. 1648. These are identical bills known respectively as the Vandenberg and Dondero bills and are aimed primarily at preventing the recurrence of incidents similar to that at Interlochen, Michigan, where a scheduled broadcast by the National High School Symphony Orchestra was prevented by action of the American Federation of Musicians.

An earlier Special AFM Bulletin (Vol. 13, No. 2) published on March 5 set forth the letter of Chairman Clarence F. Lea regarding this hearing.

Mr. Ryan in his statement specifically responded to the following request contained in the letter from Chairman Lea:

"Some of the practices which have come to our attention include the ban which was recently in effect upon the making of records and transcriptions, the quota system for the employment of musicians, the employment of standby musicians, restrictions on the appearance of members of the American Federation of Musicians on television broadcasts, restrictions on the use of service bands on the air, and disputes between A. F. of M. and NABET concerning platter turners."

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Committee Room, New House Office Building, Hon. Clarence F. Lea (Chairman) presiding.

The Chairman. The committee will please come to order.

We are meeting this morning to supplement the hearing on Senate bill 63 and H. R. 1648, which bills, I believe, have a common title, "To amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs."

Mr. Ryan, we will be glad to hear from you.

Mr. Chairman, my name is J. Harold Ryan and I am the President of the National Association of Broadcasters, which is the trade association of the broadcasting industry. We are delighted to have this opportunity of availing ourselves of the courteous invitation of your Chairman to set forth before you the facts which underlie the relationship between broadcasters and the American Federation of Musicians.

Generally speaking, the radio broadcasting industry has been fortunate in its employee relations, and we live on amicable terms with many labor unions. With the exception of our conflicts with the American Federation of Musicians, there have not been protracted strikes or

acrimonious controversies. Indeed, not only the records of our industry but the statistics of the Department of Commerce support our statement that we pay to all classes of employees high wages and afford excellent working conditions. This general situation highlights our difficulties with the Musicians' Union and renders more important the presentation to you of the facts which will enable you to assess the grievances of our industry, and to determine how they should be remedied.

There is, and indeed there can be, no dissatisfaction among the musicians whom we employ, either as to hours or conditions of labor. The report of the Panel of the National War Labor Board, which held extensive hearings in the electrical transcription and recording strike, shows that the undisputed testimony is that radio pays to members of this Union \$30,000,000 a year, an amount, incidentally, which is almost one-half as great as the entire net profits of the radio industry before the deduction of tax.

The official report of the Federal Communications Commission for 1944 shows that the average weekly wage of musicians employed by radio licensees is \$76.20. Our own surveys and studies, based on questionnaires sent to all broadcasting stations, indicate that this wage is paid for an average work week of 20 hours, including time spent both in rehearsals and for actual performances. This does not, however, indicate the full benefits which these union members receive. A large part of the revenue derived directly from radio by members of the A. F. of M. results from the employment of musicians by the sponsors of commercial radio programs, and, generally speaking, the rate of pay for such employment is even higher than that paid by radio stations. Nor does even this demonstrate the full economic gain to musicians as the result of radio broadcasting. A very substantial amount of employment of musicians, such as the employment of orchestras at high salaries by hotels, restaurants, and the like, is dependent upon radio. These establishments could not afford to pay the enormous salaries commanded by the name bands if it were not for the incidental publicity which their establishments receive from the broadcasting of the music which originates at these places of amusement. When, on occasion, locals of the American Federation of Musicians have forbidden broadcasts from such places, the employment of such orchestras within the jurisdiction of such locals has promptly come to an end. \$30,000,000 a year is, therefore, only the beginning of the story. Moreover, the picture which I am painting is not one of gradual deterioration but one of constant improvement. The wages paid to union musicians have steadily risen. The gross amount paid by radio stations and sponsors for the services of musicians has shown a steady up-trend. This

increase has been in the face of the fact that more time is now devoted to news, speeches, drama, and the like, than was formerly the case, so that the contribution of the musician has diminished while his rewards have increased.

The American Federation of Musicians, despite this, has from time to time claimed that radio has in some way injured the professional musician. This question was thrashed out very thoroughly before what Chairman Davis described as the Blue Ribbon Panel of the National War Labor Board in the recording case, and that dispassionate body found that the introduction and use of radio had not decreased the employment of musicians. This is a conservative statement of the fact. It is within the knowledge of every citizen of our country that radio broadcasting has enormously increased general interest in music and, as a natural consequence, has improved the opportunities and raised the status of the performing musician. This has been true of every aspect of the musical art. Approximately as many new symphony orchestras were founded during the period which marked the growth of radio broadcasting as were founded during the whole previous history of our country. The broadcasting of operas and symphony concerts has stimulated both attendance and interest. The sale of musical instruments and phonograph recordings has increased. The so-called "name" band leaders, with earnings of literally millions of dollars a year, have been the creation of the familiarity which radio has given the entire country with the performances of the best instrumentalists in every portion of the musical field, from symphonic to popular.

We must seek, in the structure of the American Federation of Musicians, some answer to this paradox, some answer to the question why the broadcasting industry, in the face of such a showing, is constantly met by a variety of demands which bear no relation either to wages, hours, conditions of labor or the right of unionization. The key to this problem can, perhaps, be found in the finding of the National War Labor Board that in the American Federation of Musicians approximately two out of three union members do not depend on music for a livelihood. -

The American Federation of Musicians rigorously enforces all over the country a 100% closed shop. All over the country the persons who have learned and who love music find that they cannot perform on even a single occasion, during a parade down the village street, or at a country dance, or at a fraternity house party, or on any other occasion, unless they become members of the union. All over the country, therefore, persons whose chief economic interest is in wholly different fields, and who are members of other unions, crafts, professions, callings and businesses, from which they earn and expect to earn their livings, are members of this union. As a result of this policy the membership of the union has steadily grown. The persons who become members for such incidental and casual purposes retain their membership. Average dues, as estimated by the union, are only \$8.00 to \$10.00 a year. The principal income of the union is derived from sources other than dues, such as taxes on employers or taxes on the wages of the members who are employed. The dues, therefore, can be defrayed out of even a single engagement during the year, and persons fully employed in other occupations retain their union

memberships, and thousands more are admitted every year.

The finding of the War Labor Board that only one out of three members of the union earns his livelihood as a professional musician is a conservative one. A survey made by an independent research agency on behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters was based on a comparison of official city directories and official union rosters in the 112 cities in the United States in which such official directories and rosters were both available. For the most part this survey was based on inquiries made in 1939 by representatives of the company compiling the directories and asking what the occupation of the resident was. These answers were made, therefore, prior to the full effect of war industry and at a time when the residents of these towns had no reason to falsify. In some of these cities the result of the survey was confirmed by actual house to house personal interview. In no city did as many as 45% of the persons listed as members of the AFM say that they were professional musicians or music teachers, and in the smaller communities less than 20% said that this was their occupation. The rest were fully employed in over 250 separate professions, callings, occupations and businesses. These were not make-shift occupations but, for the most part, those calling for skill and long training, and they represented the true status of the union members.

The segment of the union membership which was analyzed in this study disclosed that there were included in the union membership 72 accountants, 32 advertising men, 36 bakers, 108 barbers, 134 bookkeepers, 248 business executives, 102 carpenters, 1298 clerks, 25 contractors, 37 dentists, 86 draftsmen, 64 electricians, 85 engineers, 25 firemen, 78 foremen, 83 government employees, 156 housewives, 120 chemists, 88 lawyers, 316 machinists, 167 mechanics, 86 music dealers, 148 office managers, 45 plumbers, 14 physicians, 40 policemen, 60 public officials, 102 secretaries and 29 tool makers. Not only the occupations which one would expect to find represented were included, but men were found who were proprietors of animal hospitals and pet shops, animal keeper in a zoo, cemetery superintendents, members of the clergy, foreign consuls, diamond setters, embalmers, fish graders, geologists, golf professionals, jailers, justices of the peace, lens polishers, pawn shop proprietors, theatrical costumers, well diggers, and the like.

The control of the union, therefore, is not in the hands of the workers but of the non-workers. This control is intensified by the manner of voting and organization. The union has over 700 locals, many of which have no more than ten or fifteen members. Any local may cast one vote. No local, however, even in such large cities as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, can cast more than ten votes. It will be remembered that the highest proportion of non-professional musicians is in the smaller communities. A handful of union members can, therefore, out-vote the concentration of professional musicians in the large centers of population, and, indeed, the New York local, with approximately one-seventh of the union's membership, does not even have one representative on the union's international executive board.

I trust that the committee will not feel that I have gone far afield in thus describing the union's structure because I think it is of importance in substantiating our

claims that the multitudinous demands made on us have no relation to wages, hours or working conditions. Moreover, in its contracts with the union, broadcasters have been compelled to make these contracts subject to the Constitution, By-laws and Rules of the union. That these are subject to arbitrary change may be indicated by the fact that Article I of the By-laws of the American Federation of Musicians provides that the President is

"empowered to promulgate and issue executive orders which shall be conclusive and binding upon all members and/or locals; any such order may by its terms (a) enforce the constitution, by-laws, standing resolutions or other laws, resolutions or rules of the Federation, or (b) may annul and set aside same or any portion thereof, except such which treat with the finances of the organization, and substitute therefor other and different provisions of his own making . . ."

It would be an interesting, a useful but an exhausting task to attempt to lay before this committee even a substantial sample of the striking instances of arbitrary demands with which individual broadcasters have been confronted. These are so widespread that it is probable that a majority of the members of the Congress know of one or two instances which have occurred in their home communities. Instead, I will try to outline for you the major types of general action which have been taken from time to time against broadcasters.

Quotas

In 1937 the A.F. of M. threatened the broadcasting industry with a general strike unless the employment of staff musicians by broadcasting stations was substantially increased throughout the industry. It is important to note the term "staff musicians". The American Federation of Musicians was talking about persons employed for not less than nine months of the year at weekly salaries. It took no count, and still takes no count, of employment of musicians for a specific purpose, or a special program, or series of programs, whether sponsored or sustaining. What it wanted was a definite number of men employed at a definite weekly salary for a definite number of months during the year.

Faced by a general strike which would deprive all radio and its listeners of the services of all musicians, a committee composed of independently owned stations affiliated with networks, called the Independent Radio Network Affiliates, and a committee of broadcasters not affiliated with networks, called National Committee of Independent Broadcasters, undertook negotiations with the American Federation of Musicians. A plan was worked out by November 1937 under which the networks very largely increased their employment of staff musicians employed upon a weekly salary, and under which the negotiating committee of the stations affiliated with the networks undertook to allocate to affiliates additional quotas of employment which would increase the expenditures of affiliated stations for musicians by not less than \$1,500,000 per year. Wages, hours, working conditions, and the like, were to be negotiated by the individual stations with the local unions in their areas, and most stations entered into such agreements for a term of two years. Subsequently in May 1938 those non-affiliated stations, whose gross income exceeded \$20,000 a year, agreed to expend 5½% of that portion of their annual gross income which was in excess of \$15,000 for the employment of staff musicians.

When these contracts expired in 1940, demands for

the formal renewal of the quota agreements were originally made by the union, but the Department of Justice raised anti-trust questions which resulted in the withdrawal of the demand. The committees of broadcasters at that time wrote to stations that they believed that if stations "generally are willing to continue employment of staff musicians without compulsion and without reference to any national plan, agreement or quota, then the AFM locals will in general recommend to AFM that employment should not be established by any national demands or action by AFM". Broadcasters were asked to notify the AFM that they "would continue to employ staff musicians but without reference to a national plan". Apparently many stations sent such notices. In any event, as I have previously stated, the expenditure by broadcasting stations for the services of staff musicians has increased annually throughout the years.

The reports of the Federal Communications Commission for typical weeks indicate that the expenditure for staff musicians by broadcasters has gone up from \$153,172 in 1938 (while the quota was in effect) to \$200,870 for a typical week in 1944, or, on an annual basis, from \$7,964,944 in 1938 to \$10,445,240 in 1944.

One of the weapons used by the union in continuing to impose and increase quotas has been the secondary boycott. When the union desired to have a station affiliated with a network hire more men, it notified the network that if the network continued to transmit programs to the station, a strike would take place against the network which would prevent the transmission of any programs using instrumental musicians to any of the stations on the network. In many cases the network, faced with the alternative of depriving one station of network service, or, being unable to broadcast musical programs to all of its stations, has appealed to the station to settle its dispute with the AFM. If an impasse was reached, the union's procedure was first to deprive the network of the right to broadcast music of dance orchestras at hotels picked up by so-called "remote control". The second step was to prevent performances by the networks' house orchestras of staff musicians. The third step was an all out strike of musicians on all programs, commercial and sustaining. It should be pointed out that such pressures were applied not only in the case of demands for increased quotas but in connection with other concessions which were demanded from independently owned stations affiliated with networks.

The 1941 report of the President of the American Federation of Musicians to the 46th annual convention itemizes many of such strikes which had taken place during the prior year. With respect to a strike involving a station in St. Paul and the St. Paul local, the president of the A.F. of M. said:

"I notified NBC that unless there was a settlement with the station within twenty-four hours, I would have to discontinue the services of all remote control bands. The strike was not settled within twenty-four hours, and the remote control bands were ordered on June 28th to discontinue their services . . ."

The A.F.M. president further says that he advised NBC

"If the strike in St. Paul was not settled by the following day we might have to discontinue the services of the regular studio bands in the key cities involved."

and he reports that the strike was then settled.

Similarly he refers to a dispute in Richmond, Va., and states that:

"Traveling bands discontinued service by remote control over the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System with which chains (the station) was affiliated."

The same situation occurred, the president of the AFM says, in Akron, Ohio, in Scranton, Pa., in St. Louis, Missouri, in Salt Lake City, and in other cities.

The 1942 report of the president of the A.F. of M. to the convention again refers to strikes against networks. These took place because of the refusal of stations to increase quotas in St. Petersburg, Florida, Louisville, Kentucky, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, and Nashville, Tennessee. In the Nashville case the network was finally coerced into withdrawing service from the station with the result that the matter was finally resolved to the satisfaction of the union.

A conspicuous instance of the operation of such a boycott occurred in the case of a station in Rochester, New York, in 1943. The record in a court proceeding which resulted from that case showed that an independent research agency had sent a representative to call at the home of every member of the Rochester local with the result that not one was found to be a professional musician, unemployed as such. The station employed no musicians, said that it could not get any, and didn't need any. It was admitted that a strike had been called depriving an entire network, and all of its hundreds of stations, of any musical services, and that this strike had been ended only on the withdrawal of network service from the station. There was no dispute as to the facts, and after a prayer for a preliminary injunction, made before a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York had been denied, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff on trial, the station could not longer endure the absence of both commercial and sustaining network programming and acceded to the union's demands.

There has never been any attempt to gloss over the fact that the imposition of these quotas is a pure "make-work" project, having no relation to safety, health, working conditions or any incident of employment. It is obvious that these forced quotas are of no benefit to the station or to the public. Broadcasters are eager to utilize the services of trained and competent musicians whose performances attract audience and build commercial sponsorship. That is their business. They do not require artificial stimulus to bring to the American public musicians or comedians or speakers or actors. That is the purpose both of their public service and their business enterprise. It is my firm conviction that these forced quotas are of no use to the union. If stations were free to build such combinations as they could out of the available musical talent in their communities, they would find musical combinations which would attract listeners and which ultimately would be sold for commercial sponsorship. Then they would find another musical combination, perhaps a large orchestra at one time, perhaps a trio or quartet at another. To force upon a station an inflexible staff orchestra for all, or the greater part of the year, frequently results in the station having an orchestra which is not capable of being utilized for any useful purpose at all, and there are instances in which stations do not even require an orchestra to appear, but just mail out the checks. Obviously such a procedure is both economically and morally unsound.

The claimed justification for these quota demands has been the parlous state of the union and the grave unem-

ployment which exists. I want to make it clear before adducing the facts on this respect that the quota system would be equally unjustifiable if unemployment existed, than if it does not exist. Unemployment, we feel, is a national problem, and to this point I will address myself later. The facts, however, are clear. The War Labor Board Panel in March of 1944 found that "no present important unemployment of musicians exists". Indeed, we have the record of a steadily growing union, with steadily growing wage scales, and this is contrary to a picture of unemployment, not only for the period at which the Board made its finding, but for many years prior thereto. The union has always tended to call a man an unemployed musician if he was a member of the union and not fully employed in the field of music, regardless of what his true occupation was.

In his testimony before the Senate Committee in January 1943, Mr. Petrillo named four cities in which he claimed that 1350 union members were unemployed. This was part of a list of 29 cities in which he said that 42,920 members of the union were unemployed out of a total membership of 66,335, or two-thirds of the membership unemployed. The Panel of the National War Labor Board had before it this testimony, surveys with respect to this situation made by Hooper-Holmes Bureau, Inc., an independent research agency, and also figures supplied by the union. The Panel found:

"The union supplied figures for five years showing the number of members who derived their livelihood from music, and the number who worked in other fields. The average for the five years shows that 36% depended on music and 64% depended on other types of work. Based on these substantially agreeing figures, the Panel concludes that approximately one-third of the members of the union are professional musicians in the sense that they depend on music for their livelihood, and approximately two-thirds depend on some other vocation using music either as a side line or not at all. The four city survey mentioned above shows an average of 94½% employed and 5½% of unemployables, grouping as unemployables the disabled, the retired, the pensioned and married women not seeking jobs. In other words, the four city survey indicates no present unemployment of employable musicians. Mr. Petrillo's figures for the same four cities at the Senate hearing showed 38% employed and 62% unemployed. The great discrepancy may perhaps be explained by two facts, first, as already noted, almost two-thirds of the union members work in fields other than music; secondly, the union definition of employment is 'if a man is not working full time at music, he is an unemployed musician'."

The union's unemployed musicians have always, therefore, been made up of doctors and lawyers and butchers and barbers and housewives. The situation at present is clear. There is not only no unemployment, at most places there is an acute shortage of manpower.

An example is the recent case in New York City before the National War Labor Board of the Second Region, involving station WOV. The senior hearing officer found as follows:

"It is first of all clear that radio station WOV has no need for and cannot use twelve musicians. The requirement that it must hire twelve musicians at all times is thus 'make-work' or 'feather-bedding' rule which insures a weekly wage to a number of men who do virtually nothing to earn it except to belong to the Musicians' Union. Any attempt to characterize this provision otherwise just ignores the realities of the situation . . . This has occurred not only at a time when there is no unemployment of musicians, either nationally or locally, but at a time when the union has secured adequate protection against unemployment contingencies in the future . . . We are today in this country faced with an extraordinarily serious manpower shortage. Feather-bedding, without a doubt, contributes to this shortage. It has no place in our war effort. Nor can the union argue plausibly that its members are musicians not factory workers.

We have already found that unemployment among musicians is absent. If the musicians herein involved cannot even in the present labor market find employment in their trade, they will find ample opportunity in war work."

The hearing officer, therefore, recommended that the quota should be reduced to the number of musicians actually needed. While the recommendation of the hearing officer was rejected by the National War Labor Board for the Second Region the Board did not question any of the findings of fact. The Board said:

"It is not our purpose here to justify or advocate feather-bedding."

The Board then stated that the issue before it was whether it should "diminish privileges won by a local union through collective bargaining, privileges which it may be assumed the employer unaided could not withdraw." The Board concluded its decision:

"It may well be true that contract terms like the one now being discussed should be suspended or modified as a war measure. The resolve to do so must, however, be reflected in voluntary action of the affected parties or in legislation rather than in adjudication which touches only the fringes of the problem. Congress has before it for present consideration proposals which are calculated to curtail job security rules deemed contrary to the public interest."

This decision is presently before the National War Labor Board on a petition for a review of the Directive Order of the Second Regional Board.

The findings in this case find affirmation in the report of the Treasurer of the New York Local of the American Federation of Musicians for the year 1944, as contained in the official journal of that local for April 1945. In that report the Treasurer calls attention to the fact that a 3% tax on the wages of members for the benefit of a relief fund was repealed by the membership in 1943, and that the relief fund is now financed by charges imposed on employers on "remote broadcast and standby charges paid by employers into the relief fund." Reference to these remote broadcast and standby charges will be made by me later. The Treasurer of the union explains an increase in surplus of over \$75,000 which occurred despite the abolition of the relief tax as follows:

"This increase in surplus is due mainly to the reduction in the number of needy members on our relief rolls. At present there are only 550 members on our relief rolls; the majority of them are older men between the ages of 65 and 90 who are no longer able to work in the music industry."

This is the situation in a local union which has more than 23,000 members and which has the highest concentration of truly professional musicians in the entire country. There are 550 unemployed musicians, and the majority of them are between 65 and 90 years old. These are the men, presumably, from which the quota orchestra should be built. It should be noted, moreover, that when the Sixth Region of the National War Labor Board in 1944, in the case of KSTP in St. Paul, found that there was no reasonable basis for maintaining a minimum quota, and its decision was upheld by the National War Labor Board, the American Federation of Musicians disregarded the decision, defied the order of the War Labor Board, and kept its men out on strike until the station was forced, by economic necessity, to yield to demands which had been disapproved by the Board. Reference to the union's steady policy of disregarding government orders unwelcome to it will be made later.

It is obvious, of course, that this entire quota system is predicated upon a basic fallacy. Radio never put a single musician out of work. How could it? It is a new science which came into being to create employment where employment did not previously exist. It has created a minimum of \$30,000,000 a year of new employment for musicians alone. It has been officially found, on balance, not to have decreased the employment opportunities of musicians. Even if unemployment existed among members of the American Federation of Musicians, such unemployment would be part of a national problem not ascribable to the broadcasting industry, certainly not with respect to people whom broadcasting never employed. Quotas of musicians are no more logical than quotas of sopranos and basses and actors and script writers and news commentators and orators and sound effects men, and all of the other people who contribute to radio and whose performances are transmitted from point to point. Carried to its logical extent, the theory that radio should be penalized by a quota of employment whenever it carries entertainment or education by radio waves to some point where the performer is not actually present, is to argue that the entire technical and economic and cultural and artistic benefit of radio should be nullified.

Recordings

In June of 1942 the American Federation of Musicians took a step which its president initially stated was aimed at preventing, absolutely and forever, the use of phonograph records and transcriptions by broadcasting stations, and in other forms of commercial use. There was no sound economic basis for this violent disruption of American industry. The previous president of the American Federation of Musicians, who occupied office for 40 years, had rightfully stated in one of his annual reports that the phonograph record had proved to be a boon to the musician by increasing and spreading the love of music with resultant and inevitable benefit to the professional performer.

There are, of course, two types of recording. One is the ordinary phonograph record such as is used in the home, and the other is the electrical transcription, a record made of special material and special size which is intended specifically and solely for use by radio broadcasting stations. As Mr. Fly, then Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, testified in preliminary hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in September 1942, recordings and transcriptions are essential for all broadcasting use, and are peculiarly vital to stations not affiliated with networks, which obtain from this source musical and other material which enables them to compete with network broadcasting. When the American Federation of Musicians made its quota agreement with the unaffiliated stations, it was specifically provided that the right of these stations to use records and transcriptions would be respected.

The cessation of the making of records in August of 1942 was not coupled with any demand or any request. It was a mere unqualified direction to the members of the union to cease rendering their services in the making of any type of recording. The ban was imposed despite the appeal of the armed services and of all government departments connected with the war effort. At preliminary hearings before a subcommittee of the Inter-

state Commerce Committee of the Senate in September of 1942, the Director of the Office of War Information, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and the Assistant Attorney in charge of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, joined in deploring the imposition of the ban.

In October of 1942 the Department of Justice commenced an anti-trust action against the American Federation of Musicians arguing that the complete and unqualified cessation of the rendition of services in the recording field did not constitute a labor dispute. The American Federation of Musicians argued that it did. The district judge ruled that the matter involved a labor dispute, since it involved the contention of the union that music should not be performed by means of phonograph records and electrical transcriptions. The court, therefore, found that the Norris-LaGuardia Act and Section 20 of the Clayton Act were applicable, and it granted a motion to dismiss the complaint since, under these circumstances, the court said:

"The acts complained of may not be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

This decision was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In January of 1943 the president of the American Federation of Musicians, and its counsel, testified before the subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate. At that hearing the American Federation of Musicians was unable to state against whom it claimed it had its grievance or to give any indication of what it wanted. Repeatedly, in answer to the question, "What do you want and from whom do you want it," Mr. Petrillo said:

"That is sort of a hard question . . . We want more work. I believe that the problem could be solved."

When asked how the industries involved could give him more work, he answered:

"That is up to them."

He said that he had never made any demands on any of the affected parties, or asked any of them to discuss the question with him. He said that the union wanted more work and not more money. He said that stations ought to employ more musicians. And in answer to a question as to what survey had been made by the American Federation of Musicians to determine the extent of unemployment before the ban went into effect, he answered:

"Well the only survey we have is that of the resolutions that come in at every convention, and the introducer of a resolution will always start off by saying, 'You know, we have to go back home, and we must bring something back home to the boys.'"

Shortly after the hearings before the Senate Committee, the union made proposals with respect to its strike against the recording industry in February 1943. Thus, six months after the complete banning of all recordings had been in effect, a first suggestion was made as to what the union wanted. This suggestion was, in the face of the statements originally made by the union, surprising, and it had not been foreshadowed in the slightest at the Senate hearings. The demand was that the manufacturers of every type of recording should pay a fixed fee directly to the American Federation of Musicians.

It may be of interest to point out the background which made this strike possible. The recording companies had never had a contract with the American Fed-

eration of Musicians, nor had there ever been a semblance of collective bargaining between the union and these companies. At intervals the companies received a license from the union under which they were privileged to employ members of the union, on a closed shop basis, and on terms set forth by the union, and this license was terminable by the union at will. Mr. Petrillo testified during the War Labor Board hearings on this matter:

"We laid down the scales and we laid down the conditions, and they accepted them."

Under the terms of these so-called licenses, musicians were receiving minimum rates of \$15 to \$18 an hour for services in recording, whether for rehearsing or for actual performances. In addition, on the vast majority of the records made, the leader who was also a member of the union received a royalty of 2½¢ on every record sold, and in the case of symphonic recordings, the non-profit symphony societies received a royalty of 10% of the retail selling price. It is obvious that such terms and conditions did not leave much leeway for demands for higher wages, shorter hours or better conditions of labor for the persons actually employed.

The arguments against these demands were well stated in the letter which all recording companies sent to the American Federation of Musicians shortly thereafter. These companies pointed out that the union proposed that a "sum be cumulated 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 person's membership in a union."

In addition, the recording companies pointed out the obstruction to technological problems that would result if the manufacturers of new devices were to be saddled with costs of special unemployment relief, in addition to the cost of pioneering, research development, and promotion. They pointed out that members of an industry should not be called upon to subsidize union members who are not and cannot be employed by that industry. They disapproved a private tax, particularly in the face of the obvious fact that records had been the source of profitable employment. They pointed out that private systems of unemployment relief would not only duplicate, but interfere with, governmental functions. They urged that such a payment directly to a union would afford an easy means of evading wage freeze regulations.

In June 1943 the transcription companies caused the dispute to be certified to the War Labor Board. At a hearing held before the National War Labor Board in July 1943, the American Federation of Musicians, which had successfully contended before the courts that the strike against recordings constituted a labor dispute within the meaning of the law, took the opposite position, and contended that the strike was not a labor dispute and that the War Labor Board could exercise no jurisdiction. The union's counsel stated to the Board that the union would not "stultify itself to permit any tribunal to violate the Constitution of the United States and impose upon us involuntary servitude."

The National War Labor Board, however, assumed jurisdiction. Hearings began in September 1943.

In March of 1944 the panel of the War Labor Board made its findings and conclusions. It found, among other things, that:

- 1—No present important unemployment of musicians exists.
- 2—The over-all use of phonograph records has not, on balance, decreased the employment of musicians.
- 3—The over-all use of transcriptions has not greatly decreased the employment of musicians.
- 4—The introduction and use of radio has not decreased the employment of musicians.
- 5—Approximately two union members out of three do not depend on music for a livelihood.

The panel recommended that the Board should not direct that the companies should pay any money to the union.

Meanwhile, however, one of the recording companies had yielded to the pressure of the union and had entered into a contract with it under which it agreed to pay royalties directly to the union with respect to phonograph records, such royalties ranging from $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ for records which retailed at 35¢, to 5¢ for records which cost \$1.50. With respect to electrical transcriptions, it agreed to pay the union 3% of the gross revenues derived from the sale, lease, license or other disposition thereof. This contract contained no provision whatsoever with respect to the use which the union could make of the moneys thus paid to it. The president of the American Federation of Musicians said that during wartime, while there was a ceiling price on records and a limitation on the number of records which could be manufactured, the fund would aggregate only \$4,000,000 a year. The report of the president of the union, as printed in the November 1943 issue of the union's official journal "The International Musician", indicates the union's aspirations at a time when price ceilings are removed and the union's demands can be increased. In that report the president of the union said:

"If these companies were permitted to increase the price of records anywhere from five to ten cents each then the Federation would probably receive in the neighborhood of from fifteen to twenty million dollars a year."

Shortly thereafter, and under the pressure of having one of their competitors back in a field from which they had been excluded for over 15 months, a substantial number of the transcription companies entered into similar agreements with the American Federation of Musicians which provided that the money was to be paid to an employment fund "for the purposes of fostering and propagating musical culture and the employment by it of live musicians members of the Federation for the rendering of live music."

With respect to such a fund, the union agreed:

"In administering the fund the American Federation of Musicians will, with a view to best serving the public interest, consult from time to time with an Advisory Committee to be created forthwith. Such committee shall have no power of vote."

In June of 1944 the National War Labor Board ruled that the agreements between the union and the transcription and recording companies settling their disputes did not require the approval of the War Labor Board, since the payments were not wage adjustments within the meaning of the Wage Stabilization program. They ordered:

"The ban upon playing or contracting for recordings, transcriptions or any other form of mechanical reproduction of music by members of the Federation, resulting from the action of the Federation on June 25, 1942, shall promptly be withdrawn."

The Board further ordered the AFM and the companies which were still parties to the dispute to endeavor to reach an agreement regarding amounts of payments which were to be placed in escrow pending the disposition of the dispute by voluntary agreement, by arbitration or by action of the Board. The companies accepted this order, but the union refused to send the men back to work. In August 1944, at a hearing to compel the union to show cause why the Board's directive should not be obeyed, the acting chairman of the Board pointed out that the union was one of "a very small company of people who have not seen fit to follow" the directives of the Board.

The failure of the union to follow the Board's directive was also criticized by President Green of the American Federation of Labor. In October, President Roosevelt addressed a request to the American Federation of Musicians that it obey the directive order of the National War Labor Board. The President said:

"In a country which loves democratic government and loves keen competition under the rules of the game, parties to a dispute should adhere to the decision of the Board even though one of the parties may consider the decision wrong. Therefore, in the interest of orderly government and in the interest of respecting the considered decision of the Board, I request your union to accept the directive orders of the National War Labor Board. What you regard as your loss will certainly be your country's gain."

It was expected that this request would be honored. Mr. Petrillo, in his speech to the 47th annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians on June 8, 1942, in announcing the forthcoming imposition of the ban against recordings said, with respect to recordings, "We will make them at any time at the request of our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States."

In the July 1942 issue of the "International Musician," the official journal of the American Federation of Musicians, the union, in entering the official notice that members would not be permitted to make phonograph records or transcriptions, again said that this order was subject to "the request of the President of the United States." Mr. Petrillo, in his testimony before the subcommittee of the United States Senate on January 12, 1943, in answer to a question as to whether he would lift the ban at the request of the President, said that if the President requested that the union "lift the ban and continue the making of transcriptions and recordings for the duration of the war, yes, I say the request will be granted." As we know, the President's request was not granted.

At this point the recording companies who were still parties to the dispute were helpless and in danger of being put completely out of business. They, therefore, signed a contract with the American Federation of Musicians even more onerous in its terms than that which had previously been signed, and under which all of their contracts with all of their artists came to an automatic end in the event that the American Federation of Musicians should at any time declare that these recording companies were unfair.

The broadcasting industry has never regarded the

shifting of the position of the American Federation of Musicians and the imposition of a charge directly upon the recording companies as a victory for the broadcasting industry. We are keenly conscious of the effects on ourselves and on all industry and indeed our country of such a precedent. From the viewpoint of the employer, it creates an impossible and cumulative burden. There are normal limitations upon what can be demanded with respect to actual employees. If employees have high wages, short hours, decent working conditions, complete right of unionization, reasonable job security, and the like, the employer's obligation is discharged. There are no natural limitations on payments to a union, whether for the benefit of the union or for the benefit of all of its members. The employer does not control the membership of the union which, if membership becomes sufficiently profitable, will always grow. Such a tax involves no question of employment or unemployment. As the president of the American Federation of Musicians explained in the annual report to members, contained in the November 1943 issue of the "International Musician," the union is

"paving the way for the next generation in the music business so they will not have to work and fight in competition with a machine that destroys their livelihood."

An editorial in the same issue of the "International Musician" says:

"This is not a case of an employer feeling it advisable to recompense a class of workers who have been displaced by a mechanical contrivance . . . These payments are to be a permanent dispensation for musicians . . ."

In other words, generations still unborn who join the union will become entitled to payment because the phonograph was invented in 1888. I might contrast with this, President Roosevelt's message to the Congress in November 1943. In speaking of the obligation of the government to the person to whom government owes the greatest gratitude, the returning veteran, he spoke of benefit

"for a *fixed period of time* for all members of the armed forces who after leaving the service are unable to find suitable work."

and further pointed out that such veteran

"following the usual practice in unemployment insurance, must be willing to accept available and suitable employment or to engage in a training course to prepare him for such employment."

The power to tax should be a power inherent in the various units of government. It should not be an incident to a membership in an organization. Such a tax, at this time, is worse from the viewpoint of wage stabilization than an increase in the payment of men who are employed. Payment to the workers would at least be subject to income tax, whereas unions do not pay such taxes. The principle is worst of all, however, from the viewpoint of the employee. The function of the union is to act as a collective bargaining agent on behalf of the persons who are employed. Under this scheme, the worker competes for money not only with the employer, but with the union which is supposed to be his representative. There is no way in which the worker can know what salary he could attain, since the union may, on one occasion, choose to get him a raise, and, on another occasion, choose to leave his wage stable, and to obtain a direct payment to the union. When re-negotiation of such agreements occur, it will be a severe temptation to the employer to choose the cheaper of the two plans, and to offer an increased sum directly to a labor union, rather

than a larger sum in increased pay to the men whom it employs. The entire theory of collective bargaining, it seems to us, is destroyed by any such concept.

Platter Turners

The only matter on which the union made a clear concession in the hearings before the subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate in January 1943, was with respect to the practice of the union in two cities in demanding that members of the American Federation of Musicians be employed as so-called pancake turners or platter turners. This term relates to the function of placing phonograph records and electrical transcriptions on turntables and placing the needle in the groove so that the record can be played. Such work everywhere else in the country was done by persons who were already present in the studio in connection with another function. In most cases it was done by a studio engineer, who was already in the studio in order to control the volume of the record as it was broadcast. In some other cases it was done by announcers, who announced the name of the selection and artist in connection with placing the recording on the turntable. Stations owned and operated by networks used engineers for this purpose. Senator Tobey interrogated Mr. Petrillo and asked if it were true that in Chicago network stations were compelled to hire a man at \$90 a week for a 25 hour work week five days a week in order to put records on the turntable. Mr. Petrillo after admitting this said:

"Well I can only say this to you. In Chicago I happened to negotiate the contract myself and when I made the demands for the pancake turners there was no opposition to it. They gave them to me so I took them . . . All of the unions are not powerful enough to make these demands, Senator. I probably would have dropped it myself if they said, 'You will have to call a strike because I am not going to give you pancake turners,' but, as I said, they put it in there and they gave it to me and I couldn't turn it down."

Senator Tobey pressed as to whether this was sound. He asked:

"How long is it going to endure, whether it applies to music or anything else, provided it is not sound and not economically feasible, and with an expenditure that is not justified by the facts, just because you are powerful enough to do it? How long would you expect to continue in this country by that method?"

Mr. Petrillo answered:

"Senator, I agree with you in this particular case it is not sound . . . I try to be fair but sometimes I make a mistake . . . In this case I made a mistake but they O.K.'d it."

In December of the same year the American Federation of Musicians called the four national networks into conference and demanded that the networks employ as platter turners in all of the stations owned and operated by networks only members of the American Federation of Musicians. Mr. Petrillo brushed aside contentions that the demand was uneconomic and inconsistent with his statements to the Senate Committee. He threatened a series of strikes if his demands were disregarded. He did not threaten a general strike against all four networks at the same time, rather he threatened to prevent an important commercial show from being broadcast by one network at one time, at another time to deprive another network of all music for a period, and thus to disrupt network broadcasting entirely without the public impact of complete cessation of all network broadcasting at the same moment. That these demands did not ex-

ceed his intentions is indicated by the fact that on subsequent occasions he has not only continuously harassed networks with such demands but has, on occasion, issued such a strike order. Faced with the threat of such destructive action, the networks agreed to the demand but the union told the networks that their acquiescence would not be regarded as a precedent with respect to any stations not owned or operated by network companies. The agreement with the network companies was concluded in January 1944. The April 1944 issue of the union's official journal contained the following announcement:

"In these meetings we discussed the question of our members handling the placing of records and transcriptions on turntables in radio stations. After the conclusion of these meetings I was successful in getting an agreement that the above companies (NBC, CBS, Blue Network and Mutual) beginning June 1, 1944, would employ members of the AFM to do this work in all radio stations owned and controlled by the above companies. Members so employed would not be included in any minimum number of men agreement the locals might have. Also members doing this work would only do that work and nothing else and would not be permitted to play a musical instrument. In other words, this will be a full-time job. The making of wage scales and conditions for these jobs is entirely in the hands of locals wherein stations owned and controlled by the above companies are located . . . In my opinion if the locals of the American Federation of Musicians are successful in their negotiations with the local radio stations in obtaining similar agreement as those signed by the chain companies with the Federation, there would be employed in a period of time some 2,000 men to do these jobs, and, when I say 2,000, I am putting it at a low figure."

In the August issue of "International Musician," the union advised its members that such exclusive jurisdiction over the handling of records applied to "the placing of records on turntables in connection with musical and dramatic shows as well as all types of presentation, vaudeville and burlesque shows . . . This jurisdiction also covers the playing of records in theatre lobbies to stimulate the sale of records or for entertaining the patrons of the theatre. As a matter of fact, all such jobs, whether they take place in the theatre or elsewhere come within the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians . . ."

Moreover, the American Federation of Musicians subsequently claimed platter turning jurisdiction in controversies with independent stations in Chicago and in St. Paul. In both cases the National War Labor Board refused to extend their jurisdiction to the American Federation of Musicians. In the case of the networks, jurisdiction was claimed by unions of engineers under existing contracts. One of these unions, the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, appealed to the National Labor Relations Board which decided in November 1944 that the engineers had jurisdiction over the entire job of platter turning at all points except in Chicago, where the musicians had exercised jurisdiction for a term of years, and where the Board decided not to disrupt the existing relationship. The American Federation of Musicians declined to accept the decision of the National Labor Relations Board, and informed the networks involved that if they negotiated with the engineering union for platter turners there would be strikes against the networks with respect to sustaining and commercial programs. Faced with this dilemma, the networks did not negotiate with anyone, and the engineering union filed a charge before the National Labor Relations Board for refusal to bargain.

In March 1945, as the result of a hearing held in January, the National Labor Relations Board, by final directive order, confirmed the exclusive jurisdiction of engineers over the function of platter turners and ordered the networks involved to bargain with engineers for that work. The American Federation of Musicians refused to accept this directive, however, and continued its threats of periodic scattered and disruptive strikes if the networks bargained with the engineers. The matter has, therefore, been referred by the National Labor Relations Board to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on charges of unfair labor practice, and the matter will continue to remain in the present chaotic state at least until the decision of that court.

I do not think that I have to add anything to Mr. Petrillo's own admissions as to the fantastic and uneconomic nature of these demands. Platter turning is no more a full time job for anyone, than would be the placing of paper in a typewriter as separate from stenography. It is a mere incidental task which does not require special skill or take up any substantial amount of time, and which always has been done, and can easily be done by the persons who are already occupied in the studio in connection with the program being broadcast. It must be remembered that the average station is on the air for about seventeen hours a day for seven days a week. During this time there is no extensive period when some type of recording will not have to be handled. Sometimes it may be a government appeal, sometimes a commercial spot announcement which runs only for a minute, sometimes a fifteen minute recorded show. In order to have musicians available as platter turners through all of this period, every broadcasting station would have to employ a number of shifts of platter turners, and Mr. Petrillo's figure of 2,000 "make-work" jobs for such activity is, therefore, a conservative one. To employ high priced union musicians to sit idle except for the occasional placing of a record upon a turntable is wasteful and uneconomic for all broadcasting stations and would deteriorate the public service rendered by broadcasting. For the smaller stations, however, such forced hiring would be completely ruinous.

School Orchestras

One of the most important steps taken by the Musician's Union, particularly from the public viewpoint, is the banning of school orchestras from the air. Broadcasters have always had closed shop contracts with the AFM. However, it was for many years the general policy of the union to permit the orchestras and bands of schools, conservatories and the like to be broadcast. The stimulus that this gave to musical education and interest was extremely marked. This policy of the union was changed in the summer of 1942, the most conspicuous instance of the change being the notification by the AFM to the National Broadcasting Company that it must cancel the Saturday afternoon symphonic broadcasts of the highschool orchestra from the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan. We in broadcasting have the highest respect for the Interlochen Music Camp. It has not only stimulated interest in music on the part of hundreds of thousands of listeners, but it has contributed trained musicians to practically every symphony orchestra in the United States. It should be remembered,

however, that this ban does not apply solely to Interlochen. The January 1944 issue of the "International Musician" contained a portion of the president's report to the membership. This report referred to the interest which had been taken in the Interlochen ban by members of Congress. The report continued:

"It would appear that some of these Congressmen and Senators certainly are less worried about winning the war than they are about beating us. These are the gentlemen who call themselves 'champions of democracy' . . . They certainly tried to scare hell out of us! Well, by this time the employers of musicians, and those who do their bidding, know that we do not scare so easily . . . However, when all the shooting was over and we came to the summer of 1943, there was no Interlochen highschool student orchestra on the air. Nor was there in the year 1943 any other school band or orchestra on the networks, and there never will be without the permission of the American Federation of Musicians."

Mr. Joseph E. Maddy, President of the National Music Camp of Interlochen, Michigan, testified before the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the United States Senate on March 10, 1944, fully and with great courage. It will be noted that I am specifically omitting throughout this report repetitions of testimony which has already been made before this committee and with which this committee is familiar. In this connection, however, I remind the committee of the testimony of Dr. Maddy before it and the clear and unequivocal statement of Chairman Porter of the Federal Communications Commission.

There are millions of boys and girls in school bands and orchestras in the United States, which represents a large increase in student orchestras, in which the interest in music stimulated by radio has been a decisive factor. A small proportion of these are the raw material for the professional musicians, and, therefore, union members of the future. The balance gain an interest in music which results in enormous stimulus to symphony orchestras, opera companies, summer concerts, classical recordings, and better music generally. All of these things not only improve our musical culture, but result in greater opportunity for the professional musicians of today and tomorrow. The broadcasting of these orchestras does not deprive professional musicians of work. The banning of Interlochen did not put a single additional musician on the air waves. All that happens is that the most important factor in stimulating the interests of pupils and their parents, and an important part of the actual training of students is destroyed. Mr. Maddy challenged the union to cite a single instance in the past ten years when the broadcasting of any school band or orchestra had deprived any union musician of a dollar of income. He said that he was interested not only in Interlochen but in seeing that:

"the use of radio, the greatest avenue of communication and culture ever devised by man, shall not be denied to our children . . . and their children . . . and their children's children."

The reply to this was the action of the American Federation of Musicians in placing Interlochen upon its unfair list. The notice of this blacklisting appeared in the "International Musician", the official journal of the AFM, in February 1945. It reads:

"The National Music Camp of Interlochen, Michigan, has been placed upon the National Unfair List of the American Federation of Musicians. This action was taken by the International Executive Board at its meeting in New York, N. Y., on January 19, 1945, due to the fact that the National Music Camp through its officers had adopted means and methods and indulged in activi-

ties highly detrimental and antagonistic to the Federation. Under the laws of the American Federation of Musicians its members are prohibited from rendering services for anyone or any establishment on its National Unfair List. This of course means that members cannot teach, coach, conduct or play an instrument etc. at the National Music Camp of Interlochen, Michigan. Members will therefore govern themselves accordingly."

The stimulus of professional musicians at the Interlochen Camp was, I am sure, an essential part of the Interlochen program, and the condition of that useful institution at the present time it, therefore, particularly deplorable.

It should be pointed out that the banning of school bands and orchestras is similarly applicable to all amateur musicians. Even a school chorus composed entirely of singers cannot appear on the radio if their piano accompanist is their non-union teacher. Even an amateur pianist who is studying at a conservatory cannot perform one of her selections on the air.

The prohibition is similarly applicable to the service bands, and this includes, of course, the bands of the army, navy, marines, and coast guard. In the case of service bands, some locals have granted occasional permission for their appearance on sustaining programs. Such permission, however, is at the pleasure of the union. In other cases, however, and in the case of all commercial programs, such permission is either denied or is granted only if the broadcaster will pay at the full union scale for the same number of musicians as are included in the service band. This leads to the discussion of the standby practice of the American Federation of Musicians.

Standbys

The AFM maintains a sort of closed shop with respect to the members of its own union. A person who joins one local cannot transfer his membership to another without moving to the other city and serving a probationary period of six months, during which he is not permitted to perform professionally. A member of one local cannot, therefore, perform in the jurisdiction of another local. This, of course, decreases flexibility in the use of musical talent. If a city, which is required to have a quota orchestra, wishes a horn player from another city, it must then pay a standby for the entire orchestra of which such visiting horn player forms a member, and thus pay the salaries of two orchestras rather than one. This is not true, of course, after the performer has received a transfer to the new local, but before he can get such a transfer he must support himself in the new city for a full period of six months without engaging in his profession. Standby charges are, in certain cases, as high as 100% of the salary, at union scale, of a number of men equivalent to those who perform. Orchestras can receive special permits from the union to travel throughout the country as a traveling band. Where an orchestra has received this special permission, and is classified as a traveling band, the broadcast station, however, pays directly to the union a sum equal to 15% of the local union's scale for the same number of men as are in the traveling orchestra. The income from such standby charges is divided equally between the local union and the American Federation of Musicians. It constitutes a major source of revenue to the union and is instrumental in keeping dues low, as I have previously indicated. Obviously in the musical field there is a good deal of traveling from place to place by orchestras, and

this source of income is, therefore, a steady one to the union, and correspondingly a steady drain upon the employer.

Broadcasters have always felt that standby requirements are wholly unjustified. The effect on us is not only that we have closed shop agreements under which we can employ only members of the American Federation of Musicians, we are penalized when we employ members of the American Federation of Musicians who are not members of the local union in the town where the station is located.

The standby rule has innumerable repercussions. For instance, a rule has recently been promulgated in Chicago, where the president of the national union has long been president of the local, that if the transcription or recording companies engage, for recording purposes, a person already employed, say as a staff musician in a broadcasting station, a standby charge must be paid in addition to the recording rate. Trained musicians capable of performing for recording normally have other types of professional employment. In Chicago, therefore, today the transcription company must not only pay \$18 an hour for the services rendered, but must pay a standby fee of \$30 a day for services not rendered.

Throughout the country other devices are used with similar effect to the standby. It is, for instance, a general practice not to permit employers to contract directly for the services of musicians but to compel them to employ musicians through contractors or stewards who are union members and who act as mere intermediaries. For these services the contractors receive varying amounts which frequently are as much as full union scale. Similarly one man in every musical combination is termed a leader, and must receive additional compensation whether he actually discharges the function of the conductor or not. This man again receives increased scale which runs up to double salary. In New York, for instance, the employer of a single musician pays $2\frac{1}{4}$ salaries. One salary is paid to the musician for his services as a performer, one salary is paid for his services in acting as a contractor in hiring himself and an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ salary for his services in leading himself.

Where two men are hired, say a pianist and a violinist, the employer pays $3\frac{1}{2}$ salaries, one salary for each of the performers, one salary for the contractor and an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ salary because one of the men is supposed to be the leader of the other. Where a quartet is hired, six salaries are paid for the services of four men since one salary must then be paid for the contractor and one full salary for the leader.

Television

One of the most striking instances of the exercise of arbitrary power by the union has been with respect to television. Television holds a valuable promise for the future of our country and the world. It involves not only great new developments in science and art but great new opportunities for employment for many persons in many occupations and belonging to many different unions and crafts. Not least of the promise of television is employment to the members of the Musicians' Union. At the present time television is wholly non-commercial and is in a developmental stage. Broadcasters, at enormous expense, are carrying on experiments, not only in the scientific aspects of this field, but with respect to

programming. Among the problems involved is the use of musicians in television. The February 1945 issue of "The International Musician", the official journal of the AFM, carried the following notice:

"By order of the International Executive Board, members of the American Federation of Musicians are not permitted to play for television in any form until further notice."

The ban on the performance of instrumental musicians for television purposes was not coupled with any demand or suggestion or request. It is absolute. It has been interpreted in practice to apply to performance by musicians even where their performances are merely heard and where the musician is not included within the field of vision.

The entire progress of experimentation in certain aspects of the art is, therefore, being delayed, with resultant loss not only to broadcasters and members of the American Federation of Musicians, but to the citizens of our country who expect to find employment in this new field, and to the great numbers of our citizens who will ultimately reap its benefits as the television audience.

Conclusion

I have not appeared before you as the advocate or sponsor of any specific piece of legislation. Nor have I any specific legislation to suggest. I do not believe the bill which is before you successfully meets any phase of the problem which has been outlined. That the problem exists and that it must be remedied, however, I hope that this presentation of the bald facts has made clear. Radio has not harmed, it has rather benefited the professional musician. It has increased his compensation. It has improved his status. Beyond this it has democratized the musical art, and affords the best of every type of music to all of the citizens of our country, not only for those who in the great urban centers can pay the price of admission to the leading places of amusement.

At the present time we have no remedy, when we are confronted with demands which are unjust. The Department of Justice has attempted to intervene with respect to this union but the courts have held that no law of the United States is being violated. The National War Labor Board has issued final directives which our industry wholeheartedly obeys and respects. When, however, these directives have not been welcome to the union, the union has disregarded them. The National Labor Relations Board has issued decisions favoring the contentions of broadcasters. When it has pleased the union to do so, these decisions have similarly been disregarded. Not only the armed services, but the governmental agencies which are involved in the war effort, have issued requests to the union. These requests have not been followed. Finally the President of the United States has urged the union to obey the directive of the National War Labor Board and the answer has been "no." Broadcasters have not failed to comply with any governmental request, and they obey both the spirit and letter of every governmental directive. From the viewpoint of the public interest, ours is an important industry. We feel our responsibility keenly. Step by step, however, we have been frustrated by the demands of this union and by the helplessness of existing governmental agencies to find a solution to the problems which are involved here. We are, therefore, particularly grateful for the invitation which has been issued to us to lay our prob-

lems before you. That the problems exist, no one can deny. The solution we leave in your hands.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ryan, I think the committee agrees that the pending bill is inadequate to meet the situation. The committee intends to go into that question, in considering legislation that we hope will be practically applied to the situation which you have described to us this morning.

Are there any questions?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Major Bulwinkle.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Ryan, you spoke of the Department of Justice. Which Assistant Attorney General or who in the Department of Justice has been on this matter?

Mr. RYAN. The case was begun by Mr. Thurmond Arnold when he was with the Department of Justice.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Who followed it up when he went on the bench?

Mr. RYAN. I think it was concluded before he left the Department.

Mr. BULWINKLE. It was?

Mr. RYAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Did he have a report? Did he make a report to the Department on it?

Mr. RYAN. The case finally went to the Supreme Court and it was decided there.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Well, there has been no one on it since that time?

Mr. RYAN. No, sir.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wolverton.

Mr. WOLVERTON. You made reference to the fact that the Department of Justice had been interested in the matter, but that the courts had held that no law was being violated.

Would you be able to give us the case which you had in mind when you said that the courts had held that no law was being violated?

Mr. RYAN. I wonder if I could ask Mr. Kaye to answer that question.

STATEMENT OF MR. SYDNEY M. KAYE, SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, 165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. KAYE. The citation of the case is *United States vs. American Federation of Musicians, et al.*, 47 Fed. Sup., 304, which was the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, in 1942, and the case was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 138 U.S., 741.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kaye, I would like to ask you a question in that connection. What was that suit for; was it an injunction suit?

Mr. KAYE. That was a suit for injunction, restraining the union from a cessation of services to recording companies on the ground that an absolute cessation of work coupled with no demand on an employer represented a conspiracy and not a labor dispute. Judge Barnes, the district judge before whom the case was heard, ruled that it involved a labor dispute under the cases which formed the precedent in the Supreme Court of the United States, because in a sense it was analogous

to a strike against a machine and represented the desires of the members of the American Federation of Labor that all music should be played by musicians in the immediate presence of their audience rather than by recordings. He therefore decided that the antitrust laws were not being violated, and the Supreme Court of the United States sustained that decision.

The case, I may say, has been cited since then in other cases involving activities of labor unions in strikes in connection with improved machinery or processes which were used.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that decision interpret the Norris-LaGuardia Act in that connection?

Mr. KAYE. Both the Norris-LaGuardia Act and section 20 of the Clayton Act were claimed to be applicable, because of the fact that a labor dispute was ruled to be involved.

The CHAIRMAN. So, the finding was that laws had been passed by Congress permitting those acts, or at least, permitting them to the extent that no injunction could be granted on account of them.

Mr. KAYE. Precisely so, sir. The court held that no law was being violated, because a labor dispute was involved and that neither the Norris-LaGuardia Act nor section 20 of the Clayton Act were applicable.

Mr. BROWN. Was it a unanimous decision of the court, if I may ask, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. KAYE. No, it does not fall in that narrow exception. It was a split decision.

Mr. BROWN. What was the split?

Mr. KAYE. My recollection is that it was the conventional 5 to 4.

Mr. WOLVERTON. I will read the record of the case you have cited.

318 U.S., 741, No. 670.

U. S. vs. American Federation of Musicians, et al., appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, February 15, 1943.

Per CURIAM. The judgment is affirmed. Act of March 23, 1932, 47 Stat. 70; 29 U.S.C., Secs. 101-115, *New Negro Alliance vs. Sanitary Grocery Company*, 303 U.S., 552; *Milk Wagon Drivers' Union vs. Lake Valley Company*, 311 U.S., 91.

Assistant Attorney General Arnold for the United States.

Joseph A. Padway for appellees.

Reported below: 47 F. Sub. 304.

Mr. BROWN. What was the decision there?

Mr. WOLVERTON. It does not give it in this report.

Mr. MURPHY. It is never given in a per curiam. If it is a per curiam it shows lack of decision.

Mr. KAYE. I have forgotten whether the case was there on appeal or whether it was a per curiam.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Ryan, you seem to think that this bill is insufficient.

Mr. RYAN. Yes, sir; that is true.

Mr. ROGERS. Can you and your attorney make a suggestion to the committee outlining amendments that would, in your opinion, be sufficient to take care of this situation?

Mr. RYAN. Well, sir, I am not an attorney. I might ask Mr. Kaye if he can answer that question.

Mr. ROGERS. You have got attorneys, I imagine.

Mr. KAYE. We have given that a good deal of thought and we have found ourselves confronted with certain basic difficulties. In the first place it is obvious that the bill addresses itself to only one of the problems which has been outlined by Mr. Ryan. Starting with that as a basis, however, and addressing myself solely to that problem: This is an amendment to the Federal Communications Act. Therefore, it can be applicable and beneficial only to the licensees of broadcasting stations, and does not apply generally to educational institutions. For instance even in the case of Interlochen, there is a general ban against that institution, because it has been unfair to the union, by its very appeal to the Congress. And, I recognize the question of intercommittee jurisdiction, which is involved, but nevertheless it seems to me a defect of the bill that it does not apply directly to the relief of the institution.

Now, beyond that, the bill contains provisions that it is illegal to conspire to prevent the presentation of the program prepared and planned for presentation by radio or in the process of being transmitted by radio stations.

Conceivably it could be argued that a program was not planned for presentation by radio or in the process of being transmitted by radio, if the intimidation had occurred prior to that preparation or broadcast and indeed, the process of intimidation exists today.

Furthermore, it is illegal to prevent by group action the operation of any broadcasting station while preparing for or in the operation of broadcasting such non-commercial educational or cultural programs.

I again point out that it is probable that the intimidation would occur prior to the time that the station was preparing or in the operation of broadcasting such programs.

There is a proviso that there is no illegal action if the interference is of a general and broader nature or purpose than to prevent or interfere with the broadcasting of such noncommercial educational, cultural programs. That means that if the interference is part of a broader objective, the bill has no effect and that seems to us perhaps to be a challenge to the ingenuity of persons seeking to evade the act merely to make their interference part of a broader program.

And finally, the bill is not applicable if any money is paid to any person producing or participating in the program, and in most programs someone does produce or participate; but more than that, I think that it is probable that even if this bill were passed or even if it were passed in an amended form, that a broadcasting station which found itself confronted with a request by an educational institution, that the program be broadcast. The desire to afford the educational institution an opportunity to do the station might well find that it was subject to some action which did not form a part of an action affecting wages, hours or working conditions. That and other difficulties in connection with the bill have occurred to us, but we have not had intelligence to find all of the answers, I regret to say.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY. You were discussing the definitions of the bill.

Mr. KAYE. The Senate bill, yes.

Mr. MURPHY. The Senate bill. I do not think it means much myself.

Mr. KAYE. Well, as I understood it at the previous hearing before you, it was stated that the Attorney General had suggested that the bill would be better if the definition was omitted.

Mr. MURPHY. I would think so.

Mr. RYAN. Might I also add, Mr. Chairman, from a practical viewpoint, that I cannot imagine a radio station that would prepare to broadcast or be in the act of broadcasting a program coming from an organization already on the unfair list.

The CHAIRMAN. That would tend to prevent any man from being employed who was not a member of the union.

Mr. RYAN. That would result in starting trouble with the local American Federation of Labor Musicians in regard to your staff orchestra and all musical employees at the studio.

The CHAIRMAN. So the bill as it stands would not prevent contributions, financial contributions from the musical organization.

Mr. RYAN. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the American Federation of Musicians would have several other clubs it could use besides this.

Mr. RYAN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have with you a copy of the demands made by the American Federation of Musicians of 1937 to which you referred?

Mr. KAYE. Yes, we have.

I have, Mr. Chairman, a photostat headed "Radio" which represents the original demands made by the union and handed to the broadcasting stations. That is two pages.

I also have the plan of settlement and contract between representatives of radio stations affiliated with radio networks and the A. F. of M. dated November 12, 1937, and the supplementary agreement for stations not affiliated with networks, dated May 6, 1938.

Would the Chairman like for me to put those three documents in the record?

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have those placed in the record, and if it is convenient, you might pick out the significant provisions of them and read them.

Mr. KAYE. Then, I will mark them before I place them in the record, sir.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Beckworth.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Ryan, have you or your attorney studied the action of other types of labor organizations to the extent that you know whether or not there are a good many parallels to this case in other unions that take in, we will say, other types of employees than musicians?

Mr. RYAN. I do not recall any such, sir.

Mr. BECKWORTH. In other words, you think it is very definite that this stands out as a type of case that has no other parallel in other union activities?

Mr. RYAN. I think that you can again quote from the president of the American Federation of Musicians in his testimony before the Senate when he said that it is not every union that can demand these things or is strong enough to demand them.

Mr. BECKWORTH. And that is your opinion?

Mr. RYAN. That is my opinion.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Most of them do not do what is being done by this particular one?

Mr. RYAN. No, sir.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is all.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY. I would like to ask attorney (Mr. Kaye) if at the time the president announced that there was no authority to handle the situation with which the nation was confronted by Mr. Petrillo, is it your opinion that at that time that there was no authority; was no legal basis for proceeding?

Mr. KAYE. Well, in view of the fact that the courts had finally ruled in this matter and in view of the fact that there seemed to be no means of enforcing other rulings of the National War Labor Board, in this matter, I should say, it was clearly indicated that existing laws did not meet the situation.

Mr. MURPHY. Is there somewhere in the statement of the gentleman, a suggestion or is there something that you are putting in that gives us your idea as to how it can be met?

Mr. KAYE. No, sir; we have not ventured to suggest a solution for the complicated problem for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Patrick, you wanted to ask a question?

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Murphy asked my question.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wolverton.

Mr. WOLVERTON. I would like to ask Mr. Kaye whether this decision in the District Court which the Supreme Court affirmed is determinative in your opinion of the issue that originally brought about this bill, namely, the Interlochen situation?

Mr. KAYE. No, sir; I think it has no relation to it; precisely.

The case is one of a line of cases which indicates, as near as I can understand it, that any action by a labor union which can be claimed to have any connection with a labor objective is exempt from the present laws, in so far as remedial action is concerned. The decision of the court, however, related solely to the recording issue and the point upon which it is precisely applicable is the fact that where a union makes a claim with respect to the use of a machine, that is deemed to be a strike against the machine, and is a labor dispute. I do not think it is particularly applicable to the educational music point that you inquire about, sir.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Is it your opinion that the action of the American Federation of Musicians in the Interlochen case is contrary to law?

Mr. KAYE. I have come to the point, sir, where I really believe that no action of the labor union which, by the remotest stretch of the imagination, could be deemed to be related to any interest of any member of the union, can be effected by present law.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Then is it your opinion that it would be unnecessary to pass additional legislation to deal with that original issue?

Mr. KAYE. Quite the opposite, sir. If you want to reach these issues it is essential that legislation be passed, because the present laws are wholly ineffective in that direction.

Mr. BROWN. Will the gentleman yield for just one query?

Mr. WOLVERTON. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. Would it be possible to reach some of these situations by repealing a few laws we now have?

Mr. KAYE. You mean repealing the exemptive provisions of the present laws?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. KAYE. That would certainly be one approach to the problem.

Mr. PATRICK. You are getting into a broad field there.

Mr. KAYE. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, and it is about time somebody plowed it.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY. I would like to ask the gentleman, although I understand that he says that he does not have a definite opinion himself, as to what should be done. Have you in a research of the law reviews or elsewhere, found a discussion of the subject and suggested remedies?

Mr. KAYE. There are a number of bills before the Congress now which purport from one aspect or another to approach the general problem.

Mr. MURPHY. Have you found any articles in the reviews, or any discussions?

Mr. KAYE. Yes, there has been a good deal of literature on it recently.

Mr. MURPHY. Can you furnish us a memorandum of that?

Mr. KAYE. I can get together a memorandum of the leading articles for you.

Mr. MURPHY. Will you do that?

Mr. KAYE. Yes, and insert them in the record.

Mr. MURPHY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ryan, you spoke about the requirement that 5½ per cent of the income of certain small stations in excess of \$15,000 be required to be contributed. That was contributed to whom?

Mr. RYAN. That was expended for staff musicians, members of the A. F. of M.

The CHAIRMAN. And, is that paid directly to the musicians?

Mr. RYAN. Well, that is handled differently in different locals. Usually it is paid directly to the musicians. In some places the locals require the money to be paid into them and then they disburse it to the musicians.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they divide that money with the National Federation?

Mr. RYAN. No. No, that money all goes to the musicians. It goes to them either directly or indirectly through a disbursing agency of their local union.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain a little further what you said in reference to the remote control bands, as to the method applied to them?

Mr. RYAN. I did not get that question, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the remote control bands, the method of applying these actions to them.

Mr. RYAN. The remote control bands are the easiest for the unions to cut off from service and they are the first point at which they attack in case they are putting pressure on to obtain anything that they are anxious to secure.

These remote control bands are, for instance, bands that are playing in hotels or restaurants that are picked up by what we call remote control; that is, by telephone

wire leading to the station, to the radio station that is putting them on the air, and when a dispute exists between either that local station or with the network itself of which the local station is affiliated, the first demand made is that the network or the local station desist from picking up the remote control band.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a good many speeches picked up in the same way, are there not?

Mr. RYAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any demand in connection with speeches so far?

Mr. RYAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But, I presume, since it is a similar operation that it would be possible.

Mr. RYAN. Well, so far, the American Federation of Musicians has not extended its jurisdiction that far, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HINSHAW. They would have to have an American Federation of Speech Makers, to arrive at that point.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you know how the money is used where pay is required for extra musicians who do not perform? What becomes of that money?

Mr. RYAN. You mean in the case of an orchestra that is stipulated as a station orchestra, for a stand-by, that the station does not make use of?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, that would be one instance.

Mr. RYAN. In the case which I cited, sometimes the checks are sent to the orchestra without their ever appearing.

The CHAIRMAN. Sent them without their appearance?

Mr. RYAN. Yes. That money goes to the orchestra.

Now, on the stand-by, if it is a question of stand-by being furnished, that is divided 50—50.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you know, what are the contributions now required from the broadcasting stations that go to the American Federation of Musicians instead of the operators?

Mr. RYAN. In the first place, the stand-by in which the payment for the stand-by is divided between the local and the international, and the main union, on a 50—50 basis. Then, on the remote control situation, so much is paid a man on that, and then, of course, there comes the question of recordings on which payment is made directly to the union; not, however, by the broadcasting industry, but by the recording industry.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any information available as to the extent of the total contributions taken by the Federation of Musicians?

Mr. RYAN. I do not think we have any figures on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether the president of the association, the American Federation of Musicians, makes any report to the members as to the money received by the Association?

Mr. RYAN. There is a financial statement rendered annually, but it is very difficult to make very much out of it, I think, from what I have seen of the financial statements.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any information to show the qualifications required to become a member of the American Federation of Musicians?

Mr. RYAN. I think the main thing is the application; the application is the main requirement.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it require any qualifications as to music?

Mr. RYAN. Not that I have ever heard of.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you know there is no specific requirements as to the ability to play music?

Mr. RYAN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, these platter turners; is there anything about that that requires a man to have ability to play a music instrument or to know anything about music?

Mr. RYAN. Well, I would answer that emphatically in the negative.

The CHAIRMAN. Two thousand of those men are employed?

Mr. RYAN. No; the statement of the union was that in the event this platter-turning operation is extended to all of the stations, the 900 stations throughout the country, there would be a total of 2,000 jobs available. That is in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke about relief afforded the members by the American Federation of Musicians. Do you know of any public accounting that has been made of funds collected for that purpose?

Mr. RYAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to broadcasters, is there any established rule that is of universal application over the country?

Mr. RYAN. Well, the original establishment of the quota was on the same basis for the unaffiliated stations, namely 5½ per cent of the gross income. That was established in the 1937-1938 negotiations, but with the proviso that no station which had previously been expending more than the sum of 5½ per cent of their gross income could reduce that sum. They had to continue to expend as much as they had been spending and in most cases it represented an increase in expenditure for staff musicians.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kaye, do you have the text of the demand that was made in reference to recording?

Mr. KAYE. The original demand?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KAYE. If you will recall that when that was first taken up as to recording, it was without demand. The first demand was made subsequent to the hearings before the Senate subcommittee and that demand was for the payment of the tax. I can insert a copy of that demand in the record, sir, and I will be glad to.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad if you would.

Do you have any information as to the total amount of funds paid on account of that demand, in reference to recording?

Mr. KAYE. No. We have the financial statement of the president of the American Federation of Musicians to the effect that he expected to get \$4,000,000 a year during the war; but that after the war was over and the recording companies could raise their prices, presumably for the benefit of the union, it would yield \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year for the union. As to the amount of actual collections, we have no information.

The CHAIRMAN. And that then, of course, is still on?

Mr. KAYE. No; everyone has capitulated. After the President made his request every one capitulated.

The CHAIRMAN. They have withdrawn that?

Mr. KAYE. After the President's request failed, and

after the War Labor Board, and the President's request had all been disregarded, and the companies were about to lose their artists, in order to stay in business, they all agreed to the demand and they are all paying the taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent does that exaction go to the man that prepares the transcriptions?

Mr. KAYE. He gets zero per cent.

Mr. MURPHY. May I ask a question at that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY. Would you say, in your opinion, there is not anything in the law that prevents them from capitulating?

Mr. KAYE. Their counsel advised them that there was nothing in the law, I am informed.

Mr. MURPHY. Would you say that there is anything

to prevent them from capitulating or that it is unwise or improper in your opinion for them to capitulate?

Mr. KAYE. There was nothing in the law, I am told; their counsel advised me—which would give them a remedy against an action of the union and thus relieve them of the necessity, the economic necessity, of capitulating, and similarly there is nothing in the law, they were advised, which made it illegal for them to yield.

Mr. MURPHY. Do you, or does any one in the industry, have any suggestions as to how precisely to meet that, and have you made that suggestion here today?

Mr. KAYE. No. We know that a number of bills have been introduced which attempt to meet that situation, but the broadcasters have not, I think, devoted special attention to it.

The CHAIRMAN. If that is all, we thank you, Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Thank you.

PROPOSED FCC RULE CHANGE—DOCKET NO. 6756

In an Information Bulletin on the FCC rules issued by NAB to all stations on April 26, it was pointed out that licensees and holders of construction permits have been invited by the FCC to comment on the desirability of making public their financial reports, business agreements, contracts affecting control of general program service or understanding affecting the use, management, or operation of licensed facilities.

In the Order of the Federal Communications Commission which was published in full in this Information Bulletin, it was ordered that oral argument should be held before the Commission on May 21 but that such requests for oral argument should be filed on or before May 9 by all persons desiring to appear and each such request should be accompanied by a brief. NAB in the bulletin requested any who filed their appearance to provide a copy so that we might keep fully abreast of developments.

We feel that it is highly important that broadcasters avail themselves of the opportunity to appear at the hearing on this rule. Thus far very few copies of notices of appearance have been filed with NAB headquarters. We again urge this matter upon the attention of station managers.

FCC WATCHING STATIONS' NEWS POLICY

The Federal Communications Commission on Wednesday (2) made public a letter to the California State Assembly commenting on a resolution adopted by that body which requested the Commission to investigate the recently-announced policy of Station KFI, Los Angeles, relative to the employment of news commentators on sponsored programs.

Following is a copy of the resolution, House Resolution 157, which was passed by a roll-call vote of 65 to 3 on April 12:

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 157

House Resolution No. 157

Relative to radio news commentators and analysts.

WHEREAS, A certain radio broadcasting station in California, KFI of Los Angeles, has recently put into operation a policy that all news commentators and news analysts must be employees of the station, and

WHEREAS, The sudden adoption of this policy has required sponsors of news programs to replace news commentators of wide experience and large public followings with employees of the station, and

WHEREAS, This action has not only been unfair to the sponsors of the programs affected and the members of the public who listened to the programs, but raises a broader issue which is a matter of concern to every person who desires to protect the freedom of speech, and

WHEREAS, Licenses are issued to radio stations on the basis of the public convenience, interest, and necessity, and

entitles the station to the exclusive use of one of a limited number of channels of radio communication, and

WHEREAS, The power of a radio station over news selection and interpretation would, if uncontrolled, center a vast power in a relatively small number of such stations which are almost all under private control, and

WHEREAS, The right of free speech, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, connotes a right to free selection by the listener and in view of the inherent limitation on the number of radio stations, this right is jeopardized by any limitation on the dissemination of news by radio; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, That the Federal Communications Commission is hereby requested to investigate the action hereinabove referred to and any other action which results in the control of news by owners of radio stations, and to take such steps as may be necessary fully to protect the right of the people to hear the news regardless of the personal desires, politics or whims of any radio station owner, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the Federal Communications Commission and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from California.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Allen, Anderson, Beal, Beck, Bennett, Berry, Brady, Brown, Burke, Burkhalter, Burns, Butters, Call, Carey, Collins, George D., Collins, Sam L., Crichton, Crowley, Davis, Debs, Dekker, Denny, Dickey, Dills, Clayton A., Dills, Ralph C., Doyle, Emlay, Erwin, Fletcher, Fourt, Gaffney, Gannon, Geddes, Guthrie, Haggerty, Hawkins,

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

Heisinger, Johnson, Kilpatrick, King, Kraft, Lowrey, Lyons, Maloney, Massion, McCollister, McMillan, Mid-dough, Niehouse, Pelletier, Price, Robertson, Rosenthal, Sawallisch, Sherwin, Stephenson, Stream, Thomas, Thomp-son, Thurman, Waters, Watson, Weber, Werdel, and Mr. Speaker—65.

NOES—Field, Knight, and Stewart—3.

The Commission's letter to the Assembly follows:

"Mr. Arthur A. Ohnimus
 Chief Clerk
 Assembly of the State of California
 Sacramento 14, California

DEAR SIR:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated April 13, 1945, with which was enclosed a copy of House Resolu-tion No. 157.

There are enclosed for your information copies of an exchange of correspondence between the Commission and Station KFI concerning the recently announced policy of that station relative to the employment of news commenta-tors. You will note from the station's response that it does not contemplate a complete discontinuance of news com-mentaries as such, but merely intends in the future to rely entirely upon network commentators furnished by the National Broadcasting Company, with which it is affiliated. However, KFI has announced that, so far as it is con-cerned, all of its newscasters and news analysts must be employees of the station.

Section 3(h) of the Communications Act specifically provides that radio stations are not common carriers. At the same time, Section 326 expressly forbids the Commis-sion to exercise any power of censorship over programs broadcast by radio stations. Under the policy of the Com-munications Act, selection and presentation of program material is left to the discretion of the individual station licensee, and the Commission, therefore, cannot undertake to tell station licensees what programs shall or shall not be broadcast.

However, station licensees are required by the Com-munications Act to operate in the public interest and the Commission periodically upon consideration of station applications for renewal of licenses does review the overall operation of each station to determine if its continued operation will be in the public interest. Of particular importance in this review is the question of whether or not a balanced diversified program service has been pre-sented by the station.

The established policy of the Commission with respect to matters of this kind is stated clearly in its decision in the *Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation* case (8 F. C. C. 333), where, in considering an application for renewal of the station's license, the Commission said:

"More difficult and less easily resolvable questions are, however, presented by the applications for renewal of The Yankee Network, Inc. The record shows without contradiction that beginning early in 1937 and con-

tinuing through September 1938, it was the policy of Station WAAB to broadcast so-called editorials from time to time urging the election of various candidates for political office or supporting one side or another of various questions in public controversy. In these edi-torials which were delivered by the editor-in-chief of the station's news service, no pretense was made at objective, impartial reporting. It is clear—indeed the station seems to have taken pride in the fact—that the purpose of these editorials was to win public support for some person or view favored by those in control of the station.

"No attempt will be made here to analyze in detail the large number of broadcasts devoted to editorials. The material in the record has been carefully considered and compels the conclusion that this licensee during the period in question, has revealed a serious misconception of its duties and function under the law. Under the American system of broadcasting it is clear that respon-sibility for the conduct of a broadcast station must rest initially with the broadcaster. It is equally clear that with the limitations in frequencies inherent in the nature of radio, the public interest can never be served by a dedication of any broadcast facility to the support of his own partisan ends. Radio can serve as an instrument of democracy only when devoted to the communication of information and the exchange of ideas fairly and objectively presented. A truly free radio cannot be used to advocate the causes of the licensee. It cannot be used to support the candidacies of his friends. It cannot be devoted to the support of principles he happens to regard most favorably. In brief, the broadcaster cannot be an advocate.

"Freedom of speech on the radio must be broad enough to provide full and equal opportunity for the presentation to the public of all sides of public issues. Indeed, as one licensed to operate in a public domain the licensee has assumed the obligation of presenting all sides of im-portant public questions, fairly, objectively and without bias. The public interest—not the private—is para-mount. These requirements are inherent in the con-ception of public interest set up by the Communications Act as the criterion of regulation. And while the day to day decisions applying these requirements are the licensee's responsibility, the ultimate duty to review generally the course of conduct of the station over a pe-riod of time and to take appropriate action thereon is vested in the Commission."

The Commission is fully conversant with the situation and is awaiting developments. Should it develop that KFI's new policy is not in accord with the principle of objective presentation of the news and represents the adoption of a definite editorial policy by the station, a violation of the *Mayflower* decision would be involved. In such a situation, the Commission could then call upon Station KFI in connection with its application for renewal of license to show why its license should not be withdrawn because of its failure to operate in the public interest.

By Direction of the Commission,
 T. J. SLOWIE,
 Secretary."

RADIO NEWS EDITORS BEWARE

The need for careful examination of all copy coming into radio stations on press and radio wires is no better illus-trated than by the incident recently brought to the atten-tion of NAB. NAB President Ryan made a release of his statement on the passing of President Roosevelt. The copy which was sent to the press and radio wire services read in part as follows:

"Now, in the hour of his death, radio responds to the sound of his name with overtones of immortality. * * *

One of the press services carried the word "immortality" instead of "immortality." If anything more is needed to emphasize the responsibility of station radio editors than this, we would like to have it called to our attention.

SPECIAL AWD RELEASES

The first of the special releases prepared by Dorothy Lewis who is attending the San Francisco Conference is being mailed with this copy of NAB REPORTS. Station managers are urged to scan these carefully and route them to their women's director. We believe that this service will ultimately benefit radio's coverage of the Conference.

RADIO UNAFFECTED BY CURFEW

A press dispatch from Pittsburgh last week told of the action of the regional office of the War Manpower Commission in banning the playing of radios in restaurants after 12 o'clock midnight. NAB felt that this was an unwarranted interference with radio, involving a form of censorship. The matter was immediately taken up with national WMC headquarters and action was taken which brought about a rescinding of the Pittsburgh area office directive.

Should any agency attempt to ban radio reception after 12 midnight, or at any time, station operators are urged to call it to NAB's attention.



KIWANIS RADIO WEEK BULLETIN WITH THIS ISSUE OF REPORTS

Special Anniversary Bulletin 8 is enclosed with this issue of NAB REPORTS. It also has been sent to all Kiwanis Clubs staging meetings in honor of broadcasters.

Bulletin 8 offers broadcasters a comprehensive chronology covering 25 years of commercial broadcasting and is offered for immediate use in connection with observance of Kiwanis Radio Week, May 13-19, as announced April 13 in 25th Anniversary Bulletin No. 7.

An examination of the eight bulletins thus far issued on 25th Anniversary will reveal much material for use in Kiwanis Radio Week and future occasions during the year.

PLAN FOR "TELLING THE WORLD"

All stations, coast-to-coast, this week received an outline of the plan of "Telling the World of Radio's Part in the 7th War Loan." Pamphlet of explanation points out that just as the 7th War Loan is the next public service job, the 7th is likewise the next big league service-news event.

Plan is based on receipt of regular individual station reports of support behind the Mighty Seventh. Without them there can be no "Telling the World." Each week stations will be mailed reporting forms for return to NAB. Second form, for the May 13-19 period, will be received at all stations between May 12 and 14.

LET'S FINISH "LET'S GO TO TOWN"

Events now transpiring in Europe and in the Pacific are reasons why all Task Force Commanders with uncompleted assignments are urged to finish the job.

General Eisenhower asked for 180 hometown shows. A

SEND IN YOUR PHOTO PRINTS

NAB News Bureau wishes to express appreciation for the large volume of pictures portraying 25 years of radio that have been received in response to a recent request.

If for any reason you have delayed mailing yours, please send them at once, addressed on the envelope to attention of Bruce Starkey, Chief, NAB News Bureau.

Excellent care will be taken of prints, and they will be returned.

total of 127 have been produced. On this basis, the industry is short 53 shows.

Below are interesting letters received from listeners in New Guinea and Canton Islands.

A Little of St. Louis—'Way Out Here

When Lt. Fred O. Von Dorn, St. Louis, heard the Let's Go to Town program in the Canton Islands, the self-styled "Canton Castaway" sat right down and wrote a letter.

It was sent to La Verne Rosenow, former "Washington University Queen," well known to the young Lieutenant, and a member of the St. Louis program cast.

"I was tuning one of our receivers," wrote Lt. Von Dorn, "and I heard some fellow talking about St. Louis. So I tuned a little closer, and, pretty soon, I heard him giving out talk about Art Hill, The Zodiac, Union Station, Lindell Buses, Muni Opera, Garavelli's and, best of all, Washington University. So you see, way out here, I got a little of St. Louis just as though I were right there, and it was swell.

"I do want you to tell all those swell people who made that broadcast possible, it was O. K. It really makes a fellow happy to hear, personally and directly, about so many things so dear and near to him."

John W. Tinnea, KWK, was Task Force Commander for this show and the second St. Louis production which followed.

Norfolk Show Heard in New Guinea

Thanks for the Norfolk "Let's Go to Town" program has been received by Henry Cowles Whitehead, WTAR, Task Force Commander, from far off New Guinea. This particular letter was written by Capt. James V. Barker, Signal Corps, who formerly worked in the engineering department of the local electric utility, Virginia Electric & Power Co.

"Reception was perfect," wrote Capt. Barker. "Thanks to all who made the program possible. They did a swell job."

2 More Shows Completed

DISTRICT I

Boston.....Harold E. Fellows, WEEL, *TFC
(2nd of two shows)

DISTRICT III

Philadelphia.....Roger W. Clipp, WFIL, *TFC

* Task Force Commander.

May 4, 1945—175

NEW ENGINEERING HANDBOOK

Due to anticipated wartime developments, allocation changes and new standards which will affect the broadcast services, decision was made sometime ago that the new and revised NAB Engineering Handbook would not be compiled until it became possible to embody the sections on the new broadcast services in the handbook.

The NAB Executive Engineering Committee met recently in New York City for the purpose of discussing the new handbook. Those in attendance were John B. Fuqua, WGAC; Karl B. Hoffman, WGR; William B. Lodge, CBS; O. B. Hanson, NBC; and Howard S. Frazier, NAB. Chairman G. Porter Houston of WCBM, Baltimore, was unable to be present.

The committee has made the following policy recommendations for the handbook:

1. The objective and purpose of the handbook should be to provide a practical technical guide for the operating engineers of broadcast stations. Emphasis should therefore be placed on technical problems encountered in the day-to-day operation of broadcast stations (AM, FM, Television and Facsimile) of all powers. It was the opinion of the committee that no attempt should be made to cover completely those technical subjects usually handled by consulting radio engineers, although sufficient material should be included to provide a concept of the application, but not the design, of directional antennas together with some aspects of allocation engineering sufficient to provide operating engineers with general information on these subjects.

2. It was the committee's view that a recommendation should be made to broadcast engineers in the preface of the handbook as to technical books which should be part of every chief engineer's library. One of the purposes of the handbook would be to enhance the usefulness of the recommended technical books by carrying in the index of the handbook and elsewhere bibliographic references to the library books. In most instances, data contained in the recommended library will not be duplicated in the handbook. On the other hand, technical information of value to broadcast engineers which has been published in the various technical journals will be reproduced in suitable form for convenient reference in the handbook, as it was the opinion of the committee that most engineers do not have a complete file of the technical journals in their libraries.

3. It was the committee's opinion that the handbook should be prepared in the present loose leaf form.

4. It was decided that an effort should be made to gather original material from broadcast stations, radio manufacturers, consulting engineers and others for use in the handbook. Full credit will be given in the handbook to the individuals and companies contributing. It was thought that it might be possible to secure volunteers for the purpose of doing the necessary drafting work on the same basis of personal credits in the handbook. CBS offered to contribute the services of one draftsman for a total period not to exceed approximately two weeks. Similar offers from some of the larger companies should be adequate to solve this problem. It was pointed out that circuit draftsmen are not available in Washington at the present time. The use of specialists was suggested to write and edit portions of the handbook. It was not clear to the committee as to just what specialized subjects would require this treatment and therefore no decision was made.

5. It was decided that the Executive Engineering Committee will serve as a Board of Editors. All material considered for the handbook will be circulated to the committee, together with a questionnaire similar to that used by the IRE Papers Committee for the purpose of providing a convenient means of expressing opinions on the material in proper form for tabulation in order to determine the majority view of the committee.

6. The question was raised as to whether or not the handbook should contain photographs and drawings of typical studio and transmitter buildings for the purpose of aiding local architects. The committee was of the opinion that this subject, of properly treated, would require too much

space and should therefore be considered later as a separate project. However, it was the committee's view that the handbook should contain some data on studio acoustics.

7. It was decided to retain in the new handbook portions of the FCC STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE and RULES AND REGULATIONS. However, this section of the present handbook should be reviewed for the purpose of bringing this material up to date. The committee was of the opinion that FM and television should be treated from the standpoint of high frequency propagation, antenna design, etc., and that FM and television standards should be included in the handbook when such standards are definitely determined.

8. The committee made no decision as to distribution policy in connection with the handbook.

Other Business

The committee received a report from Howard Frazier in connection with his membership on the RMA Committee on Standard Broadcasting Transmitters. The committee expressed approval of NAB participation in the work of this RMA committee and a desire to review the RMA recommendations prior to their adoption by RMA.

TYLER RE-ELECTED TO HEAD AER

In the annual election just completed for 1945-46 officers of the Association for Education by Radio Dr. I. Keith Tyler, director of radio for Ohio State University was re-elected president. Dr. Tyler has been widely active in educational radio; he is director of the annual Institute for Education by Radio held at Columbus, Ohio, each May, and for five years was head of the Evaluation of School Broadcasts project carried on by Ohio State University.

Luke Roberts, educational director for station KOIN, Portland, Oregon, was elected vice-president; Robert Hudson, director of the Denver Rocky Mountain Radio Council, 2nd vice-president; Kathleen Nichols Lardie, supervisor of radio for the Detroit Public Schools, secretary; George Jennings, acting director of the Radio Council, station WBEZ of the Chicago Public Schools, treasurer.

Blanche Young, supervisor of radio for the Indianapolis Public Schools, was elected president of the Great Lakes Regional Association for Education by Radio and Mary Elizabeth Gilmore, director of radio for the Portland, Oregon, Public Schools, was named to a similar position in the Pacific Coast region.

COLUMBUS TO HAVE FM-STATION WORKSHOP

The Ohio State University, in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education, The Ohio State Department of Education, and Cleveland Board of Education, will operate an educational FM-station workshop, at Columbus, June 18-July 27. Dr. I. Keith Tyler, director, radio education, Ohio State, will direct workshop activities.

"SALUTE TO RADIO"

Using as source the many tributes to broadcasters on their efficient leadership during the hours following death of late President Franklin D. Roosevelt (NAB REPORTS, Vol. XIII, pg. 154), station KOY, Phoenix, informs NAB that it presented a 15-minute program "Salute to Radio" to its listeners.

Letter from KOY Program Director Jack Williams follows:

"The material contained in your bulletin of April 20th, referring to various tributes paid the radio industry for its handling of the news on President Roosevelt's death formed the basis of a one-quarter hour program over KOY in Phoenix.

"We believed the public would be interested in being advised of the tremendous wave of approval from Congress, the press, etc.

"KOY took excerpts printed therein and dramatized them—presenting a one-quarter hour program titled, 'Salute to Radio.'"

AASDJ THANKS RADIO

Max R. Grossman, President of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, and Dean of the Journalism School of Boston University, has expressed his thanks to radio for what he terms "radio's magnificent obituary to Franklin D. Roosevelt." "Radio," he continued, "demonstrated that it was incomparable in reporting one of the most tragic stories of all time. I am delighted to see how the press has acknowledged radio's greatness."

"This is not a letter of congratulation: This is a letter of thanks. Nearly everyone knew that radio would reach the heights with the Roosevelt obituary. Everyone is grateful. I am sending you, in the name of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, our thanks and our gratitude. The Roosevelt story was a noble and notable achievement."

NEWSPAPER TO COAST BY WIRE FACSIMILE

Persons in attendance at the San Francisco Conference had delivered to them recently a newspaper which was sent from New York to San Francisco via wire facsimile, it has been announced.

A four-page condensation of the N. Y. *Times* with 32 columns of news was sent over the Associated Press wire-photo facilities. Upon receipt in San Francisco, etchings were made and an edition of 2,000 copies was run off on the press of a local newspaper.

Designated as a 2:00 a. m. edition of the *Times*, these copies were handed to delegates at breakfast approximately two hours after the original copy was placed in the sending machine in New York.

Marking the first time this process has been used in journalistic annals for cross-continent transmission of a newspaper, much speculation was aroused concerning the future of radio facsimile.

RADIO AVERTS FALSE ARMISTICE RECURRENCE

More on the efficiency of radio comes in an article in *PM*, Monday, April 30, under the byline of James T. Howard. Commenting on contrast between the false Armistice Day of 1918, caused by a premature news flash, and the similar occurrence of last Saturday (28), Mr. Howard recognizes radio's powerful influence as a social force with the following observations:

"... Regardless of who was at fault, the reports spread around the world bringing joy, then disappointment. There was a difference, however, between the false Armistice Day of 1918 and the V-E Day of 1945. In 1918 newspapers rolled out their extras and the celebration was going full blast before new extras dampened the festivities. In 1945, there were radio stations to flash the news that V-E Day was here, and then to recall the tidings before the dancing in the streets really was under way. . . ."

INTER-AMERICAN RADIO CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The State Department advises that the Brazilian Government has decided to postpone to September 3, 1945, the Third Inter-American Radio Conference which was scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro on June 1, 1945. The Conference is being postponed in order to afford the governments participating in the Conference more time to prepare their preliminary proposals for the Conference.

PHILCO SETS UP TELE-NET DIVISION

A new division of Philco Radio and Television Corporation has been announced to handle all Philco television broadcasting, station and network operations.

This announcement follows closely recent inauguration of a television network by Philco from Washington to Philadelphia.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, May 7.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WIBX—Scott Howe Bowen, deceased (transferor), Estate of Scott Howe Bowen, Margaret P. Bowen, executrix (transferree), WIBX, Inc. (licensee), Utica, N. Y.—Granted consent to involuntary transfer of control of WIBX, Inc., licensee of Station WIBX from Scott Howe Bowen, deceased, to estate of Scott Howe Bowen, Margaret P. Bowen, executrix; no monetary consideration. (B1-TC-435)

KWBU—Century Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas—Granted extension of special service authorization for a period of six months from May 9, 1945, to operate on 1030 kc., with 50 KW power, directional antenna, local sunrise to local sunset; Commissioner Durr dissenting. (B3-SSA-118)

Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, area of Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia.—Granted construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station to be used in connection with applicant's commercial television broadcast station WPTZ, Philadelphia. (B1-PVB-143)

Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Philadelphia, Pa. (W3XPA, W3XPC, W3XP).—Granted construction permit to increase power to 40 watts, add A3 emission, change antenna and transmitter, and change area to area of Washington, Philadelphia and New York. (B1-PVB-144 through 146)

Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, (W3XPD, W3XPE, W3XPF, W3XPG, W3XPH, W3XPI, W3XPK).—Granted modification of construction permits for seven experimental relay stations to change power to 40 watts (peak) visual, 40 watts aural, change type of transmitter and antenna, extend commencement and completion dates to 60 days from date of grant and 180 days thereafter, respectively, and change areas to Central Maryland, N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia. (B1-MPVB-119 through 125)

Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable—area of New York, N. Y. (W2XPR).—Granted modification of construction permit (which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) to increase power to 40 watts and A3 emission, change area to Washington, Philadelphia and New York, change transmitter, and extend commencement and completion dates to 60 days from date of grant and 180 days thereafter, respectively. (B1-MPVB-126)

KINY—Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter, and changes in antenna (B-L-1790); granted conditionally. Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B-Z-1571)

The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be used with standard Station WOSU. (B2-PRY-299)

W7XTE—Temple V. Ehmsen, Portland, Oreg.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized new developmental broadcast station, for extension of completion date only, from June 30 to December 30, 1945. (B5-MPEX-14)

Cowles Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—Granted petition to intervene in the hearing now scheduled for May 16 on application of KFNF, Inc., Shenandoah, Iowa, for renewal of license, and application of Henry Field and Midwest Broadcasting Co., Shenandoah, for transfer of control of licensee corporation.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending August 1, 1946:

KWIL, Central Willamette Broadcasting Co., Albany, Oreg.; WGAC, The Twin States Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.; WIBU, William C. Forrest, Poynette, Wisc.; WCRW, Clinton R. White, Chicago, Ill.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending February 1, 1946:

KWNO, M. H. White and H. R. Wiecking, d/b as Winona Radio Service, Winona, Minn.; WDSM, WDSM, Inc., Superior, Wisc.; KGDE, Charles L. Jaren, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Granted renewal of following station licenses for the period ending May 1, 1948:

WGGA, Blue Ridge Broadcasting Co., Gainesville, Ga.; WHN, Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York, N. Y.; WTAM, National Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio; KLRA, Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KSUB—Southern Utah Broadcasting Co., Cedar City, Utah.—Designated for hearing under policy of January 16, 1945, application for construction permit to change frequency from 1340 to 590 kc., increase power from 250 watts unlimited to 250 watts night, 1 KW day, and install new transmitter. (B5-P-3854)

KXL—KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Oreg.—Designated for hearing application for modification of license to change hours of operation from limited time—WSB to unlimited time. (B5-ML-1212)

MISCELLANEOUS

WALV—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.; and WBBL, Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sitton, agent, Richmond, Va.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting application of Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., for modification of construction permit to make changes in antenna, change transmitter and studio location of Station WALV (B2-MP-1798), and granting application of Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church for modification of construction permit (which authorized change in frequency, hours of operation, move of transmitter, changes in equipment and antenna) for approval of transmitting equipment and authority to use presently licensed antenna and transmitter site of Station WBBL (B2-MP-1799). The Commission further ordered that construction permits as above modified should be issued subject to the condition that permittees shall, when materials and personnel become available, file appropriate applications to complete construction in accordance with Commission's Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice.

WKVM—American Colonial Broadcasting Corp., Arecibo, P. R.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting modification of construction permit for approval of antenna and approval of transmitter and studio location, and ordered that a construction permit as thus modified should issue. (B-MP-1784)

WBHD—Southside Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Petersburg, Va.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting application for modification of construction permit for change in equipment and approval of transmitter site and antenna system, and ordered that a construction permit as thus modified should issue. (B2-MP-1791)

WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Adopted order issuing special temporary authorization for the continued operation of Station WOKO until further order of the Commission (petition for rehearing having been filed). (Docket 6486; B-203)

WTAW—Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.—Adopted order denying application for construction permit.

WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Adopted order denying petition for rehearing directed against the Commission's action denying application for renewal of license of Station WOKO; and further ordered that the special temporary authorization for the continued operation of Station WOKO be extended until 3 a. m., Thursday, May 31, 1945. (Commissioner Denny not participating.)

The following applications for construction permits for new high frequency FM broadcast stations were placed in pending file in accordance with Commission policy adopted February 23, 1943:

Jack M. Draughon and Louis R. Draughon, d/b as WSIX Broadcasting Station, Nashville, Tenn. (B3-PH-474); Review Publishing Co., Alliance, Ohio (B2-PH-475); Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va. (B2-PH-476); Roanoke Broadcasting Corp., Roanoke, Va. (B2-PH-477)

WTAW—Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.—Adopted order denying petition for a grant without hearing of application for construction permit to change frequency from 1150 to 1470 kc. and hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time, and designated said application for hearing, to be consolidated with hearing on applications of H. C. Cockburn, tr/as San Jacinto Broadcasting Co. for a new station at Houston, Texas (Docket 6725), Reporter Broadcasting Co. for construction permit to change frequency of Station KRBC, Abilene, Texas, to 1470 kc. (Docket 5968), and Calcasieu Broadcasting Co. for construction permit to change frequency of KPLC, Lake Charles, La., to 1470 kc. (Docket 6664)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

1050 Kilocycles

WPAG—Washtenaw Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3595 as modified) which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station.

WPAG—Washtenaw Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—George E. Miller, J. Myron Honigman and Lou Poller, d/b as Baron Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. AMENDED: to substitute P. J. McCall for J. Myron Honigman as a member of the partnership.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Richard Field Lewis, Jr., and Grant Pollock, a partnership, d/b as Berkeley Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1400 Kilocycles

WNEX—Macon Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3688 as modified) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WNEX—Macon Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WCNC—Albemarle Broadcasting Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.—Construction permit to move transmitter and studio to Norfolk, Va.

WKWK—Community Broadcasting, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—George A. Mayoral, William Cortada and Ramon Cortada, New Orleans, La.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc., with coverage of 13,300 square miles. AMENDED: to change coverage to 8,000 square miles, specify site, equipment.

NEW—New Jersey Broadcasting Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49100 kc., with coverage of 6,200 square miles. AMENDED: to change name of applicant to Atlantic Broadcasting Co., Inc.

NEW—Hudson Broadcasting System, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47900 kc., with coverage of 2,500 square miles (formerly submitted in name of United Broadcasting System, Inc.).

NEW—Robert F. Wolfe & Margaret Wolfe, a partnership, d/b as Robert F. Wolfe Company, Fremont, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49700 kc.

NEW—Myles H. Johns, Milwaukee, Wis.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46500 kc., with coverage of 6,950 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—The Connecticut Television Co., Greenfield Hill, Conn.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #8 (162000-168000 kc.), ESR 1810. AMENDED: to change requested frequency to Channel #8 186000-192000 kc.) as proposed in the reallocation and change transmitter site to Booth Hill, Conn., and antenna changes.

W2XCS—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-110 which authorized new experimental television station) for extension of completion date from 5-12-45 to 11-12-45.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W4XAP—Voice of Alabama, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PEX-48) for a new developmental broadcast station.

NEW—Everette C. Atkerson, Birmingham, Ala.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 43700 and 87,400 kc., 250 watts power, and special emission for FM.

WENH—WJR, The Goodwill Station, area of Detroit, Mich.—Construction permit to change frequencies from 1646, 2090, 2190, 2830 kc. to 30820, 33740, 35820, 37980 kc., change power from 150 watts to 100 watts and make changes in equipment.

NEW—The Journal Company (The Milwaukee Journal), Richfield, Wis.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 91000 kc., power of 500 watts and special emission for FM.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Food Display Machine Corp.—A complaint alleging misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a safety razor blade sharpener designated Razoroll has been issued against Food Display Machine Corporation, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and its president, Adam H. Kulikowski. The corporate respondent trades as Razoroll Company. (5308)

Rachel Johnson, 1118 Freeman Ave., Kansas City, Kansas, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of preparations designated "Mme. Rachel Johnson's Pomade Hair Grower" and "Mme. Rachel Johnson's Hair Grower." (5310)

Northwest Dried Fruit Association, Portland, Oreg., and its members and officers are charged in a complaint with engaging in a conspiracy to restrain trade and create a monopoly in the sale of dried prunes.

The Association is composed of trade associations and their members and other parties variously engaged in growing, packing and selling fruit, including prunes, and comprises practically the whole of the industry which is located in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California.

The complaint names the following association members as respondents: Oregon Prune Exchange, Portland, selling agent for a number of fruit growers associations; Washington Growers Packing Corporation, Vancouver, Washington, packing and sales agent for prune producers in the State of Washington; and Rosenberg Bros. & Co., San Francisco and Portland, engaged in buying, packing and selling dried prunes. (5311)

Sprague Military Institute—A complaint alleging misrepresentation of a correspondence course in military procedure, advertised as enabling students to enter the service "as veterans instead of as raw recruits," has been issued against Harold R. Lister and Margaret Lister, trading as Sprague Military Institute, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. The so-called "Military Institute" is an affiliate of Blackstone College of Law, another correspondence school operated by Lister at the same address. (5304)

Steri-Seal, 329 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of devices designated Steri-Seal for use as caps on nursing bottle nipples. (5309)

Stone Manufacturing Company is charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements which misrepresent the therapeutic properties of the ozone-generating devices he sells and which fail to reveal their possible harmful effects. The devices are sold under the names Stone's Ozone Producer and Stone's Ozone-Ray Producer. (5307)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

American Flag Co., 73 Mercer St., New York, manufacturer of flags, pennants and banners, has been ordered to cease and desist from failing to disclose, and misrepresenting, the fiber content of certain of its products, in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and from misbranding others in violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act. (5261)

Cramp Shipbuilding Co.—An order to cease and desist has been entered against a group of respondents found to have conspired in the submission of fictitious and collusive bids for supplying material for rehabilitating the shipyards of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, when it was under contract to construct naval vessels for the Government. (4802)

E. Griffiths Hughes, Inc.—An order to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning a medicinal preparation designated "Kruschen Salts" has been entered against E. Griffiths Hughes, Inc., 26 Forbes St., Rochester, N. Y. (4711)

Humania Hair Goods and Specialty Co., 303 Fourth Ave., New York, has been ordered to discontinue the dissemination of false advertisements concerning cosmetics and hair preparations which he sells in interstate commerce. (5249)

Samuel R. Israel and Al Goldstein, trading as House of Royalsun, 5 West 36th St., New York, engaged in the sale of knitting yarn, has been ordered to discontinue representing, through use of the words "Shetland," "Saxony," "Scotch" or any other terms indicating foreign origin, or otherwise, that yarns manufactured from domestic products are imported or made from imported products. (5078)

Al Rosenfeld, Inc., 9 East 38th St., New York, and its officers, Al Rosenfeld and S. Theodore Lande, engaged in the sale of perfumes and toilet preparations, have been ordered to discontinue using trade and brand names of French origin to designate or refer to products of domestic make. (5051)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

American Trading Co., 505 Elm St., Cincinnati, manufacturing and distributing fur garments, have stipulated in connection with the advertising or invoicing of their products to cease and desist from the use of the terms "Hud-Seal," "Sealine," "Beaverette" or any other fictitious animal designation or coined fur-connoting term as descriptive of their products; or using any animal or purported animal name for fur which is not the true name of the animal producing the fur; provided that if the fur is so dyed as to simulate another fur . . . that fact shall be set forth as an integral part of the designation, and if the name of the animal whose fur is so simulated be given, such name shall be immediately followed by and compounded with the word "dyed," together with the true name of the animal producing the fur as the last word of the description—all words or designations to be in like type and equally conspicuous. (4021)

Bastian Bros. Co., 1600 Clinton Ave., North, Rochester, N. Y., manufacturer of fraternity and school jewelry, entered into a stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the gold content of rings and other jewelry. (4042)

Bibles For Victory, Inc.—A stipulation to discontinue representing that metal-covered Bibles and Catholic prayer books will afford physical protection to members of the armed forces who carry them, has been entered into by Bibles For Victory, Inc., 1141 Broadway, New York, and Isaac Steinbrook, general manager of the corporation. (4025)

Camille, Inc., Bernardsville, N. J., entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of Camille Cake Mascara and Camille Cream Mascara. (4017)

Colorcrete Industries, Inc., Holland, Mich., manufacturing a product designated "Colorcrete" for application to concrete and masonry, and engaged in its sale and distribution, together with machines to mix and spray the product, has stipulated to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations of the product. (4047)

Eagle Druggists Supply Co., Inc.—A stipulation has been approved in which Eagle Druggists Supply Co., Inc., 43 West 23rd St., New York, jobber of druggists' supplies, agrees to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of rayon Protex-U Dental Floss, which was advertised as being made of synthetic silk and having "extra strength." (4043)

Kol-Saver Sales Co.—Under a stipulation entered into a copartnership trading as Kol-Saver Sales Co., Albert Lea, Minn., has agreed to cease misrepresenting the effectiveness of a coal saving

device designated Kol-Saver, which consists of a supplemental grate for use in coal burning furnaces. Members of the copartnership who signed the stipulation are Richard A. Trow, Ingwald G. Olson, E. H. Mickelson, Edwin Johnson, William O. Lindahl and Robert C. Trow. (4034)

Mammoth Mail Order House—A stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale by mail order of wearing apparel has been entered into by Samuel Schweiger and Harry Arkin, trading as Mammoth Mail Order House and as Southerners' Bargain House, 412 Grand St., New York. (4015)

National Drug Co., 4663 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia, manufacturer and distributor of pharmaceuticals, stipulated that it will stop representing it has the exclusive patent right to make, use and sell a sulfanilamide allantoin ointment it sells under the name of Allantomide. The preparation is recommended as a treatment for wounds, scalds, burns, abscesses and ulcers. (4026)

Nim-Pah Products Co., Las Vegas, Nevada, stipulated that they will cease and desist from misrepresenting the therapeutic property of a medicinal preparation designated Nim-Pah and from disseminating advertisements which fail to reveal the potential danger in its use. (4019)

Franklin Simon & Co., operating a department store at Fifth Ave. and 38th St., New York, stipulated that in connection with the sale of women's coats it will discontinue using the words "Camel Hair" or "Camel" as descriptive of a fabric not composed of camel hair. (4016)

S-K Research Laboratories, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz., engaged in the sale and distribution of a medicinal preparation designated "Adreno-Mist," represented as being a remedy for asthma, has stipulated to cease representing that Adreno-Mist, or any similar product, is a competent treatment or adequate remedy for the relief of asthma, or that it could afford more than a temporary relief from the paroxysms of asthma. (4045)

Twin City Shellac Co., Inc., 338 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, engaged in the sale and distribution of Dan-Dec No Rubbing Floor Wax, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that the product lasts twice as long as ordinary wax or has enduring properties in excess of competitive products of standard quality; or that it is a heavy duty wax so constituted as to withstand strain, exposure or wear of an unusual nature, or that its luster improves with wear. (4020)

FTC EXPORT INVESTIGATION

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered an investigation under the Export Trade Act (Webb-Pomerene Law) to determine whether General Milk Company, Inc., an export trade association, 19 Rector Street, New York, and its stockholder-members, officers and directors have entered into agreements and engaged in restraint-of-trade practices in violation of law. The corporation is registered with the Commission as an association which engages solely in the export of milk products.

Stockholder-members of the association are Carnation Company, Milwaukee, and Pet Milk Company, St. Louis. Officers are E. H. Stuart, Seattle, president; W. T. Nardin, St. Louis, and H. J. Mountrey and L. H. Wilson, both of New York, vice presidents; L. C. Gunther, New York, vice president and treasurer; L. A. DeBow, New York, secretary; and P. G. Kinzer, Milwaukee, and J. A. Latzer, St. Louis, directors.

The Export Trade Act authorizes the organization of cooperative associations in export trade and requires that they file with the Commission copies of their organization papers and current reports as to their operations. Under the terms of the Act, such an association shall be engaged solely in export trade and shall

not restrain the trade of a domestic competitor, artificially or intentionally enhance or depress prices in this country, or substantially lessen competition or otherwise restrain trade in the United States.

The notice of investigation states that if the Commission, upon investigation, shall conclude that the Export Trade Act has been violated, it will make recommendations to General Milk Company, Inc., for the readjustment of its business in order that the association may thereafter maintain its organization and management and conduct its business in accordance with law.

The date of the opening of the investigation will be announced later.

Table of Contents

January — April

	Page
ALLOCATIONS	
Arguments Under Way	86
Developments	39
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4
A. F. OF M.	
Can Private Enterprise Tax?	168
Decision and Order of NLRB	133
KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
Lewis, John L. Following in Petrillo's Footsteps	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Rebukes Petrillo	133
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Petrillo After Television	85
Petrillo and Congress	85
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84
Petrillo Bans Interlochen	49
Petrillo to Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Interlochen	50
BROADCAST ADVERTISING	
Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning—By Paul Hollister	85
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Sales Managers Resolutions	84
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT	
District Meetings Report	83
New Peak Reached in District 1	93
DEFENSE	
Baking Industry Backs 7th War Loan	166
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
Enemy Still Listens	146
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40
"Let's Go To Town" Global Shows Produced	42, 52, 58, 86, 95, 108, 115, 125
"Let's Go To Town" Programs Thrill Our Fighters	146
"Let's Go To Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	95
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Draw Praise	137, 158
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107
Seventh War Loan	83, 107, 158
Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New High	95
Southeastern Stations Praised	167
Task Force Commanders	58, 86

	Page
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24
War Effort Report	122
ENGINEERING	
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
DeWolf Addresses IRE	42
Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123
WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123
FCC	
Allocation Procedure Announced	43
Appropriations	51
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9
Broadcasters to Hear Paul A. Porter	66
Clear Channel Hearing	65, 87
Clear Channel Hearings Postponed	163
Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission	102, 121
Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Manpower Survey	5
Members on Tour	40
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5
New Construction Restricted	22
Number of Stations—January	88
Number of Stations—February	127
Number of Stations—March	160
Porter, Paul A., Again Nominated	2
Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102
Porter, Paul A., Says Roosevelt "Greatest Radio Personality"	153
Porter, Paul A., Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32
Revenue Figures Released	40
Rule 2.41 Amended	157
Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves FCC National Defense Fund	106
Supervisors to Meet	168
WPEN Religious Policy Upheld	164
FM	
Allocations	18, 70
FM in Australia	24
GENERAL	
Abeloff, Irvin G. Given Award for Distinguished Service to Richmond	42
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive	96
Broadcasters Performance Recognized	154
Broadcasters Tour Navy Yard	159
Cancer Control Fund Drive	148
Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Transcriptions	40
Crandall, George—"I Object"	86
Education Week	97
Egolf, Willard D., Member of AFA Committee on Standards of Practice	148
Egolf, Willard D., Presents AFA Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
FCC Upholds WPEN Religious Policy	164
Fire Moves WOPI Into Temporary Quarters	96
Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Florida Broadcasters Meet	136
Help for Veterans	107
Inter-American Broadcasts Increase	124
Kirby, E. M., Col. "War Mission of Radio"	95
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
Kiwanis Radio Week	157
Leyte on the Air	126
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51
NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
National and Inter-American Music Week	159
National Boys and Girls Week	118
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Expands	117

	Page
SELECTIVE SERVICE	
Changes	2
Deferments	59
Occupational Deferment Certification	121
War Manpower Commission Continues Broad- casting on Essential List	20
WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101
TAXATION	
Can Private Enterprise Tax	168
TELEVISION	
Allocations	17, 70
British to Develop Color in Television	44
"International Language"	86
Petrillo After Television	85

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. OF M.	Vol. 13, #1-#3
ALLOCATIONS	#14, #15
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1, #2
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT	#1-#15
FCC RULES INFORMATION	Vol. 13, #1
INFORMATION	#18
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
PROGRAM MANAGER'S	#5
RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	#2-#7
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#28
SWAP BULLETIN	#57
WAR BULLETIN	Vol. 13, #1-#2

REINSCH TO WHITE HOUSE

On Tuesday, April 17, President Harry S. Truman announced the appointment of James Leonard Reinsch to the position of Administrative Assistant to the President, serving as Press and Radio Secretary for the White House.

Leonard Reinsch needs no introduction to broadcasters. Widely known throughout the industry, and held in high esteem, he comes to Washington from Atlanta, relinquishing the duties of Managing Director of WSB, Atlanta, WHIO, Dayton, and WIOD, Miami, stations comprising the radio interests of former Governor James M. Cox, who made him available at Truman's request.

At the February meeting of the NAB Board of Directors (NAB REPORTS, Vol. 13, page 83), Reinsch was elected Director-at-Large for Large Stations to serve the unexpired term of Hugh Feltis who resigned to head up the newly organized BMB. Reinsch was also nominated as a candidate for the new term beginning July 1. He is also a Director of Broadcast Music, Inc., and a member of the NAB Legislative Committee.

Mr. Reinsch has advised NAB that his new duties will require his full attention, and his resignation from all industry affiliations will soon be offered.

Born in Streator, Illinois, in 1908, Leonard Reinsch's first professional contact with radio was with WLS, Chicago, in 1924 where he went on the air as interlocutor in a minstrel show.

Attending school at the time, he found radio to his liking and in 1928 accepted a full time job with the same station as announcer, later to become a salesman. Attending Northwestern University concurrently, he was graduated with a B.S. Degree in Commerce. He was a winner of the D. F. Kellar award with a thesis on radio merchandising. This resulted in a request that he prepare a suggested curriculum for radio to be submitted to the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern.

Agency work and station activities occupied his time until 1934 when WHIO was acquired by the Cox interests; he served as general manager at this station, later being assigned to WSB and full supervision of all Cox radio interests.

President Truman first became acquainted with Reinsch in November 1943, when he appeared as a witness before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Former Democratic Press Director Paul A. Porter, now Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, chose Reinsch to head the radio department of the Democratic National Committee last June. He handled all technical radio arrangements for both Roosevelt and Truman during the campaign.

Reinsch was married in 1936 to Phyllis McGeough, of Chicago. They have two children, Penelope Lu, 6½, and James Leonard, Jr., 5.

"GREATEST RADIO PERSONALITY"

Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in an address delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the first television multiple relay linking Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, on Tuesday (17) characterized the late Franklin D. Roosevelt as "the greatest radio personality we have ever known." Chairman Porter's address follows:

"The inauguration of this first television multiple relay, the linking of the nation's capital with our third largest city, is a historic milestone in our progress towards a nationwide system of television. It is a historic advance towards the realization of the American dream of bringing the people and their government closer together.

"This achievement comes at a time when our hearts are still heavy over the passing of him who blazed the trail and demonstrated the superior ability of radio to further this noble aim, who was indeed the greatest radio personality we have ever known.

"We cannot help regretting that national television was not available in time to enhance his efforts to bring Washington closer to the people. We rejoice, however, that demonstrations like this one assure us that sooner or later such a system will be available to the American people and their presidents.

"In any era and circumstance the character and talents of Franklin D. Roosevelt would have loomed large in the affairs of mankind. But in radio broadcasting they found their greatest medium of expression—a momentous meeting of man and mechanism.

"It is difficult to estimate how much more radio could have added to America's understanding and appreciation of this personality if television had been widely available to give us a new dimension to sound broadcasting. Then, to that golden voice coming out of the darkness of the loud-speaker, there would have been added the glowing, moving, living image of the man himself. All Americans everywhere could have seen his eager, animated, expressive face, his buoyant smile, his whole-souled chuckle when especially pleased, his deadly seriousness when deeply moved, the little mannerisms which were so much a part of his personality. That Franklin Roosevelt, even without this new miracle of sight wedded to sound, was able to transmit so much of his personality through the blackness of the night, is a testimony to his peculiar affinity for the broadcasting art and to his dynamic spirit.

"Although he had talked over the radio often before, the first demonstration of his unique power to rally a nation in time of crisis came on the occasion of his first inaugural address. Radio history was made that day. In that dark, fear-ridden hour in 1933 when Franklin Roosevelt first took office—when we were on the brink of chaos, when faith in the eternal rightness of our democratic way burned low in many hearts—in that fateful hour, Franklin Roosevelt's courageous, confident words ended retreat and we started on the road back.

"How often since then, in times of great emergency, have we turned, almost instinctively, to our radio to listen to that beloved voice, to have our inspiration renewed, our conviction reconfirmed.

"As the President came to grips with his tasks, he continued to talk directly and frankly to the people. Radio became established as the most potent force in revivifying

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

our democracy. The business of government was brought to the firesides. Intricate problems of statecraft were taken out of the heavily dignified granite office buildings of Washington and translated by the chief executive into simple, understandable terms, and conveyed by a sincere, warm, vibrant, friendly voice.

"By his example, others were encouraged to turn to the microphone to reach the people and the radio quickly became a national forum, an institution so necessary under a system of government, of, by and for the people.

"Now we look forward to a great new force in our democracy—television. There are today only six commercial television stations in operation, but the intense interest in future development is indicated by the fact that more than 100 license applications for new stations have already been filed with the Federal Communications Commission; this despite the fact that no new construction can be undertaken until materials and manpower are again available.

"There will be obstacles—obstacles of a technical and an economic nature—which must be overcome before television can be made available on the same widespread scale as sound broadcasting. But the manner in which obstacles have been conquered one by one by the imagination and boldness of the sound broadcasting industry gives us every hope that the same qualities will win out in television.

"The opening of this new Multiple-Relay tonight is an example of the vigor with which the problems of television are being attacked. The creation of networks is the heart of the problem of how to expand television into a nationwide service.

"The Philco Corporation is to be congratulated on pioneering in this vital aspect of the television art. Its vision and enthusiasm thus give it a distinguished 'first.' This demonstration is a harbinger of exciting things to come.

"In due time, thanks to this spirit of enterprise, television will grow into a giant capable of serving us in many ways which we do not now even comprehend. Television will turn on the light. The illumination will go far, we hope, to drive out the ghosts that haunt the dark corners of our minds—ignorance, bigotry, fear. It will be able to inform, educate and entertain an entire nation with a magical speed and vividness. It can hasten the process of reconstruction. It can be democracy's greatest handmaiden by bringing the whole picture of our political, social, economic and cultural life to the eyes as well as the ears.

"That that democracy is the best way of life yet discovered is attested by the somber drama of this very time. The greatest leader and statesman of his age is taken from us in the midst of a tragic war, with staggering problems of peace ahead. Without interruption, the second in command takes over. The ship of state plows on without a moment's swerving from the course. The people of every party mourn the pilot who is lost and rally behind the new man at the wheel. All else is thrust aside for the greater welfare of the nation. A striking demonstration of unity in a war-torn, shell-shocked world."

BROADCASTERS PERFORMANCE RECOGNIZED

Universal recognition has been given to the quiet and efficient manner in which the broadcasting industry interrupted its normal operations on the afternoon of Thursday, April 12, and carried to the people of the nation word of the loss of the man who had served them as President through twelve troubled years.

During the short span of its existence radio broadcasting has served through two great world catastrophes—its most severe depression and its deadliest war. Fulfilling their obligations of public interest, convenience and necessity, broadcasters have many times responded promptly and effectively to the challenge of fire, flood, tornado and other calamities which have threatened large segments of the nation's people. This has brought to broadcasters experience in handling emergencies and the public has instinctively turned to radio for its information and guidance.

Radio in this latest and most sudden emergency demonstrated its impressive stature. Tributes in appreciation and gratitude have been widely expressed on the floors of Congress, in the editorial columns of newspapers, large and small, in the "Letters-to-the-editors" columns and in private communications addressed to leaders in the industry. In all radio has been commended for a task well done. Limitations of space make it impossible to reprint but a small portion of these expressions. Here are a few:

On the Floors of Congress

On the floor of the Senate on Monday (16) Senator Carl A. Hatch (D-N. M.) spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, the press of the Nation, the radio, through its programs and by its commentators, leaders in Congress, officials of the Nation, men and women in every walk of life—in fact, all the people of America—without regard to politics or other selfish consideration, have responded in our Nation's hour of sorrow, sadness, and tragedy in a manner such as the world has never before seen. Not as a public official but as an American citizen, I rise today to express my gratitude for the superbly wonderful way in which these tremendous forces have met what to a less courageous people might have meant disaster.

"Press and radio—friend and foe of the previous administration alike—through editorial comment, through the news services, and in every possible way, rose to the occasion with a patriotism never before witnessed in any country. Had the communications systems been directed and controlled, as they are in many countries of the world, the tributes to the departed Commander in Chief and the good will expressed for the incoming President could not have shown a more united spirit than was demonstrated here in free America by concerted, purely voluntary, and wholly cooperative effort inspired only by patriotic devotion to the Nation's welfare."

On the following day (Tuesday, 17) in the House, Honorable Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) had the following to say:

"Mr. Speaker, a word of praise and commendation might well be spoken concerning the broadcasting companies for their exemplary handling of the news of the late President Roosevelt's death and the ceremonies attendant upon his funeral. The dignity and seriousness of the programs were in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. From the moment the news of his death was flashed at 5:49 p. m. Thursday to the close of Sunday broadcasting, there was not a so-called commercial plug over the airways. Such commercial programs as were retained were carefully examined to see that they would not violate the spirit of mourning which gripped the Nation. Therefore, I acclaim these national networks and local stations."

Still another member of Congress, the Honorable A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) on Wednesday (18) made the following remarks:

"Mr. Speaker, I cannot let the opportunity go by without paying a well-earned tribute to the radio industry for the appropriate way they handled the most important story of the death of our beloved President over the week end.

FCC PROPOSES RULES REVISION

Affecting Stock-Contract Reporting

The Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday (17) adopted a resolution to the effect that public interest, convenience, and necessity may be served by deletion of rules 1.361 and 43.1 and the substitution of other rules relating to financial, ownership and other reports of broadcast licensees. The complete text of the Commission's order will be published in a special bulletin.

The Commission's order states that oral argument will be held before the Commission on May 21 at 10:30 a. m. It further states that any person desiring to participate in the oral argument shall so notify the Commission before May 9, and all persons desiring to appear must also file a brief.

"The entire industry rose magnificently to the occasion in handling this national tragedy with appropriate feeling and with an appreciation of the deep sense of loss that the Nation had suffered.

"Within seconds after the fateful news of President Roosevelt's death had been flashed to the world they dispensed with all commercialization of their programs and dedicated the next few days to complete and appropriate coverage of America's deep mourning.

"With great speed announcers, commentators, program directors, and file men assembled, wrote and edited radio programs that set a new high in that field.

"This is a splendid example of responsibility of public service and their highly appropriate and intelligent operation showed an understanding and an appreciation of the power of their medium by both the stations and the national networks.

"All this was done at a great financial sacrifice to both, as almost all stations killed all commercialization of their programs to more appropriately observe the occasion. The sacrifice ran into millions of dollars, which was gladly yielded without question because the occasion was of national importance to warrant it.

"If any occasion were needed to demonstrate that the radio has come of age, this certainly marked that occasion."

From the Newspapers

The Washington, D. C., *Star*, under the caption "An Impressive Performance" editorialized as follows:

"It seems to *The Star* that the Nation's radio networks and individual stations deserve high commendation for a display of good taste in their manner of presenting to the Nation the tragic news of President Roosevelt's death and his journey through Washington back to his final resting place at Hyde Park.

"By spontaneous agreement and over a period of more than seventy-two hours, hundreds of advertising programs, carefully rehearsed and scheduled long in advance, were either dropped or revised to eliminate distasteful commercialism and to bring them in tune with the spirit of the occasion.

"As a result, the radio news and the accompany tributes to the late President were delivered on a plane befitting the dignity of a Nation in mourning. The simple beauty of many of the programs and the admirable restraint of the reporters and commentators established a mark, in the performance of a public service, which is the source of as much satisfaction to the public as it must be to the radio industry."

An editorial "Radio Demonstrates Its Worth," appears in the April 16 issue of the *Sheboygan (Wisconsin) Press*:

"Radio throughout the country established a new high in service to the nation, when all of the networks joined in tributes to the late President.

"From the hour of Mr. Roosevelt's death, all commercial programs were cancelled and the facilities made available for covering the funeral arrangements, and tributes from the entire world. The combined networks furnished a wreath in words that brought forth solace in a nation's gloom. Programs came from every state in the Union, and one was more beautiful than the other. Men of all religious beliefs went on their local stations, nation wide, and the great heart of America responded. From Hollywood came programs carrying the voice of some star or commentator well known in the radio world.

"It was the first time that a President had died since radio had reached the point of world coverage, and it justified all that has been claimed for it.

"All through Thursday afternoon from the hour of Mr. Roosevelt's sudden death and until the final services at Hyde Park Sunday morning, the facilities were made available for memorial programs. The entire world is indebted to radio in a service that this generation will never forget."

Norman Siegel, veteran radio editor of the *Cleveland Press*, had this to say in his column of April 17:

"A Noble Achievement: Radio reached its peak as an instrument of public expression in bringing to the world the full impact of the tragedy that befell mankind in the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Never in the 25 years of American broadcasting has radio made itself so felt as it did during the sad hours which brought the past week to a close.

"Ignoring cost and its set pattern of programming, radio met the challenge that the President's death presented and for three and one-half days devoted its full energies and time to the memory of a 'Man of Radio,' its greatest voice, which had been silenced by the master of all men.

"The tragic words that brought news of Roosevelt's death were still being teletyped into that first shocking sentence when radio went into action. Within 10 minutes after the initial flash had been broadcast, network chiefs cleared the airwaves of everything but news and tributes to the late President. All programs were cancelled indefinitely. Those regular shows, sustaining and commercial, which were not in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion, were revised or dropped entirely.

"From 4:49 p.m. Thursday until yesterday morning radio, which once brought the masterful voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the world, transmitted tributes to his memory from leaders in every walk of life. Eulogies, music, news of global reactions, and descriptions of personal contacts with the President were substituted for the regularly scheduled programs.

"The technical and news staffs which were on alert duty to cover the events of the impending 'V-E Day' instead assumed the burden of bringing to the world the highlights of this great tragedy. In the first seven hours following Roosevelt's death NBC put on 72 special programs. Columbia, Mutual and the Blue Network of the American Broadcasting System established similar records.

"The cost to the networks in the loss of commercial revenue and added expense of substitute musical programs ran in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000. It far exceeded the service performed by radio on 'D-Day' and such other momentous historical events of recent war years as 'Pearl Harbor Sunday' and the nation's entry into the conflict to preserve democracy. It was the crowning achievement of the 20th Century wonder of communications.

"The number of outstanding programs that were broadcast are too numerous to tabulate in the short space of a newspaper column. Among the most inspiring was the two-hour tribute that emanated from Hollywood Sunday night, on which the great names of the entertainment world humbly paid their respects to the memory of a friend. In this hour of international sadness radio came closer to the hearts of the public it serves than it ever has in the quarter-century of its existence."

Listener Writes

Signed by Charlotte F. Degen of Upper Montclair, N. J., the following letter appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the *New York Times* of April 17:

"At this time it seems proper that some public mention be made of the fitting tributes all national networks and local stations made during the three days of national mourning for our great deceased leader.

"Radio set the keynote for a reverent public to express its devotion and thanks to our and the world's outstanding statesman. His spirit lives on now, stronger than ever, to inspire us to make certain his peace aims are fulfilled.

"It is gratifying to know at what heights radio can extend its tremendous facilities and wealth of talent."

News Columns Pay Tribute

The *New York Times* of April 16, under the heading "Air Commercials Resume Today" contains the following:

"The greatest coverage radio ever gave to a news story ends this morning for the broadcasting stations and networks of the nation when they resume regular commercial programs that were dropped for almost eighty hours to give an eager public an up-to-the-minute account of the passing of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"From the moment news of his death was first flashed at 5:49 p.m. Thursday, through the close of Sunday broadcasting, there was not a 'commercial plug' over the airwaves. Such commercial programs as were retained were carefully examined to see that they would not violate the spirit of mourning that gripped the nation and these were introduced solely with a sponsor identification.

"A survey of the major networks and of typical smaller metropolitan stations showed that all had adhered rigidly to this voluntary rule. All are resuming regular broadcasting in a group.

"In addition to straight news, piped into the broadcasting stations by the nation's great news services and newspapers, the radio did an extensive job of 'spot coverage' that kept the listening public in close touch with developments.

"The stations and networks also picked up the tribute of the great, the reactions of the people themselves, the memorial services and the proclamations. This they put on the air together with the commentary of noted news analysts on the effects of the death of this leading world figure.

"When the news slowed, the great music of the ages was heard—symphonies, spirituals, hymns, folk music—much of it beloved by the late President.

"London, Paris, Moscow, Rome, Chungking, Guam, Honolulu, the Western Front and even Okinawa were brought in on specially prepared programs."

RYAN WIRES PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Harold Ryan, President, National Association of Broadcasters, dispatched the following telegram to President Harry S. Truman soon after word had been received of death of late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"AT THIS CRITICAL TIME WHEN YOU TAKE UP THE GREAT BURDEN LAID DOWN BY YOUR MAGNIFICENT PREDECESSOR, THE BROADCASTERS OF AMERICA JOIN WITH YOU AND THE NATION IN BEREAVEMENT. LOOKING TO THE MASSIVE PROBLEMS BEFORE YOU, BROADCASTERS PLACE AT YOUR INSTANT COMMAND THE FACILITIES OF THEIR STATIONS WHICH FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT USED SO EFFECTIVELY."

PATT MAKES SUGGESTION

John Patt, WGAR, Chairman of the NAB Public Relations Committee, in a telephone message to headquarters this week, suggested that all stations make individual expressions of loyalty and cooperation to President Harry S. Truman by means of telegrams and personal letters.

RADIO CARRIES SERVICES FROM TRUMAN'S CHURCH

Grandview, Missouri, was suddenly thrust into the national spotlight last Sunday (15) when special religious services were held at President Harry S. Truman's church, the Grandview Baptist, by the Rev. Wilbern Bowman, pastor and friend of Mr. Truman.

Radio Station KXOK in a special arrangement with KCMO broadcast the services to the people of St. Louis and its environs. The President, a member of the church congregation for the past 29 years, was represented at the services by his mother who is also a member of Rev. Bowman's church.

MEMORIAL SOLICITING NOT AUTHORIZED

Attention of broadcasters is directed to a statement issued on behalf of the Roosevelt family by Basil O'Connor, friend and former law partner of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which Mr. O'Connor announces that no one has been authorized to solicit "funds in the name of the former President at this time, regardless of the purpose to which the proceeds are to be utilized."

"It has come to our attention," said Mr. O'Connor, "That funds are being solicited in the name of the late President."

It is suggested that broadcasters explain this to any well meaning organizations or groups that may approach them on this subject.

Mr. O'Connor later issued a statement saying that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has approved plans to create a suitable memorial, and had asked him to form a committee for the purpose of selecting the memorial.

It has not been revealed whether funds will be solicited or accepted.



KIWANIS RADIO WEEK PLANS ARE PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

Harold Ryan to Address Omaha Kiwanis May 16

The wires were busy between Chicago and Washington this week as Kiwanis headquarters reported mushrooming developments in Kiwanis Radio Week, scheduled for May 13-19 throughout the United States and Canada.

NAB's Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 7 also brought response from broadcasters who are participating as guests of honor and as speakers and program chairmen at local Kiwanis Club meetings between those dates.

Harold Ryan, NAB President, will address a combined meeting of the Kiwanis Club and other civic organizations of Omaha, Nebraska, on May 16, the Kiwanis meeting having been changed from Friday to Wednesday of that week in order to extend hospitality and recognition to the NAB Board of Directors, meeting in Omaha May 16-17. Active in this planning is John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW, NAB Board member and host Director for this meeting.

Advance Publicity

Kiwanis International did not embark on Kiwanis Radio Week as a "publicity stunt" but to pay sincere homage to the broadcasters of America. Therefore it remains with the stations themselves to give this event the news coverage it deserves in their communities, both prior to and during the actual presentation of Certificates of Citation. Items in station news broadcasts, interviews with Kiwanis officials prior to the week of May 13-19 and previews of any special program productions should furnish material for advance publicity, programmed in proper relation to the news of the day.

Speakers, Programs for the Occasion

Due to the fact that Kiwanis Radio Week is the occasion for recognizing local station management, local broadcasters are the logical selection as speakers for the meetings. An abundance of material will be found in Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletins 1 to 6, together with Harold Ryan's speech, "Radio's Public Service in Time of War."

The Citations cover radio's service during the period of its past history, including its enviable war record, therefore a resume of its quarter century of operation in the public interest is more suitable than remarks limited to prophecy of the future.

Some stations have elected to combine their talent facilities and produce a dramatization of radio's history by means of a news and special events round-up covering the period of 1920 to 1945. This may be accomplished in at least three ways: 1. Live, and broadcast from the Kiwanis Club meeting, or transcribed for delayed broadcast. 2. Transcribed and played back at the meeting and broadcast later in the day with portions of the ceremony transcribed during the presentation. 3. Broadcast from studio and "beamed" to Kiwanis Club meeting, following or preceding broadcast of presentation ceremonies from the meeting.

In such productions stations should include the highlights of their own local public service, particularly as necessitated by local emergencies, floods or other disasters.

Display This Symbol



A large illustration of the 25th Anniversary symbol, an artist's drawing at least five feet in height, with silver mike and black trim, dark purple banner and silver fringe and lettering, will be most acceptable behind the head table at your Kiwanis Club meeting.

HOLLYWOOD REPORTER SALUTES RADIO IN SPECIAL EDITION

The *Hollywood Reporter*, using the XXV symbol and a silver motif throughout, tendered a one hundred page salute to radio in its twenty-fifth year from the motion picture capital on April 6.

Radio and screen stars are profuse with congratulations to the broadcasters on the silver anniversary of their industry. Headliners include Bing Crosby, Fred Allen, Frank Sinatra, Nelson Eddy, Dinah Shore, Fibber McGee and Molly, Ginny Simms, Jack Benny and several score names well known to movies and the ether, including music publishers, set and equipment manufacturers, agents and producers.

The cover portrays a symbolic figure holding aloft the XXV banner, with radio towers in the lower foreground.

A Foreword by Dr. Lee De Forest, followed by a statement from Harold Ryan, NAB President, precedes a Table of Contents heralding the literary contributions of leading broadcasters and "cinemair" figures.

Colorful border and page decorations depict milestones in radio's twenty-five year career, using numerous photographs.

The Special Edition, originally scheduled for the last week in December, 1944, was postponed to the April publication date.

It is hoped that each station and network library will have a copy as a valuable memento of Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

KWKH USES XXV SYMBOL

A letter has been received by Bruce Starkey, Chief, NAB News Bureau, from Fred Ohl, Manager KWKH, Shreveport, in which Mr. Ohl states:

"We have your letter of April 11 suggesting that we use the 'XXV' symbol on page one of *On the Level*.

"We shall certainly be glad to do this. It is a splendid suggestion."

On the Level is KWKH's house organ.

All station managers are urged to re-examine their publicity with a view to incorporating the XXV symbol in logotypes, etc. This is important in view of the accelerated tempo that will attend observance of 25th Anniversary during 1945.

FCC RULE 2.41 AMENDED

The FCC has revised Rule 2.41 insofar as it affects radio stations other than broadcast stations, by the addition of a new section (b). For broadcast stations the requirement remains that construction shall commence within sixty (60) days from the grant of the CP, allowing an additional six (6) months for completion. In case of a radio station other than broadcast the date of commencement is not to be specified. In order that your set of Rules and Regulations may be up to date the complete new Rule 2.41 is reproduced below:

"2.41 Period of construction.⁵ (a) Each construction permit for a radio station in the broadcast service will specify a maximum of 60 days from the date of granting thereof as the time within which the construction of the station shall begin, and a maximum of six months thereafter as the time within which construction shall be completed and the station ready for operation, unless otherwise determined by the Commission upon proper showing in any particular case.

"(b) Each construction permit for a radio station other than broadcast will specify the date of grant as the earliest date of commencement of construction and a maximum of eight months thereafter as the time within which construction shall be completed and the station ready for operation, unless otherwise determined by the Commission upon proper showing in any particular case."

The Government Printing Office has recently issued Part 2 of the Rules and Regulations, revised to December 19, 1944. Copies are available through Superintendent of Documents, GPO.

⁵ See section 1.356 Rules of Practice and Procedure.

FCC COMMITTEE MEETS

As a preliminary to the proposed radio listening survey contemplated by FCC in connection with the clear channel hearing, a sub-committee headed by Dalas Smythe, FCC Chief Economist, met in Washington on Wednesday (18). In addition to representatives of the Commission, industry research men were also present. Rosel Hyde, FCC General Counsel, and Clure Owen, Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division of the Engineering Department, also participated.

Some differences of opinion were voiced by industry representatives to the FCC proposal. The industry view was that the survey should be broadened to include listeners outside of primary listening areas. It was specifically emphasized that the proposed survey in no way overlaps the project to be conducted by Broadcast Measurement Bureau. Incidentally, BMB was represented at the meeting by President Hugh Feltis. It is stated that the Commission hopes to complete the survey by mid-summer.

"NOTHING LIKE NEWS FROM HOME" IS REACTION TO GLOBAL SHOWS

Mail from members of the armed forces to relatives, friends and radio stations continue to bring messages of thanks for "Let's Go to Town" programs produced in this country.

Today we quote from letters received in St. Paul and Schenectady, where Kenneth M. Hance, vice-president KSTP, and Earl J. Pudney, WGY, were Task Force Commanders.

Schenectady

A navy Chief Pharmacist wrote his parents in Schenectady that he heard the program while the fleet was steaming into action and that it was a most welcome breath of the home town.

"Spec" Fowler, who appeared on the Schenectady show, conducts a column, "Seen and Heard," in the "Union Star"; and he has printed many of the letters. To show how news gets around he printed one letter received by Otis Clements, male member of "Otis and Eleanor", radio musical team, written them by a Keene, N. H., private. He heard the show under battle conditions as he neared the German border March 7.

"Surprised?", wrote the soldier—"I was amazed and it was grand to hear all the gang."

Douglas McMullen, formerly producer of television programs at WRGB, GE television station, heard the program in England.

"I closed my eyes as the familiar sights were described and marvelled at the magic of radio . . ." wrote an Army captain from "somewhere in France."

St. Paul

An Ensign wrote while on duty on a mine sweeper in the Pacific area:

"Yesterday I got quite a surprise. We were all sitting around having dinner and the radio was on. I wasn't paying much attention until a familiar voice said, 'Does this sound familiar to any you?' Snelling—Selby Lake—Kellogg Boulevard—and High Bridge Station.' Sure enough, it was a half-hour broadcast from St. Paul. . . . Gosh! I was never happier in my life . . . there isn't anything like news from home."

A Corporal wrote from Dutch New Guinea and a Major from the Philippines.

"Was I surprised," wrote the Corporal, "when it (the radio) started off talking about High Bridge, West Side, Robert and Seventh and University Avenue. Well, of

course, it was St. Paul and Brooks Henderson was the announcer."

Another Corporal wrote from Germany: "Being interested in my letters I paid little attention (to the radio). As the piece was being played it seemed to me that I had heard some mention of KSTP, so I jumped to my feet and went to listen and verify what I thought I had heard. It did not take me long to realize that it was Carl Karnstedt whom I had heard many times prior to my entrance into the army three years ago."

More Show Completed

The following "Let's Go to Town" program has been received by Armed Forces Radio Service:

DISTRICT XVI

Albuquerque Frank Quinn, KOB, *TFC

HOME FRONT BOND-VICTORY NEEDED

"This nation needs a VICTORY on the home front to go along with victories on the fighting fronts in Germany, in Italy, in the Pacific. We need it for our peace of mind and to prove to our enemies that we stand united and determined behind our men at the front and our new Commander-in-Chief."

That's the first paragraph of a War Bulletin signed by Harold Ryan, NAB president, which is being distributed to all stations today.

Final section of the Bulletin deals with a plan for reporting to the nation, through radio and the press, a weekly story on radio's public service put back of the Mighty Seventh. Details will reach stations the first week in May.

Extra Push in Lagging Areas

With a new high goal set for individual sales and for E Bonds, it's going to be necessary for Treasury territory sales officials to keep close watch on quotas. It is natural in the normal course of every war loan drive that there is considerable variation from city to city or area to area, in the speed with which quotas are being met. So that extra selling pressure may be applied in lagging areas as soon as a lag is detected, state chairmen of the war loan drive will notify regional OWI radio directors where support is needed. OWI regional offices in turn will notify stations of the situation and submit war bond announcements to station management in areas involved.

It is anticipated that this arrangement will go far toward quickly bringing lagging communities up to their quotas.

"Sing for the Seventh" Is New ET Series

"I Know the Enemy," 4-minute transcribed Treasury series, has been killed. In its place stations will receive ETs of an entirely new series entitled "Sing for the Seventh". Like "I Know the Enemy", the new series consists of 21 programs of 4 minutes' duration, providing time at the opening and close for local sponsor messages.

Each program features a new war song by a well-known composer. Talent: Mark Warnow's orchestra, popular singers of radio and screen; Ralph Bellamy, master of ceremonies.

OFFICE FORMS AND PRACTICES COMMITTEE MEETS

The NAB Office Forms and Practices Committee met in Washington on Monday and Tuesday (16-17). It was the first meeting of the committee since the NAB Board of Directors expanded its functions and gave it its new

* Task Force Commander.

name—dropping the former designation of Accounting Committee.

Those attending were: John B. Conley, KEX, Portland, Oregon, Chairman; Kenneth Church, WCKY, Cincinnati; Harry F. McKeon, NBC, New York; Lloyd C. Thomas, KGFV, Kearney, Nebraska; Earl W. Winger, WDOH, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Paul F. Peter, NAB, Washington, Secretary. Committee members Gene L. Cagle, KFJZ, Fort Worth, Texas, and S. R. Dean, CBS, New York, were unable to attend. Others of the NAB staff attending portions of the meeting were Harold Ryan, President; C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer; Robert Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Howard Frasier, Director of Engineering; and Helen H. Schaefer, Assistant Director of Research.

The committee discussed its new assignment and established a plan for carrying it out.

Immediate efforts are directed to a study of station forms and their uses; the preparation of a revised recommended program log procedure, and a revised accounting manual.

Rosel H. Hyde, General Counsel and William J. Norfleet, Chief Accountant of the FCC, had lunch with the committee. The FCC program log requirements and the annual financial report required of stations were discussed. Both the FCC staff members and the committee expressed a desire to work together on these matters.

A request will be sent to a selected group of stations to send all forms used in the station for committee review. This will get the committee under way in the preparation of a manual of recommended forms and procedure for station use. Several station forms were examined at the meeting and the committee is confident that it can make a real contribution to the industry in this work.

The committee will meet again in June.

CAPEHART INTRODUCES RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE FOREIGN RADIO PATENTS

Senator Homer E. Capehart (R), Indiana, has introduced for himself and Senator Wheeler S. Res. 118 to authorize a Senate investigation of Foreign Ownership or Control of Radio Patents. The resolution which has been referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, reads as follows:

79TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

S. Res. 118

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 12 (legislative day, March 16), 1945

Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. WHEELER) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Resolution

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the relationship of foreign companies and persons to radio and other communication in the United States and the effect of such relationship upon the national economy and safety of the United States, with particular reference to patents owned or controlled by such foreign companies or persons and arrangements or agreements made by such foreign companies or persons concerning radio and other communication. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

"For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or

any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee."

NATIONAL AND INTER-AMERICAN MUSIC WEEK MAY 6-13

National and Inter-American Music Week will be celebrated this year May 6-13, NAB has been advised by the Music War Council of America and the National Association of Music Merchants.

Howard C. Fischer, Executive Secretary of the Music War Council of America, writes as follows:

"Music Week is of greater significance than ever before, because of the added importance of music in wartime and in these days preceding the coming of a peace which we hope will be just and lasting. We believe that music can contribute to the shaping of such a peace, and are therefore anxious to bring this potentiality of music as a force for good to the attention of as many people as possible during Music Week."

William A. Mills, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Music Merchants, says that Music Week this year will "promote greater interest in music." He further states that members are being urged to use time on their local radio stations to promote the sale of phonograph records as gifts.

Material of sustaining and commercial character is being provided radio stations and music merchants by the Music War Council of America and the National Association of Music Merchants.

KELA ASSISTS MERCHANTS WITH OPA DATA

When Manager Joe Chytil, KELA, Centralia-Chehalis, Wash., learned that most retailers were having difficulty in establishing pricing charts, necessitated by a new OPA order, he came to their assistance by setting up a special department for that purpose.

Mrs. Dudley Gaylord, staff member, who is also in charge of the local price panel, headed the department. She called on or gave telephone advice to nearly all of the 150 concerns in the area selling men's, women's and children's or infants' apparel items and accessories, as well as other specific articles covered by the order.

As a result of the station's operation, OPA officials reported that inquiries from the area were sharply reduced. Merchants were profuse in their thanks.

BROADCASTERS TOUR NAVY YARD

According to a press release from WPTF a group of 40 radio executives from Georgia, North and South Carolina and Jacksonville, Florida, recently toured the Naval installations at Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard.

During their tour they lived in Navy barracks, ate Navy chow and observed Navy hours.

Highlight of the tour was a trip to sea on a fighting ship, in order to witness life aboard a ship preparing for action. Object of the tour was to enable these men to take home first hand information about how the Navy is preparing for the long Pacific War . . . and how our men in the Navy live.

WHBQ ISSUES BROCHURE

Sixteen advertisements run in "Broadcasting" by WHBQ, Memphis, between October 9, 1944, and January 22, 1945, inclusively, have been grouped together in a brochure just distributed by Bob Alburty, general manager. It reflects the idea that WHBQ, its listeners and its sponsors are members of a closely knit team.

945 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the month of March 1945, the FCC licensed one station to operate. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

	1944												1945	
	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	
Operating	909	909	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	923	924	
Construction	9	11	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	22	21	
	918	920	923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	945	946	

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, April 23. They are subject to change.

Monday, April 23

Further Hearing

KFVD—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Renewal of license, 1020 kc., 1 KW, limited.
KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Renewal of license, 1110 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

Friday, April 27

NEW—The Brockway Company, Massena, N. Y.—C. P., 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WFEA—New Hampshire Broadcasting Co. (assignor), H. M. Bitner (assignee), Manchester, N. H.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WFEA from the New Hampshire Broadcasting Co. to H. M. Bitner; no monetary consideration is involved, transfer is from licensee corporation to its sole stockholder. (B1-AL-477)

WRDL—L. J. Duncan, et al. (assignor); WDAK, L. J. Duncan, et al., d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co. (assignee), West Point, Ga., Columbus, Ga.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WRDL, West Point and WDAK, Columbus, Ga., from L. J. Duncan, Leila A. Duncan, Josephine A. (Keith) Rawls and Effie H. Allen, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., to: L. J. Duncan, Leila A. Duncan, Josephine Rawls, Effie H. Allen, Allen M. Woodall and Margaret A. Pill, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., for a consideration of \$15,300 for an 18 percent interest in the assignee partnership, newly formed, composed of the four members of the licensee partnership and two new members. (B3-AL-478)

April 20, 1945—160

KFAR—Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska—Granted extension of special service authorization to operate on 660 kc., 10 KW, unlimited time for the period ending May 1, 1946, providing that if objectionable interference is caused to the FCC monitoring station, the CAS Radio System, Alaska Communications System, Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or other communication systems, and is not promptly eliminated, KFAR will return to its regular operating assignment (610 kc., 5 KW).

W3XL—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Eqpt. Co., Washington, D. C.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing new developmental station, for move of transmitter location to the International Building, 1319 F St., N. W., Washington, and extension of commencement and completion dates to 30 days from date of grant and September 15, 1945. (B1-MPEX-12)

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending August 1, 1946:

KAVE, Carlsbad, New Mexico; KFJI, Klamath Falls, Ore.; WKOK, Sunbury, Pa.; KGY, Olympia, Wash.; KICA, Clovis, N. M.; KYUM, Yuma, Ariz.

Licenses for the following stations were renewed for the period ending May 1, 1948:

WMEX, Boston, Mass.; WNOX, Knoxville, Tenn.; KFBK, Sacramento, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

KVAN—Vancouver Radio Corp., Vancouver, Wash.—Denied petition (without prejudice to consideration of the application as a whole, on its merits), for grant in part of its application for construction permit to change frequency, increase hours of operation, change transmitter site and install directional antenna.

Placed in the pending files in accordance with policy adopted February 23, 1943, the following applications for FM broadcast stations:

United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio; Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho; Larus & Bros. Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.; Pinellas Broadcasting Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.

The following applications for commercial television stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with policy adopted February 23, 1943:

United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio; United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio.

Retained in the pending files amendment to application of The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn., for a commercial television station.

Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Cadillac, Mich.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kc., with power of 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to procedural requirements of Commission's supplemental statement of policy of January 26, 1944.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

570 Kilocycles

WNAX—WNAX Broadcasting Co., Yankton, S. D.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from South Dakota Broadcasting Corp. to Cowles Broadcasting Co.—50.6%.

590 Kilocycles

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Louis Wasmer to KHQ, Inc. (2500 shares common stock—100% outstanding).

890 Kilocycles

WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3641, as modified, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for changes in antenna, and extension of commencement and completion dates.

930 Kilocycles

WJAX—City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3541) which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter.

1240 Kilocycles

- NEW—George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., and Daniel H. Castille, a partnership, d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.
- NEW—Louis N. Howard and Ellis H. Howard, d/b as Jacksonville Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, N. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

- WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sitton, agent, Richmond, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3638, which authorized change in frequency increase in power, change hours of operation, move of transmitter, and change in antenna and equipment) for approval of transmitting equipment. AMENDED: to use presently licensed antenna and transmitter site.
- NEW—Augusta Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. AMENDED: to reflect changes in stockholders.

1460 Kilocycles

- KINY—Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska—License to cover construction permit (B-P-3089) as modified, which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter, and changes in equipment and antenna. AMENDED: to cover B-P-3622, as modified, which authorized reinstatement of B-P-3089, as modified.
- KINY—Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. AMENDED: re engineering data.

FM APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48700 kc., with coverage of 29,530 square miles.
- NEW—Roanoke Broadcasting Corp., Roanoke, Va.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc., with coverage of 34,350 square miles.
- NEW—Review Publishing Co., Alliance, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc., with coverage of 2,644 square miles.
- NEW—Jack M. Draughon and Louis R. Draughon, d/b as WSIX Broadcasting Station, Nashville, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46100 kc., with coverage of 16,000 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

- NEW—Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broad-

cast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50000-56000 kc.), A3 and A5 emission.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- NEW—A. H. Belo Corp., Dallas, Texas (area of)—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 99800 kc., or any other frequency assigned by the Commission, power of 1 KW or less, special emission for FM.
- NEW—State Teachers College at West Chester, Pa., West Chester, Pa.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42100 kc., with power of 1 KW, and special emission for FM.
- NEW—The Ohio State University, Area of Franklin Co., Ohio—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc., with power of 125 watts, and A3 emission.
- W7XTE—Temple V. Ehmsen, Portland, Ore.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PEX-50, which authorized construction of a new developmental broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 6-30-45 to 12-30-45.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission issued no complaints this week.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Charlotte Mercantile Co., et al.—An order to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with purchases of merchandise has been issued against Jasper W. Efrid, 200 West 34th Street, New York; Charlotte Mercantile Co., Charlotte, N. C.; and 37 incorporated Efrid Department Stores located in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, for which Efrid is purchasing agent. Charlotte Mercantile Co. operates one or more retail department stores in North and South Carolina and is also engaged in selling merchandise at wholesale chiefly to the Efrid stores. (3955)

L. R. Kallman & Co., 43 East Ohio Street, Chicago, has been ordered to discontinue disseminating false advertisements concerning two cosmetic preparations sold under the names "Digitite" and "Chin-Ep," the latter formerly called "Chin-Up." (4966)

Joseph Sperling, Inc., furrier located at 709 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has been ordered to cease and desist from making misrepresentations in connection with the sale of fur garments. (5113)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

REGIONAL WLB DECIDES CHICAGO AFRA CASE

The National War Labor Board for Region VI (Chicago) has handed down its Directive Order in the matter of the Chicago radio stations (WJJD, WIND, WAAF, WAIT, WGES and WSBC) against the American Federation of Radio Artists affecting the principles of program fees. A full discussion of the pay-within-pay principle involved in this case was given before the NAB War Conference in Chicago in August 1944 by William J. Friedman who represented the Chicago stations as attorney in this case. A full copy of Mr. Friedman's remarks was published by NAB in the "Labor Addresses" pamphlet which was sent to all member stations. Additional copies are available upon request. Following is the Directive Order of the Regional WLB:

"I. The Regional War Labor Board for the Sixth Region, acting as the duly authorized agent of the National War Labor Board in the exercise of the powers vested in it by Executive Order No. 9017 of January 12, 1942, the Executive Orders, Directives and Regulations issued under the Act of Congress of October 3, 1942, and by the War Labor Disputes Act of June 25, 1943, hereby decides the dispute between the parties and orders that:

"1. The Union's request for a schedule of program fees for announcers is hereby denied.

"2. The Company shall institute a general increase of fourteen (14¢) cents per hour to all employees in the bargaining unit. Each employee shall receive a fourteen (14¢) cents per hour increase and all hourly rates in the classifications involved shall be raised by fourteen (14¢) cents per hour.

"3. The agreement between the parties with respect to vacations is hereby approved as follows:

"In addition to the two weeks granted to a staff announcer employed prior to December 31 of the calendar year preceding the vacation season, the Stations have agreed for one day of each of the following holidays upon which a staff announcer has been required to work: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, with the proviso that the Company may at its option, grant such days off within a twenty-eight (28) day period following the holiday, or may add such days, not in excess of five (5) days, to the vacation period whenever possible.

"4. The foregoing wage provision in paragraph 2 above shall be retroactive to November 1, 1943.

"Any employee who has either quit or been discharged between the retroactive date established by this Directive Order and the date of this Order shall receive the amount of the increase for his classification up to the date on which his employment with the Company terminated. The Company and the Union shall promptly send a joint letter to each such employee at his last known address advising him of his rights under this provision. The employee must mail his written application for retroactive pay to the Company within sixty days after the date of mailing of the joint letter. The Company may voluntarily make the payment in any case even though the sixty days have elapsed. The Company shall be obligated to make the payment if good cause is shown for the applica-

tion being delayed beyond the sixty days. Failure to make the payment where good cause for the delay is alleged may be taken up by the Union as a grievance. The sixty-day limitation shall not apply to employees who have become members of the armed forces of the United States, either before, or within sixty days after, the mailing of the joint letter.

"II. The foregoing terms and conditions of employment shall govern the relations between the parties and shall be incorporated in a signed agreement reciting the intention of the parties to have their relations governed thereby, as ordered by the National War Labor Board.

"III. This Order shall stand confirmed as the Order of the National War Labor Board and, unless otherwise directed by the National War Labor Board, shall take effect 14 days from the date hereof unless in the meantime a petition for review is filed with the National War Labor Board through the Sixth Regional Board, in which event this Order shall be suspended until disposition of the petition for review, unless the National War Labor Board otherwise directs or has otherwise directed, or the parties otherwise agree. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph, that part of this Directive Order which continues in effect the terms and conditions of a prior contract which has expired or has been otherwise terminated, shall not be suspended or stayed by the filing of a petition for review but shall be effective according to its terms unless and until the Board upon consideration of a petition for review otherwise directs.

"IV. Nothing in this Order is intended to prevent the parties from agreeing upon the date when the Order or any part thereof shall take effect (subject only to the provisions of paragraph V) and in the event a petition is filed with the National War Labor Board through the Sixth Regional Board seeking review of portions of this Order, either party may request the Regional War Labor Board to make the remaining portions of the Order immediately effective.

"V. If a timely application for price relief has been filed with the Office of Price Administration as required by Executive Orders No. 9250 and 9328, as supplemented by the Directive of May 12, 1943, the provisions of this Directive Order which are made the basis for the application shall in any event become effective only upon determination by the Office of Price Administration that the increases ordered will not require any change in price ceilings or, if no such determination is made, then upon approval by the Director of Economic Stabilization. The parties will be promptly notified of such action.

FOR THE PUBLIC

/s/ JOHN D. LARKIN
/s/ PHILIP MARSHALL

FOR INDUSTRY

/s/ HOWARD D. GRANT
/s/ C. B. MAGRATH

FOR LABOR (dissenting with respect to denial of schedule of program fees for announcers)

/s/ HOWARD REAM
/s/ PETER HOBAN"

It will be noted that the labor representatives on the Regional Board dissent from that portion of the opinion which denied the pay-within-pay principle of program fees to announcers.



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NAtional 2080

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

ENEMY STILL LISTENS

Warning that the enemy still is listening to learn time, place and method of future attacks, and that "success of voluntary censorship depends on continued vigilance," the following note to broadcasters and editors from Byron Price, Director, has been released by the Office of Censorship:

"With the war in Europe at its critical stage and the war in the Far East building up in fury and significance, I take this means to remind you that the success of voluntary censorship depends on continued vigilance.

"The enemy still is listening to learn the time, place and method of future attacks, the sequence of operations, and the strength, technical make-up and equipment of our attacking forces.

"We must take particular pains to protect troop and ship movements. In this connection you are reminded again of the Code stipulation that letters from combat zones are censored at the source for private circulation only and should not be published if they will inform the enemy about military operations.

"American communities still may suffer from enemy attack in one form or another. With his bases so far away, the enemy will never know where his shots are falling, or how to correct his operations, unless we tell him.

"Reports or discussion of expectations or probabilities involving future war plans may be of great value to the enemy. For example, published or broadcast speculations or statements regarding the probable intentions of Soviet Russia toward Japan, however erroneous they might prove to be, could possibly lead to a Japanese attack on Russia. Whether such a speculation or prediction were true or false, the military interests of the United States would be damaged and the war's sacrifice of American life might be prolonged. Please weigh the consequences and consult the Office of Censorship.

"New American secret weapons are coming into use constantly. The best course is to let the enemy learn about them in combat. This whole subject must be approached with extreme care if we are to conceal the vast developments which are taking place in scientific fields. It is far safer to consult Censorship.

"Voluntary censorship has enlisted for the war, not just to help achieve a partial victory. Your steadfastness, which has meant so much for so long, is solicited earnestly until the day when all hostilities are over, and all censorship can be brought to its unlamented end."

PROGRAMS FROM HOME "THRILL" OUR FIGHTERS

Letters in appreciation of "Let's Go to Town" programs continue to reach stations. Letters to Buffalo and Springfield, Ill., stations are presented today.

Two Buffalo shows have been broadcast. That produced by Task Force Commander C. Robert Thompson, WBEN, director, was the first to hit the global airways. Four to five weeks later the program produced by Task Force

Commander Cy King, director, WEBR, was released globally. Here are some of the highlights from letters received at WBEN:

"I'm Getting a Lump in My Throat"

"... Well guess what! A program just came in transcribed from Buffalo! And Bob Armstrong's orchestra is now beating it out. It's for Buffalo service men overseas and the guys from Buffalo here are all enthused about it and have their ears glued to the phones and the speakers. Clint Buehlman master of ceremonies. Here comes a Buffalo street car No. 8, what a racket. I hear Niagara Falls now. Wow, I'm getting a lump in my throat. I'm gonna quit and just listen for awhile, Mom. Love to you all." ... From an artilleryman.

Heard "Even in the Reich"

"... My brother said he was very happy to hear a program from his home town—Buffalo; he is also very happy about the little trouble he's causing those Germans; and he and the 9th Air Force intend to give them exactly what they deserve before he comes home." ... From sister of member of the 9th Air Force.

Like Being Home for 30 Minutes

The mother of a son stationed in Luxembourg wrote that "All of a sudden a program came on from Buffalo. He said it was like being home for 30 minutes, and, that after two years away, that was something! I bet many a Buffalo boy was thrilled!"

Program Took Him Out of the Dumps

From a hospital in England, a Buffalo boy wrote: "I never heard of a guy being happy to be in a hospital, but I'm glad I was there this afternoon. Otherwise I'd never have heard that program (Buffalo). ... I was getting a little down in the dumps but that program pepped me up plenty."

Brings Home Right to the Rhine

Letters have just begun to reach WEBR. A Buffalo boy wrote the station: "... I heard Cy King, Ed. Wegman, Dave Cheskin's orchestra, Bob Armstrong's orchestra and a description of Lafayette Square, pigeons and all. They even had Niagara Falls on the air. It sure was swell to hear a program like that. It practically brings home right to the Rhine River. I was really lucky I heard it and all I've been doing since then is whistling 'Shuffle Off to Buffalo.'"

Wants More of the Same

Another Buffalo boy heard both programs. He wrote: "As I sat in the crew's quarters of this ship of ours, I could actually see that No. 8 street car going down Main Street. ... If possible, more of the same would be appreciated. ... What a treat it was to hear the voices of Clint Buehlman, Cy King, the Three Treys, and the music of Dave Cheskins and Bob Armstrong."

Letters Are Big News in Springfield

The Springfield, Ill., "Let's Go to Town" program produced by WCBS and WTAX, under direction of Task Force Commander L. G. Pfefferle, brought thrills to a great many men in the armed forces overseas. And on top of it, the fact of the pleasure and satisfaction in the show was brought home to parents and friends of the men through the cooperation of the *Illinois State Register* and the *Illinois State Journal*. Carroll W. Neeld, general manager, WCBS, has collected and forwarded an impressive brochure of clips to prove the point.

V. Y. Dallman, editor of the *Register*, writes a daily column, "Lighter Vein," and in it he reproduced and commented on many of the letters of commendation J. Emil Smith, editor of the *Journal*, and publisher of both papers, was also helpful in spreading the good news.

Letters started for Springfield, to parents, friends, and stations, about the first of February from all fighting fronts. The two first were from a Navy officer aboard ship in the Pacific and from a soldier in China. Then in rapid succession came a letter from the First Army battle area, in Germany; from an aviation technician of a fighter squadron; from England, Scotland, France, Holland, Italy. One soldier reported hearing the show during the lull in the battle against the Germans; a pilot flying the "Snowball Airline," of the North Atlantic Wing of the Army Air Transport Command, caught the show in the air out over the Atlantic. He wrote:

"I almost fell out of my seat when I heard my hometown—Springfield—on the air! Immediately I had the whole crew listening, as hometowns come in for a lot of good natured kidding in the Army. I can truthfully say I was top man that night."

Akron and Philadelphia Complete Global Shows

Since last week two more "Let's Go to Town" programs have been completed as follows:

DISTRICT III

Philadelphia.....Leslie W. Joy, KYW, *TFC

DISTRICT VII

Akron.....Allen T. Simmons, WADC, *TFC

* Task Force Commander.

PEPPER AGAIN PROPOSES PERMISSION TO BROADCAST CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

In a new proposal (S. J. Res. 55) Senator Claude Pepper (D) Florida would change the House and Senate Rules to permit the broadcasting of any Proceedings on the Floor or of open hearings before Congressional Committees. Senator Pepper's Resolution specifically provides "That no station or network shall be required to broadcast any proceedings."

The text of the Resolution:

"Joint Resolution

"Authorizing the broadcasting of the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"Whereas during the coming months and years most of the major social, economic, and political issues of the United States and of the world will be debated by the Congress of the United States; and

"Whereas the interests of every citizen are vitally affected by these proceedings and their outcome; and

"Whereas there has been mounting public interest throughout the country in the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives; and

"Whereas the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives are of necessity presented only in brief extracts or summaries by newspapers and news broadcasters, with the result that issues and the stands taken by Senators and Representatives are frequently misunderstood; and

"Whereas radio broadcasting makes it possible to bring the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives directly to the people of the United States: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"That radio broadcasting stations and radio broadcasting networks are hereby authorized to broadcast any proceedings on the floor of the Senate or of the House of Repre-

sentatives or before any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives, unless the Senate or House of Representatives or the committee affected shall otherwise order: Provided, however, That no station or network shall be required to broadcast any proceeding.

"That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to make such arrangements as may be necessary to make available the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives for broadcasting by stations and networks; and

"That the Architect of the Capitol is further authorized and directed to install such recordings or transcribing equipment as may be necessary to make a complete and continuous mechanical recording of the proceedings; and

"That the Architect of the Capitol is further authorized and directed to make available at cost copies of such mechanical recordings to broadcasting stations and networks desiring to broadcast them."

Pepper's previous bill, introduced in the 78th Congress (see NAB REPORTS, vol. 12, p. 280), did not authorize the broadcasting of the proceedings before Committees of the Senate.

CHAIRMAN FAIR SUGGESTS EXTRA BULLETIN COPIES FOR PROGRAM MANAGERS

Accompanied by a returnable form which would authorize NAB to address an extra of each Special Program Managers Bulletin to the station program manager, the following letter signed by Harold Fair (WHO), Chairman of the NAB Program Managers Committee, was sent on April 9th by NAB to all station managers:

"A course of instruction for your Program Manager would be pretty expensive, if it could be bought at all.

"The NAB Program Managers Committee is attempting to conduct such a course, at no expense to anybody, through the medium of Special Program Managers Bulletins, issued periodically with NAB Reports. Five have been issued to date, the fifth being an emergency announcement in connection with "Treasury Salutes," the remainder being of an instructive character.

"Only one copy of each Bulletin comes to your station. Why? Because it is the policy of the NAB to send all such matter to the attention of the accredited NAB representative of the station unless specific exception is made by said representative, usually the station manager. This is a policy which conforms to the desires of the majority of managers, and it has been proven wise in practice.

"But these Special Program Managers Bulletins are recommended for a separate binder, to be kept in the Program Department. To handle this conveniently, an extra copy should be sent addressed to the Program Manager.

"Will you therefore certify your Program Manager for receipt of an extra copy of each Special Program Managers Bulletin? Please fill in and return the enclosed blank. Thank you!"



KIWANIS RADIO WEEK, MAY 13-19

Kiwanis International, with 144,000 members in 2,260 clubs, has proclaimed May 13-19 "Kiwanis Radio Week" and plans to present a Certificate of Citation to every

April 13, 1945—147

broadcasting station and national network in the United States and Canada in local club meetings during the week.

Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 7, accompanying this issue of NAB REPORTS, gives complete details.

Broadcasters everywhere are urged to read this Bulletin carefully and to make plans for receiving this valuable recognition by one of the world's outstanding service organizations.

WAR BULLETIN ON 7TH WAR LOAN WITH THIS ISSUE OF REPORTS

A special War Bulletin on the 7th War Loan (May 14-June 30) is enclosed with this issue of REPORTS, carrying a message from NAB President, J. Harold Ryan, to Fellow Broadcasters.

In his message Mr. Ryan asks that everything be put on the line for the *Mighty Seventh* to facilitate the speedy ending of the European phase of the war and to further the prosecution of the war in the Pacific.

RYAN'S, PORTER'S, PEABODY ADDRESSES IN SPECIAL INFORMATION BULLETIN

Accompanying this issue of REPORTS is *Special Information Bulletin* No. 18 in which are reprinted in full the addresses of NAB President J. Harold Ryan, and FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter, featured speakers at the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards Presentation Dinner, Commodore Hotel, New York City on Tuesday April 10th.

The addresses by President Ryan and Chairman Porter were heard with great interest by a capacity attendance; entire proceedings were on the air over WNYC.

Formal presentations of 1944 Peabody Awards were made to previously announced selections, (NAB REPORTS, vol. 13, p. 116) among which were stations: WLW, Cincinnati; KFI, Los Angeles; WTAG, Worcester; WNYC, New York; WIBX, Utica; KOIN, Portland, Oregon; WFBL, Syracuse; KVOO, Tulsa; KMOX, St. Louis.

The four national networks shared in the honors.

EGOLF MEMBER OF A.F.A. COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

Willard D. Egolf, NAB Director of Public Relations, has been appointed to membership on the Advertising Federation of America Committee on Standards of Practice.

The Committee is now at work promulgating new Standards of Practice for A.F.A. in collaboration with the National Association of Better Business Bureaus.

Remainder of the A.F.A. Committee is as follows: Henry Obermeyer, Assistant Vice-President, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Chairman; Frank Braucher, President, Periodical Publishers Association; Gilbert T. Hodges, chairman, executive committee, The Sun; C. B. Larrabee, publisher, Printers' Ink; Charles E. Murphy, attorney-at-law and Federation general counsel; Allan T. Preyer, chairman of the board, Morse International, Inc.; Philip Salisbury, executive editor, Sales Management; Dorothy Shaver, vice president, Lord & Taylor.

The National Association of Better Business Bureaus has appointed the following committee to collaborate with the Federation group: Chairman, Warren Agry, advertising director, The American Home Magazine; Edward L. Greene, general manager, National Better Business Bureau; H. J. Kenner, general manager, Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc.

The two committees are working together on the project, and have begun by analyzing existing codes and standards of advertising practice and reviewing all those adopted in former years, going back to the first "Declaration of

Principles," promulgated in 1913 by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, as the AFA was then known.

Egolf has been a Vice-President of A.F.A. since 1942, serving as Chairman of the Committee of Awards for Club Achievement and Chairman of the War Advertising Committee, which post he now holds.

CANCER CONTROL FUND DRIVE

The five-million fund drive of the American Cancer Control Society (April) will be assisted by cooperative radio and newspaper advertising.

Promotion material is offered to local sponsors without charge by 46 state organizations of the society and a series of spot announcement recordings will be used.

WHAS GOES TO SOURCE FOR INFORMATION ON LIVESTOCK LOSS

Louisville, Ky.—To secure for his regular farm service broadcasts information to help cut down rate of loss of livestock and livestock products due to improper handling, John Merrifield, WHAS Agricultural Co-ordinator, traveled to stockyards in the mid-west and in the east.

Daily reports and transcriptions of his findings were made to be used while he was en route and on later broadcasts.

At Kansas City and East St. Louis stockyards, where he was met by officials of the stockyards and of the railroads, Merrifield studied methods of loading and unloading, types of ramps, whips, prod poles and clubs used. To gain further information he rode two livestock trains, the Missouri Pacific express from Kansas City to East St. Louis, and the Pennsylvania from East St. Louis to Pittsburgh. En route he observed types of bedding used on cars, length of time stock was kept in cars without unloading for feed, water and rest; how stock was fed and watered, how stock was kept warm en route, and how hogs were cooled, and the number of head hauled in each freight car size. Slaughterhouse methods were studied and recorded at Pittsburgh.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, April 16. They are subject to change.

Monday, April 16

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary); 1000 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (auxiliary), unlimited.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary); 950 kc., 5 KW main, DA-night, 1 KW (auxiliary), unlimited.

Tuesday, April 17

Further Hearing

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Renewal of license; 580 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Wednesday, April 18

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license; 590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license; 1510 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Friday, April 20

WMC—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Renewal of license; 790 kc., 5 KW (main), 500 watts (auxiliary), unlimited (main), (DA-night), auxiliary purposes only (auxiliary).

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized increase in power, etc., for extension of completion date from 4-2-45 to 7-20-45.

WKBV—Central Broadcasting Corp., Richmond, Ind.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized increase in power to 250 watts, changes in transmitting equipment, and move of transmitter and studio (B4-L-1873). Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B4-Z-1679)

WFEB—Alabama Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time (B3-L-1874). Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1680). The licensee hereunder is granted waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) That frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) That approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available.

WFVA—Fredericksburg Broadcasting Corp., Fredericksburg, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency to 1230 kc., and hours of operating to unlimited. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1677; B2-L-1871)

WJHP—The Metropolis Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1674)

WTMC—Ocala Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ocala, Fla.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-F-259)

WHKC—United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency to 610 kc., increase in power to 1 KW, and change in hours of operation to unlimited, and installation of directional antenna for night use. (B2-L-1866) Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WHKK—United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, which authorized change in frequency to 640 kc., increase in power to 1 KW, and change in hours of operation to limited time, installation of DA for day and night use, and move of transmitter and studio, subject to condition that, on notice from the Commission, licensee shall take appropriate steps immediately, through modification of antenna or reduction of power, so as to reduce interference to Stations ZNS, Bahamas, and VONF, Newfoundland, to a value not in excess of that caused by WHKC with power of 500 watts, employing non-directional antenna. (B2-L-1867) Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1671)

W8XCT—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 4-28-45 to 10-28-45, subject to changes in

frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket #6651. (B2-MPVB-127)

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on application for renewal of license, from April 10 to May 1, 1945.

DOCKET ACTION

The Commission (Commissioner Durr not participating), announces adoption of an Order (B-205) granting application for renewal of license of station WALB, Herald Publishing Co., Albany, Georgia. (Docket No. 6398)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

John M. Spottswood, Key West, Fla.—Designated for hearing application for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., with power of 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3768)

Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Designated for hearing application for new station to operate on 1490 kc., with power of 100 watts, unlimited time. (B4-P-3856)

The Corinth Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corinth, Miss.—Adopted an order designating for hearing to be consolidated with the hearing on the application of Birney Imes, Jr., to be held May 7, 1945, the application of Corinth Broadcasting Co., Inc., for a new station to use 1230 kc., 250 watts; unlimited.

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc. (Assignor), The Crosley Corp. (Assignee), New York City.—Designated for hearing application for voluntary assignment of license of station WINS from Hearst Radio, Inc., to The Crosley Corp. (B1-APL-19)

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted renewal of licenses of following stations for the period ending August 1, 1946:

KANS, Wichita, Kans.; WGBB, Freeport, N. Y.; WOMT, Manitowoc, Wisc.; KBIZ, Ottumwa, Iowa; WTAX, Springfield, Ill.; WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio; WHAI, Greenfield, Mass.; KFXM, San Bernardino, Calif.; WSOC, Charlotte, N. C.; WSNY, Schenectady, N. Y.; WGCM, Gulfport, Miss.; WBML, Macon, Ga.; KDON, Monterey, Calif.; WHBU, Anderson, Ind.; WSNJ, Bridgeton, N. J.; WCOU, Lewiston, Maine; WPAX, Thomasville, Ga.; KROY, Sacramento, Calif.; KPPC, Pasadena, Calif.; KWLC, Decorah, Iowa; WSLs, Roanoke, Va.; KFOR, Lincoln, Nebr.; WCOV, Montgomery, Ala.; KDLR, Devils Lake, N. D.; KOVO, Provo, Utah; WATN, Watertown, N. Y.

WAIT—Gene T. Dyer et al, d/b as Radio Station WAIT, Chicago, Ill.—Adopted Order dismissing application for renewal of license of Station WAIT, filed by Gene T. Dyer, Evelyn M. Ringwald, Elizabeth M. Hinzman, Adele Moulds, Vivian Christoph and Wm. F. Foss, a partnership. (The renewal application has become moot because the Commission granted the application to assign the license to a new partnership on December 12, 1944.) Docket 6619.

Granted extension of following station licenses on a temporary basis to June 1, 1945, pending determination upon applications for renewal:

WJTN, Jamestown, N. Y.; WJMC, Rice Lake, Wisc.; WPAT, Paterson, N. J.

WLOK—The Fort Industry Company, Lima, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for period ending April 1, 1946. (B2-R-907)

KELA—Central Broadcasting Corp., Centralia, Wash.—Granted renewal of license for period ending November 1, 1947. (B5-R-949)

WJDX—Lamar Life Insurance Co., Jackson, Miss.—Granted renewal of license for period ending November 1, 1945. (B3-R-766)

WEDC—Emil Denemark, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for period ending August 1, 1945. (B4-R-551)

Granted renewal of following station licenses for period ending February 1, 1946.

KHBC, Hilo, Hawaii; KADA, Ada, Okla.; WLOF, Orlando, Fla.; KFUN, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS

The following applications for FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paducah, Ky.; Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash.; The Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbus, Ga.; James A. Hardman, No. Adams, Mass.; Wilmington Star-News Co., Wilmington, N. C.; Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga.; Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle; Mid-Coastal Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Donald W. Reynolds, Fort Smith, Ark.

Amendments to the following applications for FM broadcast stations were retained in the pending file:

Fla. Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Milwaukee Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The following commercial television applications were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943:

Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; The Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The following amendments to commercial television applications were retained in the pending files:

Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco; E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Copper City Broadcasting Corp., Rome, N. Y.—Adopted an order granting petition insofar as it requests that the Commission hold in status quo its application for construction permit for new station to use frequency **1540 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time; set aside action of the Commission of February 27, 1945, designating said application for hearing to determine whether a grant thereof would be in conformity with Commission's supplemental statement of policy of January 16, 1945; vacated the hearing date, and ordered that the application be held in status quo under Sec. 2(a) of the Commission's Public Notice of January 25, 1945.

WERC—Presque Isle Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa.—Adopted an order granting petition of WERC for reconsideration and grant of its applications for construction permit to change frequency to **1230 kc.**, license to cover construction permit, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement, and granted said applications. (Docket No. 6694 and 6695)

WSYR—Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—Adopted an order granting petition for reconsideration and grant without hearing WSYR's application to change its directional antenna pattern daytime; cancelled hearing and granted application. (Docket 6668)

Midstate Radio Corp., Utica, N. Y.—Passed over indefinitely petition to intervene in the hearing on application of Copper City Broadcasting Corp. for a new station in Rome, N. Y.

Utica Broadcasting Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Passed over indefinitely petition to intervene in the hearing on application of Copper City Broadcasting Corp. for a new station in Rome, N. Y.

Augusta Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C.—Granted motion to amend application for new station to reflect changes in stockholders of the applicant corporation.

KHQ-KGA—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted joint petition in part, for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses of KHQ and KGA now scheduled for April 18, and continued same to May 18, 1945.

KOMO-KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted request for 30-day continuance of hearing now set for April 16 in re applications for renewal of licenses for main and auxiliary transmitters.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

WQAM—Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from W. W. Luce, F. W. Borton and Frances Hester Borton, Trustees for Frederick Eugene Borton, Frances Hester Borton, and Orla Janice Miller; and William W. Luce and Marshall G. Luce, Trustees for Rosemary C. Luce and Marshall G. Luce to The Miami Herald Publishing Company, 100%.

920 Kilocycles

KFPY—Symons Broadcasting Co., Spokane, Wash.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Frances R. Symons, Arthur L. Bright, and Frances R. Symons, E. B. Craney, and Spokane and Eastern Branch of Seattle First National

Bank, Trustees under the Will of Thomas W. Symons, Jr., to E. B. Craney, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., and John L. Wheeler, 99.8%.

940 Kilocycles

WMAZ—Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3507) as modified, which authorized move of auxiliary transmitter to site of main transmitter, increase in power, and use of directional antenna for day and night operation.

1030 Kilocycles

KOB—Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Extension of special service authorization to operate on **770 kc.**, with power of 25 KW night, 50 KW day, unlimited time.

1230 Kilocycles

KFJB—Marshall Electric Co., Marshalltown, Iowa—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Earl N. Peak, deceased to Catherine R. Peak, administratrix of the estate of Earl N. Peak, deceased—98.6%.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—C. M. Zinn and C. Leslie Golliday, d/b as Martinsburg Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, with power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1400 Kilocycles

WJLB—John L. Booth Broadcasting, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Modification of license to change corporate name to Booth Radio Stations, Inc.

1430 Kilocycles

WBYN—WBYN-Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Rae Kronenberg as Executrix under the Last Will and Testament of Aaron Kronenberg, Rae Kronenberg, Salvatore D'Angelo, Peter Testan and Millie Testan to The Evening News Publishing Co.—71.25% common and 52.64% preferred.

1450 Kilocycles

WALV—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3644, which authorized a new broadcast station) for approval of transmitting equipment. Amended: to make changes in antenna, and change transmitter and studio location.

1490 Kilocycles

WJXN—P. K. Ewing, Jr., and F. C. Ewing, a Partnership, d/b as Ewing Broadcasting Co., Jackson, Miss.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3614) as modified, which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WJXN—P. K. Ewing, Jr., and F. C. Ewing, a Partnership, d/b as Ewing Broadcasting Co., Jackson, Miss.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., Johnstown, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. AMENDED: to make changes in corporate structure.

KEEW—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas—Special service authorization to operate on **910 kc.**, with 250 watts power, and unlimited hours of operation.

1600 Kilocycles

NEW—Herbert W. Brown and David A. Brown, d/b as Central Valley Radio, Lodi, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1600 kc.**, with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. AMENDED: to change studio location.

FM APPLICATIONS

- WEHS—WHFC, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PH-36, as modified, which authorized a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 5-8-45 to 7-8-45.
- NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47700 kc., with coverage of 12,150 square miles.
- NEW—Bradford Publications, Inc., Bradford, Pa.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48300 kc., with coverage of 5,502 square miles.
- NEW—Pinellas Broadcasting Co., St. Petersburg, Fla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46100 kc., with coverage of 5,940 square miles.
- NEW—KGFF Broadcasting Co., Shawnee, Okla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48900 kc., with coverage of 3,766 square miles.
- NEW—Richard Austin Dunlea, Wilmington, N. C.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47500 kc., with coverage of 4,800 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

- NEW—The Wm. H. Block Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (44000-50000 kc.), as proposed in reallocation, with ESR of 1045.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- WBCA—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Construction permit to make changes in antenna system.
- W2XJC—New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-55, which authorized a new developmental broadcast station) to change corporate name to Atlantic Broadcasting Company, Inc.
- WNRE—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PIB-45, as modified, which authorized a new international broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 5-7-45 to 8-7-45.
- NEW—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit programs to Stations CFCF and CBL and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
- W3XL—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Washington, D. C.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-43, which authorized a new developmental broadcast station) to change transmitter location and extension of commencement and completion dates.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

Consolidated Royal Chemical Corporation, also trading as Consolidated Drug Trade Products, 540-544 South Wells Street, Chicago, selling and distributing a medicinal preparation designated "New Pe-Ru-Na" and also as "New Pe-Ru-Na Tonic," is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation and false advertising. (5302)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

F. R. Hillyard & Son, et al.—An order has been issued directing the operators of the Hillyard optical stores in Washington, D. C., to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements which the Commission found have misled and deceived customers as to the quality of service they render and as to the price and terms of sale of eyeglasses, lenses and frames.

The order is directed against Francis R. Hillyard, Sr., who operates an optical store at 5326 Georgia Ave., N. W., and trades as Dr. F. R. Hillyard & Son and as F. R. Hillyard & Son; and against his sons, Bernard B. Hillyard, Francis R. Hillyard, Jr., and Frederick C. Hillyard, who trade as Hillyard Optical Co., with their place of business at 711 G Street N. W., and 521 H Street, N. E. (4984)

Cecil Malk, Inc., 202 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, retailer of women's suits, coats and other garments, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain violations of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder. (5138)

Montgomery Ward & Company, Inc., Chicago, has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisements of laxative preparations designated "Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets" and "Ward's Bile Salts Compound and Cascara Tablets" which fail to reveal that the preparations should not be used in the presence of abdominal pains, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis; provided, however, that such advertisements need contain only the statement, "CAUTION: Use Only as Directed," if and when the directions for use wherever they appear on the label, in the labeling, or both on the label and in the labeling, contain a warning to the above effect. (5052)

National Secretaries' Association, 1005 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of books entitled "Better Letters—Lessons in English" and "Better Letters—Quiz Book." (5003)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

U. S. A. Brands, et al.—Two stipulations to discontinue representing that the vitamin preparations they sell, each containing calcium pantothenate as its principal ingredient, are capable of preventing gray hair and of restoring the natural color to hair, have been entered into by U. S. A. Brands, Inc., 675 Broadway, New York (03271); and by Modern Products, Inc., 1428 North 24th St., Milwaukee, and The Cramer-Krasselt Co., 733 North Van Buren St., Milwaukee. (03273)

Cha-Gobe Co., 66 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn., has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that the device it sells under the name "Cha-Gobe Nasal Filter" will prevent hay fever or asthma caused by dust, pollen or other particles in the air, or that it is effective in such conditions in excess of affording partial protection of the nasal membrane. (03274)

Chester Furniture Factory, 214 Lamokin St., Chester, Pa., stipulated that they will cease and desist from using the words "furniture factory" or "factory" in the trade designation for or as descriptive of the merchandising business they conduct; or representing in any manner that they manufacture the furniture and household furnishings they sell; that their place of business is a factory showroom; that the prices charged are factory prices; that there are no middlemen between the factory and the customer, or that their customers buy direct from the factory with distribution costs eliminated. (4011)

K-B Medical Products, 2175 Station H, Cleveland, stipulated that in the dissemination of advertisements of medicinal preparations designated "Periodic Capsules, Triple PPP," "Dupree Pills," "R. XX Periodic Capsules" and "R. XXX Periodic Capsules," they will cease representing that such preparations constitute a competent or effective treatment or a dependable relief in cases of delayed menstruation arising from poor nutrition, anemia, fright, colds, over-exposure, change of climate, nervous strain, or from other causes. They also agree to discontinue representing, through use of the words "Period," "Periodic Capsules" or "Period Pills," that the preparations will be of value in cases of delayed menstruation from any cause. (03275)

Krapner & Krapner, Inc., trading as Hay's Co., 1375 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, and Diener & Dorskind, Incorporated, 147 West 42nd St., New York, stipulated that they will cease and desist from representing that hair dyed with Hay's Hair Coloring is natural looking and that the product does not stain the scalp. The product is sold by Krapner & Krapner, Inc., and the advertisements were prepared and disseminated by Diener & Dorskind, Incorporated, an advertising agency. (03276)

Marcellus Co., Box 144, Essex Station, Boston, engaged in the sale of a laxative designated Top Lax, stipulated that she will discontinue disseminating any advertisement of the preparation which fails to reveal that it should not be used when abdominal pains or other symptoms of appendicitis are present; provided, however, that such advertisement need only contain the statement, "CAUTION: Use only as directed," if the directions for use on the label or in the labeling contain a warning to the same effect. (03277)

Olan Mills Portrait Studios, Chattanooga Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn., entered into a stipulation to discontinue representing that any article of merchandise is "free," "absolutely free," "a free offer" or without cost to the recipient, when it is not a gratuity and the prospective recipient is required as a consideration

to purchase some other article or render some service in order to obtain the same. (4013)

J. Schaffers Sons, Inc., et al.—Four stipulations have been agreed on in which dealers in furs or fur garments agree to discontinue designating their products by any but the true name of the animal producing the fur from which the products are made. The following respondents entered into the stipulation:

J. Schaffer's Sons, Inc., 252 West 30th St., New York, manufacturer of fur garments. (4009)

Charles Sadownick and Harry Richman, trading as Sadownick & Richman, 231 West 29th St., New York, manufacturers of fur garments. (4010)

Abram Krupnick and Anna Shatkin, trading as A. Krupnick, 142 West 29th St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of furs. (4012)

Morris Dentz and Louis Dentz, trading as Dentz & Dentz, 214 West 29th Street, New York, manufacturers of fur garments. (4014)

FTC CASES CLOSED

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered that the case growing out of the complaint issued against Henry Millinery Import Corp., 34 West 38th Street, New York, charged with misrepresenting its products, be closed without prejudice to the right of the Commission to reopen the case and resume trial thereof in accordance with its regular procedure. The Commission has been advised that the respondent corporation has been legally dissolved.

The Commission also has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging C. Ernest Ingham and Harold Louis Ingham, trading as Ingham and Co., 172 Washington St., Boston, with certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of luggage and other leather goods and novelties.

The complaint was dismissed because the respondents have expressed their intention, in writing, to be bound by the Trade Practice Conference Rules promulgated for the Catalog Jewelry and Giftware Industry, and have furnished satisfactory evidence of such intention.

NLRB REBUKES PETRILLO

The National Labor Relations Board has entered a final Decision and Order in the NBC and Blue Network case involving the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (NABET) and the American Federation of Musicians. The Board adopted in full the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Trial Examiner with the exceptions, additions and qualifications set forth in note 1, appearing in the verbatim copy of the Decision and Order. To fully understand the Board's final Decision and Order, the Intermediate Report of the Trial Examiner should be read. This is published in full in Vol. 13, page 74, *et seq.*, of the NAB REPORTS.

The Order directs NBC and the Blue to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with NABET as the exclusive representatives of their employees including "all technical employees * * * engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting, and/or conducting audio, video and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, re-broadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or 'on the air play-back' excepting 'on the air' play-back in Chicago, Illinois."

This means that exclusive jurisdiction over "platter turners" in NBC and Blue managed and operated stations, except in Chicago, Illinois, is awarded to NABET.

(NOTE: For further information with reference to preliminary negotiations leading up to this final decision, see NAB REPORTS, Vol. 13, page 37.)

The full text of the Decision and Order follows:

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS
BOARD**

Case No. 2-C-5735

In the Matter of

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

and

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCAST ENGINEERS AND
TECHNICIANS

and

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

Case No. 2-C-5734

In the Matter of

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

and

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCAST ENGINEERS AND
TECHNICIANS

and

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

Decision and Order

On February 3, 1945, the Trial Examiner issued his Intermediate Report in the above-entitled consolidated

proceeding, finding that the respondents had engaged in and were engaging in certain unfair labor practices and recommending that they cease and desist therefrom and take certain affirmative action, as set out in the copy of the Intermediate Report attached hereto. Thereafter, the American Federation of Musicians, herein called the AFM, and the respondent American Broadcasting Company, Inc., filed exceptions to the Intermediate Report; the respondent American Broadcasting Co., Inc., also filed a supporting brief. Oral argument, in which the respondents, the AFM, and National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians, herein called NABET, participated, was held before the Board at Washington, D. C., on March 6, 1945. The Board has reviewed the rulings of the Trial Examiner and finds that no prejudicial error was committed. The rulings are hereby affirmed. The Board has considered the Intermediate Report, the exceptions and briefs of the parties, and the entire record in the case, and hereby adopts the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Trial Examiner, with the exceptions, additions, and qualifications noted below:¹

1. At the oral argument before the Board, counsel for the AFM conceded that unless the Board were to reverse its determination of the appropriate unit in the representation proceeding, the contentions of the AFM would constitute no valid defense to the respondents' refusal to bargain with NABET. No new evidence has been offered and no new arguments have been advanced relating to the issue of whether platter turners should be within a musicians' unit as claimed by AFM or, except in Chicago, within an engineers' and technicians' unit as determined by the Board in the representation proceeding. After full reconsideration of the issues we affirm our unit determination in this respect.

2. As part of their defense, the respondents inferentially base their refusal to bargain with NABET on the letters of January 27 and 28, 1944, which both the AFM and the respondents contend constitute valid contracts. However, at the representation proceeding and at the oral argument before the Board in the present proceeding, it was admitted that these alleged agreements had been made subject to our determination in a proper representation proceeding that platter turners, except in Chicago, would be included in a musicians' unit represented by the AFM.² Since we

¹ The Trial Examiner found that the parties met for the last time on January 24 and that during this meeting the respondents unsuccessfully attempted to induce NABET to waive its jurisdiction over platter turners. The record shows and we find, that while the parties met again after January 24, 1944, the last time that the respondents attempted to induce NABET to waive its jurisdiction over the platter turners was at a meeting with NABET on January 24, 1944.

² The record in the representation proceeding contains the following statements:

MR. McDONALD (Counsel for the respondent National Broadcasting Company, Inc.): . . . We discussed terms with Local 802 under which platter turners would be employed, provided the NLRB certified the AFM jurisdiction of platter turners, . . .

* * *

MR. PADWAY (Counsel for the AFM): Well, I accept Mr. McDonald's explanation of it, that is all, and that saves a lot of time.

The transcript of the oral argument in the present proceeding contains the following statements:

MR. PADWAY: The contract of the musicians was about to expire. Conferences were had respecting . . . any other terms and conditions which would enter into the new contract; that the musicians made a formal demand for platter turners; that their demand was granted

(Continued on page 134)

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

NLRB REBUKES PETRILLO

(Continued from page 133)

have determined that they should be included in a unit of engineers and technicians represented by NABET, this condition was never met. Accordingly, apart from any other considerations, we find that the letters of January 27 and January 28, 1944, do not constitute a valid defense to the respondents' refusal to bargain.

3. As a further defense to their refusal to bargain with NABET the respondents, as set forth in the Intermediate Report, rely upon the economic reprisals which the AFM threatened to put into effect if they recognized and bargained with NABET as the exclusive representatives for platter turners. We have fully considered the respondents' contention in this respect and, as we have previously held, we find that neither as a matter of law does it constitute a defense to the duty to bargain required by the Act nor in the exercise of our discretion do we regard it as a valid justification for such refusals.⁸

Order

Upon the entire record in the case, and pursuant to Section 10 (c) of the National Labor Relations Act, the National Labor Relations Board hereby orders that:

A. The respondents, National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and American Broadcasting Company, Inc., both of New York City, and their respective officers, agents, successors, and assigns, shall cease and desist from:

(1) Refusing to bargain collectively with National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians as the exclusive representative of their respective employees in the respective appropriate units set forth in paragraphs B (1) and C (1) of this Order with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment;

(2) Engaging in any like or related acts or conduct interfering with, restraining, or coercing their employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization, to form labor organizations, to join or assist National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, or any other labor organization, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, as guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act.

subject to whatever might be determined by the National Labor Relations Board.

MR. McDONALD: Gentlemen of the Board, in answer to Judge Padway's question I would like to state that it is my understanding that the letters given in January of 1944, were, of course, subject to any decision that this National Labor Relations Board might make, but he (sic) letter of N.B.C. did not specifically so state. I regarded it as an implied condition . . .

⁸ *Matter of Gluek Brewing Co.*, 47 NLRB 1079, 1093, enf'd 144 F. (2d) 847 (C.C.A. 8); *Matter of McQuay Norris Manufacturing Company*, 21 NLRB 709, 717, enf'd 116 F. (2d) 748 (C.C.A. 7), cert. denied 313 U. S. 565; *Matter of Star Publishing Company*, 4 NLRB 498, enf'd 97 F. (2d) 465 (C.C.A. 9); *Matter of Isthmian Steamship Company*, 22 NLRB 689, 699, enf'd 126 F. (2d) 598 (C.C.A. 2); and *Matter of Walgreen Company*, 44 NLRB 1200, 1214.

B. The respondent National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and its officers, agents, successors, and assigns, shall take the following affirmative action which the Board finds will effectuate the policies of the Act:

(1) Upon request, bargain collectively with National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians as the exclusive representative of all technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of National Broadcasting Co., Inc., engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment;

(2) Post in its studios at New York City; Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; and San Francisco, California, copies of the notice attached hereto, marked "Appendix A." Copies of said notice, to be furnished by the Regional Director for the Second Region, shall, after being duly signed by the respondent's representative, be posted immediately upon receipt thereof, and maintained by it for sixty (60) consecutive days thereafter, in conspicuous places, including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Reasonable steps shall be taken by the respondent to insure that said notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material;

(3) Notify the Regional Director for the Second Region in writing, within ten (10) days from the date of this Order, what steps the respondent has taken to comply herewith.

C. The respondent American Broadcasting Company, Inc., and its officers, agents, successors, and assigns, shall take the following affirmative action which the Board finds will effectuate the policies of the Act:

(1) Upon request, bargain collectively with National Association of Engineers and Technicians as the exclusive representative of all technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment;

(2) Post in its studios at New York City; Chicago, Illinois; San Francisco, California; and Los Angeles, California, copies of the notice attached hereto, marked "Appendix B." Copies of said notice, to be furnished by the Regional Director for the Second Region, shall, after being duly signed by the respondent's representative, be posted by the respondent immediately upon receipt thereof, and maintained by it for sixty (60) consecutive days thereafter, in conspicuous places, including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Reasonable steps shall be taken by the respondent to insure that said

notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material;

(3) Notify the Regional Director for the Second Region in writing, within ten (10) days from the date of this Order, what steps the respondent has taken to comply therewith.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of March 1945.

HARRY A. MILLIS,
Chairman.

GERARD D. REILLY,
Member.

JOHN M. HOUSTON,
Member.

(SEAL)

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

FCC ELEVATES HYDE

Rosel H. Hyde, longtime FCC assistant general counsel, has been named by the Commission to fill the post of General Counsel vacated by Charles R. Denny who was sworn in as Commissioner last Friday.

Appointment of Vernon L. Wilkinson of the Lands Division, Department of Justice, to succeed Mr. Hyde as assistant general counsel in charge of broadcasting was announced at the same time. Leonard H. Marks was moved up to the post of assistant to the general counsel.

Marks fills the position vacated last fall by Peter Shuebruk, and in assuming his new duties leaves behind him the position of chief of the New Facilities Division.

8TH DISTRICT MEETING

Concluding a series of 18 district meetings, broadcasters of the 8th NAB District (Michigan-Indiana) convened in Detroit on Monday and Tuesday (2-3). District Director John E. Fetzer, WKZO, presided and introduced J. Harold Ryan, NAB President. Mr. Ryan occupied nearly the entire morning session in a detailed review of NAB activities and objectives. In the absence of John Morgan Davis, General Counsel, Mr. Ryan also covered the labor relations activities of the Association.

The afternoon session of the first day was given over to a presentation of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau. President Hugh Feltis was aided by Otto Stadelman of Needham, Louis and Brorby. In addition Joe Neebe, Vice President of Campbell-Ewald, likewise presented the agency viewpoint, assisted by M. A. Hollinshead, Radio Director of Campbell-Ewald. Horace Stovin, a member of the Board of the Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, the Canadian organization which parallels BMB, and Walter Elliott, BBM Research Counsel, who were guests at the meeting, told of the progress of the Canadian organization. A full account of the results will be published in an early BMB bulletin.

Following the BMB presentation, Director Fetzer who is serving as Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio, outlined problems incident to censorship. Al H. Lewellen of the Cleveland office of OWI, told of the plans for allocation which lie immediately ahead. The afternoon session was concluded by a presentation in behalf of the NAB Program Directors Committee by Carl Vandergrift, Program Director of WOW.

Those attending the meeting were guests of WJR at a reception following the afternoon session.

At the morning session of the second day, Robert Mason, WMRN, Chairman of the NAB Small Market Stations Committee, presided over a panel dealing with that subject. Owen Uridge, WJR, 8th District Chairman of the Sales Managers Committee, presided over a sales session at which Lewis H. Avery and Helen Cornelius of the NAB Broadcast Advertising Department discussed various sales

problems. Miss Cornelius dealt largely with problems incident to retail radio advertising.

This morning's session ran over slightly into the afternoon session which was concluded with a report by the Resolutions Committee made up as follows: Howard Loeb, WFDF, John O'Harrow, WKZO, and George Jackson, WBOW. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the 8th District of the National Association of Broadcasters, assembled in Detroit, Michigan, the second and third day of April, 1945, has given careful consideration to the proposed plan of the newly organized Broadcast Measurement Bureau, and

WHEREAS the plan has received the hearty endorsement of a large majority of the 8th District broadcasters, now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the officers and directors of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau be given a vote of confidence and thanks for their accomplishments to date, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the 8th District broadcasters be furnished with all available details of the plan before it is put into operation, so that additional suggestions may possibly be made by subscribing stations.

* * * * *

WHEREAS the broadcasters of the 8th NAB District wish to recognize the services rendered to the broadcasting industry by certain individuals, now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the entire body expresses its appreciation for the untiring efforts of J. Harold Ryan during his term of office as President of NAB; to Hugh Feltis, President of BMB, for his diligent work in establishing an understanding of the new Measurement Bureau plan; to John Fetzer for his work in the Office of Censorship as well as in his directorship of the 8th NAB District; to Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising, Helen A. Cornelius, Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising of NAB, and to Robert T. Mason of WMRN, Marion, Ohio, Chairman of the Small Market Stations Committee for their contributions to the field of broadcast advertising.

9TH DISTRICT MEETS

Broadcasters of the 9th District (Illinois and southern Wisconsin) reelected Leslie C. Johnson, WHBF, as District Director for the ensuing two-year term. The action was taken at the closing session of a two-day meeting held in Chicago on Thursday and Friday (March 29-30).

The first morning of the meeting was devoted to a review of NAB activities and objectives by J. Harold Ryan, NAB President. He was followed by John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel, who outlined plans for a more complete service on employer-employee matters by NAB.

The broadcasters in the district responded promptly and enthusiastically to the presentation of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau plan by Hugh Feltis, BMB President, at the afternoon meeting on the first day. At the end of the meeting, 88 per cent of those registered had signed.

The session on the second morning opened with a discussion of engineering problems led by Oscar C. Hirsch of WKRO and KFVS, District Chairman of the NAB Engineering Committee. Mr. Hirsch talked at length on the limited channels available for relay broadcasting and reviewed the resolution on the subject which he had submitted to the Resolutions Committee. (See end of report for text of resolution.)

One of the most interesting analyses of public relations delivered at any of the district meetings was presented by Edward E. Lindsay of WSOY, District Chairman of the NAB Public Relations Committee. From his background of several years as a newspaper editor and three years as a radio station manager, Mr. Lindsay brought the problem of good public relations into sharp focus from this dual point of view.

The Small Market Stations Panel was presided over by

Robert T. Mason of WMRN, Chairman of the NAB Small Market Stations Committee. His presentation included a review of the work of this committee since its organization in June, 1943, and a transcribed program outlining the opportunities and obligations of small market stations.

Hugh K. Boice, Jr., of WMBD, District Chairman of the NAB Sales Managers Committee, directed the Sales Managers Clinic, during which Lewis H. Avery and Helen A. Cornelius spoke. On a show of hands, the broadcasters present endorsed the so-called continuing renewal clause by a vote of nine to two.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee, resolutions were adopted as follows: One, reciting the fact that the Treasury Procurement Division is placing a schedule of advertisements in newspapers for disposal of surplus property and is asking that this same service be performed by broadcasters as a public service, called upon the NAB Board to seek equal treatment for radio broadcasters in this respect.

A second resolution called for a change in Section 3,409 of the FCC Rules and Regulations to eliminate the provision requiring the station to keep on file the names and addresses of officers and directors of organizations and companies from whom scripts are received.

A third resolution commended the BMB plan for a standard method of measuring station coverage and called upon all broadcasters to pledge their unanimous support to the enterprise.

The need for some protective statute in each state to protect broadcasters against libel and slander suits was recognized in a fourth resolution. It called upon the NAB to exert its efforts and influence to the end that broadcasters in each NAB district should seek legislation in their respective states which will provide adequate protection against libel and slander in matters beyond the control of the broadcaster.

Petrillo and his platter-turner demands came in for a strong resolution on the part of these 9th District broadcasters. They reiterated their condemnation of the "made work" principle. They called upon all broadcasters and the networks to coordinate their activities with respect to matters involving a precedent in labor relations and asked that the fullest disclosure and industry-wide discussion of labor problems be given.

An engineering problem was the subject of another resolution unanimously endorsed by the meeting. It dealt with the subject of relay broadcasting, commended the NAB and Panel 4 of RTPB for the stands taken in behalf of the allocation of an adequate number of frequencies for the exclusive use of the radio broadcasting industry for relay broadcasting. The resolution further demanded the elimination of the rules prohibiting the use of relay broadcasting when wire facilities are available.

The efforts of the Board of Directors of NAB and the Labor Executive Committee in working to improve the service in the field of employer-employee relations rendered by NAB was highly commended. The resolution called for an effective, well-staffed Labor Department with sufficient funds to insure successful operation and service. They further urged a well-planned educational effort to secure the whole-hearted cooperation of all members to the end that the Labor Department could function efficiently and constructively.

Music copyright came in for attention in a resolution which pointed out that ASCAP and BMI, the two major sources from which radio now draws its supply of music, are operating under consent decrees, the terms of which require clearance at the source, and that other music licensing organizations are not so obligated. It was resolved that effort be made through NAB to prevail upon all music licensing groups not now licensing at the source to do so.

A final resolution adopted read as follows:

"Whereas the affairs of NAB have progressed and prospered under the sound administrative ability of J. Harold Ryan as president, therefore,

"Be It Resolved that the broadcasters of District 9 here express their appreciation of President Ryan's constructive leadership; their regret that he has determined to retire from the presidency, and their well wishes to him on his return to the biggest job of all, the role of a successful radio broadcast station operator."

FLORIDA BROADCASTERS MEET

Announcing that one of its major policies for the coming year would be whole-hearted cooperation in favoring BMI music for the coming and ensuing years, the Florida Association of Broadcasters held their annual meeting in Jacksonville on March 21.

The following officers were elected to serve for 1945-1946: President—James M. LeGate, WIOD, Miami; First Vice-President—Glenn Marshall, Jr., WFOY, St. Augustine; Second Vice-President—G. G. McBride, WDBO, Orlando; Secretary-Treasurer—Fred Mizer, WQAM, Miami (elected for third term); First Director—Jack Hopkins, WJAX, Jacksonville; Director—Teresa M. Myers, WTAL, Tallahassee; Director—S. O. Ward, WLAK, Lakeland.

MILLER INTRODUCES BILLS AFFECTING UNIONS

Rep. Arthur Lewis Miller (R), Nebraska, has introduced two bills in the U. S. House of Representatives, one of which would make illegal "check-off" payments and the other of which would make illegal "royalty" payments.

The text of H. R. 2818 is as follows:

A BILL

TO MAKE UNLAWFUL CERTAIN CONTRACTS AND PRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH LABOR RELATIONS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) any agreement hereafter entered into between an employer and a labor organization, under which such employer undertakes to deduct from any employee's compensation any sum to be paid by such employer to such labor organization as membership dues of such employee, shall be unlawful.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any labor organization to demand or accept from any individual, not a member thereof, payment of any amount in consideration of the granting to such individual of a permit to work for any employer.

(c) Whoever enters into an agreement made unlawful by subsection (a), or violates the provisions of subsection (b), shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "employer" means an employer engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

(2) The term "labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

(3) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

The text of H. R. 2819 is as follows:

A BILL

TO MAKE UNLAWFUL CERTAIN AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR PAYMENTS BY EMPLOYERS TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) any agreement hereafter entered into between an employer and a labor organization, under which such employer is obligated to pay to such labor organization any amount or amounts in consideration of any undertaking, concession, or commitment made by such labor organization with reference to the performance of work or services by members of such union, shall be unlawful.

(b) Whoever enters into a contract made unlawful by subsection (a) shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "employer" means an employer engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

(2) The term "labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

(3) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

RADIO NEWSMEN TO ATTEND SAN FRANCISCO PARLEY IN RECORD NUMBERS

The following letter from Richard Harkness, President, Radio Correspondents Association, has been received by Bruce Starkey, Chief, NAB News Bureau:
DEAR MR. STARKEY:

I want to thank you for your cooperation in presenting the request for registrations for the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco. We have received more than 30 individual applications—which is very large for radio news coverage of such an event by individual stations.

I note that more than one-third of these requests were in response to the notice which the NAB sent out. Every member of our organization appreciates this, and I am sure that we will take advantage of your offer to cooperate in similar matters in the future.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD HARKNESS, *President,*
Radio Correspondents' Association.

"LET'S GO TO TOWN" SHOWS DRAW PRAISE

Leslie Johnson, general manager, WHBF, Rock Island, Illinois, and NAB Director of District No. 9, got the surprise of his life, last week, when he heard from two Rock Island boys, both well known to him, who reported on the locally produced "Let's Go to Town" show.

Ensign Hugo Birkhahn, from aboard ship, somewhere in the Pacific, said: "It was the next best thing to being right at home."

Sgt. Edward Wisley, radio-gunner, caught the show just after he had returned from a mission. "I thought I had ear trouble," he wrote. "... the show was really a shot in the arm ... morale boosted 100%."

Cpl. Lloyd C. Carlson, Moline, wrote from a base hospital in England: "... was really one of the big thrills of a lifetime."

"Best Thing in 2½ Years Away from Home"

Bob E. Hall, USN, Tulsa, former radio entertainer, wrote Allan Page, program director, KVOO, and Task Force Commander, that the Tulsa show was the best thing he had heard during his 2½ years absence from Tulsa. "... I got a feeling that I could never put into words. As the program moved along on the tour of familiar sounds, it seemed as though I were once again making those rounds myself," he said.

"Are You from New Bedford, Mate?"

When Leonard Allan Ashworth, acting chief mate in the Merchant Marine, was two days out of England, United States-bound, the radio operator yelled: "Are you from New Bedford, Mate?" "Sure." "Well, put on your earphones and listen." And then the New Bedford man heard the "Let's Go to Town" program made by WNBH.

He heard the looms at the Wamsutta mill, cans in the tinning room at the Aerovox, the High School band playing "On New Bedford," the girl cheer leaders, and other New Bedford familiar sounds, including traffic at Union and Pleasant streets and a sports summary.

"A Funny Feeling Welled Up Inside"

"... when suddenly I heard the words 'Continental Wood Screw,' my ears started to flop and I took the whole thing in from there. ... What a funny feeling welled up inside of me—and I'm not fooling. The sound of the St. Lawrence Church—with my own two children living but two blocks away from it—you sure hit a lot of tender spots. ..."

Those are quotes from another letter received by WNBH from somewhere in the Pacific.

"Frank and Jake Heard It, Too"

Frank and Jake, U. S. Coast Guard L.S.T. (764), from somewhere in the central Pacific wrote WNBH:

"... What brought memories back to both of us was when the announcer connected the program to hear the street cars and noise in the city; the first noise we heard was the Lunds Corner street cars bell, and we actually felt that we were riding in the streetcar as a civilian again."

"On the Marianas, 9,000 Miles from Home"

Back in 1933, Sgt. Tom Stockley, 19th Fighter Squadron, AAF, was known as "The Cape Cod Minstrel" with a 15-minute show over WNBH. On March 22, he caught the New Bedford "Let's Go to Town" program way out on the Marianas, 9,000 miles from home. Hugh R. Norman, station manager, was the Task Force Commander.

"Many Hear Troy Program"

Pacific and European locations have provided a large number of listener verifications to Troy "Let's Go to Town" program, of which Woodbury Carter, assistant station manager, was Task Force Commander.

In addition, letters came from families of servicemen that were advised by sons, brothers and husbands of the broadcast. One soldier wrote to the "Troy Record" from the Philippines expressing his pleasure for the program and his letter was published in full.

Complete 5 More Global Shows

Completion of 5 more "Let's Go to Town" programs has been reported since last week. The Sacramento show was actually shipped to Los Angeles on January 22, but its completion previously has not been reported. The complete list follows:

DISTRICT III

Scranton, Wilkes-Barre. George D. Coleman, WGBI, *TFC

DISTRICT VIII

Evansville Clarence Leich, WGBF, *TFC

DISTRICT IX

Decatur Edward F. Lindsay, WSOY, *TFC

DISTRICT X

St. Louis John W. Tinnea, KWK, *TFC
(2 of 2 shows)

DISTRICT XV

Sacramento Leo Ricketts, KFBK, *TFC

* Task Force Commander.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN MADE HAPPY BY WHIO COMICS

An avalanche of 20,000 comic books, cards, magazines and other items rolled into the offices of WHIO, Dayton, in response to a plea for these and other articles of interest for Barney Community Center, a Dayton institution for the care and education of crippled children.

Hearing of the happiness this activity was bringing to the Center, several other hospitals asked if they might be included in the program.

No adequate evaluation can be placed upon this work says WHIO. The handicapped children have been thrilled beyond measure with the joy of reading the funnies and with the beauty of the cards and pictures. Creative impulses have been stirred by the making of scrap books; idle hands and minds went to work with unusual zest. Unconsciously, the children are absorbing a knowledge and appreciation of art and beauty, and above this educational and pleasure value is the incalculably greater therapeutic value of busy hands and minds, and happy hearts.

"MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST" COMING OFF PRESS SOON

Inquiries have been received at NAB headquarters relative to the publication date of the industry's new public relations book, "Management in the Public Interest."

The 120-page volume will require an additional two weeks for completion and binding.

The first available bound volumes will be shipped to station managers, one to each station. Orders for extra copies will be filled soon after.

GOOD NEIGHBOR SUGGESTION

NAB has received a letter from Benjamin Edward Neal, president of the Good Neighbor Foundation, sponsors of *Good Neighbor Day*. Mr. Neal suggests:

"The second half of the war—in the Pacific—would end more quickly and the lives of many of our boys would be saved, if radio would prepare quickly to use station breaks, around the clock for twenty-four hours to tell America on the day after the defeat of Germany:

"I hear America calling me to duty until the last shot is fired. I will answer the call: I will carry my full share of the load to speed the coming of the day of enduring peace on earth. My heart is in America and America is in my heart! I am an American!"

KGVO GIRL IN NEW GUINEA

Hermina Girson, former traffic manager of KGVO, Missoula, Montana, now with the Red Cross as an overseas secretary, has arrived in New Guinea for reassignment in the Pacific Theater of War, it was learned this week at the station.

DILLARD GETS PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSIGNMENT

Headquarters of the American Public Relations Association informs NAB that Everett L. Dillard, owner and operator of NAB FM member Station KOZY in Kansas City, Mo., two FM outlets in Washington, D. C., and General Manager, Commercial Radio Equipment Co., has been named by the APRA Board of Governors to a position on the National Advisory Committee, representing the activities of the Radio Division.

He will help spearhead association endeavor in the organization and promotion of public relations procedures in AM, FM and television fields and will serve in a key post in the association's cooperation with the public relations program of radio facilities throughout the nation.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, April 9. They are subject to change.

Monday, April 9

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Renewal of license, 580 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Tuesday, April 10

WGBF—Evansville On The Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Renewal of license, 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited.

Wednesday, April 11

NEW—Copper City Broadcasting Corp., Rome, N. Y.—C. P., 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va.—Granted request for 30 days extension of time within which to comply with the procedural conditions attached to the conditional grant for construction permit to change frequency, etc.

WRIV—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Granted request for 30 days extension of time within which to meet the terms of conditional grant for a new station.

Chas. P. Blackley, Staunton, Va.—Granted request for 30 days additional time within which to comply with procedural conditions in conditional grant of new station.

WFTL—The Fort Industry Co., Miami, Fla.—Granted request to change call letters of station from WFTL to WGBS.

WLB—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.—Granted request to change call letters of station from WLB to KUOM.

WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting modification of construction permit (pursuant to Commission's action on December 12, 1944, authorizing a new station to operate on 890 kc., 250 watts, daytime only), to make changes in antenna, transmitter site and studio location; and further ordered that a construction permit as thus modified be issued.

WMFR—Radio Station WMFR, Inc. (assignor), James E. Lambeth, et al., d/b as Radio Station WMFR (assignee), High Point, N. C.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WMFR (and relay station WHPT) from Radio Station WMFR, Inc., to James E. Lambeth, James E. Lambeth, Jr., Helen M. Lambeth, Ralph M. Lambeth, Frank S. Lambeth and Molly H. Lambeth, d/b as Radio Station WMFR, from a corporation to a partnership. No monetary consideration involved. (B3-AL-486)

WRBL—The Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc. (assignor), J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Co. (assignee), Columbus, Ga.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WRBL (and relay stations WBLR and WJWC) from the Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., to J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Co.—a newly formed partnership. No monetary consideration involved.

KICD—L. W. Andrews (transferor), Ben B. Sanders (transferee), Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co. (licensee), Spencer, Iowa.—Granted consent to transfer to control of Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., licensee of station KICD, from L. W. Andrews, to Ben S. Sanders, through transfer of 309 (64.375%) shares of common stock and 120 (47.25%) shares of preferred stock, for a consideration of \$19,000 less an amount by which accrued and current liabilities of licensee exceed accrued and current assets by more than \$5,882 as at date of settlement. (B4-TC-429)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KFNF—Henry Field (transferor), Midwest Broadcasting Co. (transferee), KFNF, Inc. (licensee), Shenandoah, Iowa.—Designated for hearing application for consent to transfer of control of KFNF, Inc., licensee of station KFNF, from Henry Field to Midwest Broadcasting Co. (B4-TC-430)

KFNF—KFNF, Inc., Shenandoah, Iowa.—Designated for further hearing in consolidated proceeding with application for transfer of control, the application for renewal of license of station KFNF.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted extension of following relay broadcast station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending receipt and/or determination upon applications for renewal of license, in no event later than June 1, 1945:

KFBL and **KFBM**, Frontier Broadcasting Co., area of Cheyenne, Wyo.; **WHMK** and **WJEK**, Hagerstown Broadcasting Co., near Hagerstown, Md.; **KBIB**, The KANS Broadcasting Co., area of Wichita, Kans.; **WAIE**, Joe L. Smith, Jr., area of Beckley, W. Va.; **WAAK**, Radio Station WSOC, Inc., area of Charlotte, N. C.

Granted further extension of following relay broadcast station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than June 1, 1945:

KFAA, A. H. Belo Corp., area of Dallas, Tex.; **KNED**, Carter Publications, Inc., area of Ft. Worth, Tex.; **WADA**, Charleston Broadcasting Co., area of Charleston, W. Va.; **WAUT**, Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; **KIEL**, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., area of Seattle, Wash.; **WQER**, Georgia School of Technology, area of Atlanta, Ga.; **KAXY** and **KEJR**, KGKO Broadcasting Co., area of Ft. Worth, Tex.; **WAXJ**, Lamar Life Insurance Co., area of Jackson, Miss.; **KABF**, McClatchy Broadcasting Co., area of Sacramento, Calif.; **WABG**, Memphis Publishing Co., area of Memphis, Tenn.; **WAOE**, Martin R. O'Brien, area of Aurora, Ill.; **WAIN** and **WEKH**, Peoria Broadcasting Co., area of Peoria, Ill.; **KBTA** and **KBTB**, Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc., area of Duluth, Minn.; **WAXL**, Jonas Weiland, area of Kinston, N. C.; **WAIJ** and **WAIY**, WIBX, Inc., area of Utica, N. Y.; **WTNK**, WOAX, Inc., area of Trenton, N. J.; **WMWA**, WOKO, Inc., area of Albany, N. Y.

WCBE—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., area of Charlotte, N. C.—Granted further extension of license of relay broadcast station, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than May 1, 1945. (B3-SRY-102)

Granted extension of licenses of following stations, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of license, in no event later than May 1, 1945:

KADA, Ada, Okla.; **KANS**, Wichita, Kans.; **WPAT**, Paterson, N. J.; **WJDX**, Jackson, Miss.; **WGBB**, Freeport, N. Y.; **WOMT**, Manitowoc, Wisc.; **WJMC**, Rice Lake, Wisc.; **WEDC**, Chicago, Ill.; **KBIZ**, Ottumwa, Iowa; **WTAX**, Springfield, Ill.; **WHIZ**, Zanesville, Ohio; **WHAJ**, Greenfield, Mass.; **WFXM**, San Bernardino, Calif.; **KFUN**, Las Vegas, N. Mex.; **WLOK**, Lima, Ohio; **WSOC**, Charlotte, N. C.; **WJTN**, Jamestown, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WSSC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., area of Savannah, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WTOG; frequencies 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., 2 watts. (B3-LRE-440)

The following applications for High Frequency (FM) broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943:

The Crosley Corp., Washington, D. C.; **WKBH**, Inc., LaCrosse, Wisc.; Mobile Daily Newspapers, Inc., Mobile, Ala.; Hopkinsville Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Hopkinsville, Ky.; Henderson Broadcasting Co., Inc., Henderson, Ky.; **UAW-CIO**, Detroit, Mich., Los Angeles, Cleveland, Flint, Mich., Newark, N. J., Chicago, Ill.; Findlay Radio Co., Findlay, Ohio.

Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.—Placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943, application for new commercial television broadcast station.

Sacramento City Unified School District, Sacramento, Calif.—Placed in the pending files application for new noncommercial educational broadcast station.

Midstate Radio Corp., Utica, N. Y.—Petition to intervene in hearing on application of Copper City Broadcasting Co. passed over.

Utica Broadcasting Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Petition to intervene in hearing on application of Copper City Broadcasting Co. passed over.

WMFF—Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburg, N. Y.—Granted petition to intervene in the hearing on application of the Brockway Company for a new station in Massena, N. Y.

Copper City Broadcasting Corp., Rome, N. Y.—The Commission on its own motion postponed the hearing now scheduled for April 11 to May 7, on application of Copper City Broadcasting Corp. for a new station in Rome, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

910 Kilocycles

NEW—Valley Broadcasting Assn., Inc., McAllen, Texas.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 910 kc., with power of 1 KW, unlimited hours of operation, and employing directional antenna day and night. **AMENDED**: to change location of transmitter from near McAllen, Texas, to near Edinburg, Texas.

1230 Kilocycles

WJBC—Arthur Malcolm McGregor, Dorothy Charlotte McGregor, and Hugh L. Gately, a partnership, d/b as Radio Station WJBC, Bloomington, Ill.—Involuntary assignment of license to Arthur Malcolm McGregor and Hugh L. Gately, a partnership, d/b as Radio Station WJBC.

WMFR—Radio Station WMFR, Inc., High Point, N. C.—Voluntary assignment of license to James E. Lambeth, James E. Lambeth, Jr., Helen M. Lambeth, Ralph M. Lambeth, Frank S. Lambeth and Molly H. Lambeth, d/b as Radio Station WMFR.

WHPT—Radio Station WMFR, Inc., area of High Point, N. C.—Voluntary assignment of license to James E. Lambeth, James E. Lambeth, Jr., Helen M. Lambeth, Ralph M. Lambeth, Frank S. Lambeth and Molly H. Lambeth, d/b as Radio Station WMFR.

NEW—The Corinth Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corinth, Miss.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

KPHO—Phoenix Broadcasting, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by Rex Schepp through purchase of 216 2/3 shares common stock (21 2/3%) from Central Newspapers, Inc.

1240 Kilocycles

WGGB—Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y.—Modification of license to change hours of operation from share WFAS to unlimited time.

1300 Kilocycles

NEW—Broadcasting Corporation of America, N. of Brawley, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1420 kc., with power of 1 KW. and unlimited hours of operation. AMENDED: to request 1300 kc., and power of 1 KW day and 500 watts night.

1330 Kilocycles

WFIN—Findlay Radio Co., Findlay, Ohio—Voluntary assignment of license to Fred R. Hover, tr/as Findlay Radio Company.

1450 Kilocycles

KFLW—Herald Publishing Co. of Klamath Falls, Klamath Falls, Ore.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3684 which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for changes in antenna and change of transmitter and studio locations.

NEW—Orangeburg Broadcasting Corp., Orangeburg, S. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Florida Broadcasting Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44700 kc., with coverage of 11,700 square miles. AMENDED: to change transmitter location from W. of Jacksonville, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc., with coverage of 4500 square miles.

NEW—Radio Broadcasting Corp., Twin Falls, Idaho—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48900 kc., with coverage of 2640 square miles.

NEW—Larus & Brothers Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43500 kc., with coverage of 17,898 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78000-84000 kc.), with ESR of 1030.

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #5 (84000-90000 kc.), with ESR of 970.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—William Henry Alford, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 48100 kc., with power of 160.7 watts and A3 and FM emission.

NEW—Fred R. Hover, tr/as Findlay Radio Co., area of Findlay, Ohio—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 30820, 33740, 35820, 37980 kc., with power of 25 watts, A3 emission.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Century Travel Service, Inc., 655 Fifth Ave., New York, and Harry Craig Cooper and Joseph C. Cooper, Jr., brothers residing at 1016 Fifth Ave., New York, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of so-called "packaged tours," which are travel trips, at an all-inclusive price, and include transportation, hotel reservations, baggage and passenger transfers between terminals and hotels, sight-seeing trips and other incidental services. The brothers are copartners and trade as Century Travel Service, Century Travel Service Deluxe Tours, Mexican Advisory Tourist Bureau and Florida Advisory Hotel Bureau. (5299)

Mid-West Research Laboratory, 3806 Floyd Ave., Sioux City, Iowa, engaged in selling serums and medicinal preparations for poultry and domestic animals, is charged in a complaint with misrepresenting its business status. The complaint alleges that the respondent, by selling its preparations under the corporate name of Mid-West Research Laboratory, and by using such name on its stationery and in advertising, represents, when such is not a fact, that it owns, operates or controls a "research laboratory" or a "laboratory" within the common and usual meaning of the words. (5300)

Mirra Chemical Laboratories, 198 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a moth preventive product designated "Mirra Moth Immunizer" or "Mirra Moth Carverizer." They also sell a cleansing compound under the name "Mirra All Purpose Soapless Household Cleaner." (5301)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

American Biochemical Corp.—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation designated Paracelsus has been entered into by American Biochemical Corp., Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (3266)

Allied Radio Corp., et al.—Two Chicago corporations and a Washington, D. C., firm entered into stipulations to discontinue misrepresenting the tube capacity of certain radio sets they sell in interstate commerce.

Those entering into the stipulations are Allied Radio Corp., 833 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago; Nathan N. Wallack and M. D. Montague, trading as Star Radio Co., 409 Eleventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; and Spiegel, Inc., 1061 35th St., Chicago. They agree to cease and desist from representing that any radio receiving set contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio receiving set tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. (03262-03263-03268)

A & N Trading Co., Inc., 8th and D Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., stipulated that it will cease and desist from advertising, labeling or selling merchandise under any representation implying that such merchandise was manufactured for the armed forces or under Army or Navy specifications, unless it is regulation Army or Navy merchandise. (3999)

Berosol Products, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that the medicinal preparation he sells under the name "Mayr's" will prevent the absorption of toxic substances, relieve or correct indigestion or regulate the flow of bile, or that it is a stomach remedy. (03269)

Consolidated Trimming Corp.—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the fiber content of thread designated "Silkso Twist" has been entered into by Consolidated Trimming Corp., 27 West 23d St., New York. (4004)

Exelento Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga., has entered into a stipulation to cease certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of cosmetics. The company agrees that it will discontinue representing that Exelento Hair Pomade will produce lustrous hair or improve the hair, or be of any benefit to the hair other than to straighten it temporarily and produce temporarily a smooth, oily appearance; that Exelento Skin Ointment possesses healing action; or, by use of the word "Whitener" in the brand name of the preparation Exelento Temporary Skin Whitener, or otherwise, that the product will whiten the skin or give it a pale creamy complexion. (03266)

Knickerbocker Leather & Novelty Co., Inc., 19 West 18th St., New York, engaged in the manufacture and sale of advertising novelties and specialties, stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing, through the use of the words "Genuine Leather" or the word "leather," or other words or symbols of similar meaning, that merchandise sold by it and made from the inner split of leather is made from the outer split or any part of the hide or skin other than the inner split. (4007)

Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 900 North Franklin St., Chicago, stipulated that in the sale of a preparation designated Ex-teen it will cease representing that the product will relieve or overcome distressing psychic or disposition phenomena accompanying menstruation, such as depression, self pity, nervousness and irascibility, or that it will provide a stimulating effect. (03265)

J. Levine Co. and Georgia Mfg. Co., 449 Broadway, New York, stipulated that he will cease and desist from using the letters "Mfg." in his trade name, and from using any other abbreviation of the word "Manufacturing" or any word of similar meaning, the effect of which tends to cause the belief that he actually owns and operates or directly and actually controls the plant in which are woven or manufactured the drapery fabrics which he sells. He also agrees to stop using the word "Guaranteed" or any other word of similar meaning in connection with the advertising or sale of his fabrics, unless clear and unequivocal disclosure is made in direct connection therewith of exactly what is offered by way of security; and to discontinue the use of any guaranty unless strict and complete performance be made therewith. (4003)

Modern Product, Inc. of America—Under a stipulation entered into Modern Products, Inc. of America, 1428 North 24th St., Milwaukee, agrees to cease and desist from making the following representations, among others, concerning certain vitamin, mineral and so-called health food products it sells in interstate commerce. (4001)

Lido Sportswear, Inc., 462 Seventh Ave., New York, engaged in the manufacture and sale of women's sportswear, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from using the word "linen," either alone or in connection with the word "shantung," as descrip-

tive of garments not made of flax, and from using such words in any other manner tending to convey the belief, when such is not a fact, that the fabric used in the manufacture of such merchandise is that product generally known as linen or flax. (4005)

Sullivan Co., 212 East Trigg Ave., Memphis, Tenn., entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from misrepresenting the effectiveness of products it advertises and sells as being capable of waterproofing concrete and masonry structures. (4000)

Vita-Man, et al.—Two stipulations to discontinue representing that the vitamin preparations they sell, each containing calcium pantothenate as its principal ingredient, are capable of preventing gray hair and of restoring the natural color to hair have been entered into by Henry Gottlieb, trading as Vita-Man, 175 East Broadway, Brooklyn, and The Carlay Co., 160 East Illinois St., Chicago. Gottlieb's preparation is designated Vita-Hair Tablets and the product sold by The Carlay Co. is known as Grayvita. (03267-03270)

Warner Trust, Boston, and associated concerns have entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of preparations and services known as the Warner Treatment for hair and scalp disorders. (3996)

Wiener & Wiener, et al.—Three New York manufacturers of fur garments have entered into stipulations to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of their products.

Abe Steisel, 208 West 30th St., New York, agrees to discontinue in his trade publicity, invoices or labeling the use of the term "Leopard Cat," or other words denoting leopard, to designate furs or fur garments made from peltries of South American spotted cats or of any animals or species other than the true leopard (4002).

Joseph Wiener and Max Wiener, trading as Wiener & Wiener, 312 Seventh Ave., New York (4006), and Abraham Katz and Philip Goldstein, trading as Katz & Goldstein, 115 West 30th St., New York (4008), stipulated that they will discontinue the use of the terms "Sealine," "Hudseal," "Beaverette" or any other fictitious animal designation or coined fur-connoting term as descriptive of their fur products.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Bortz & Co., Trust Service Co., and Susquehanna Pen Co., Anderson, Ind., has been ordered to cease and desist from unfair and deceptive practices in connection with the sale of postcards, form letters and folders sold to creditors, collection agencies and attorneys for use in obtaining information concerning delinquent debtors. (4961)

Commercial Art Co., 720 East Diamond St., Pittsburgh, and Daniel G. Ries, trading as Progressive Portrait Co., 929 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, has been ordered to cease and desist from unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with the sale of colored enlargements of photographs and of frames therefor. Griffin formerly traded as American Arts. (5133)

Coast Fishing Co.—An order to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act has been issued against Coast Fishing Co., 621 So. Fries Ave., Wilmington, Calif., engaged in the packing, sale and distribution of canned sea food products, including tuna, mackerel and sardines. (5197)

Marine Products Co., 3370 Harasthy St., San Diego, Calif., has been ordered to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with the interstate sale of sea food products. (5137)

Norman Co., 169-173 Madison Ave., New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from shipping or delivering their merchandise to department stores and other retailers without previous agreement to purchase, for the purpose of inducing the purchase of their products. The respondents sell various items of merchandise, including lamps, shades and novelties. (3812)

Harry Steinberg—An order has been issued directing Harry Steinberg, 9 East 38th St., New York, to cease and desist from misrepresenting the quality of handkerchiefs sold in gift packages for members of the armed forces. (5212)

FTC CASES DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Club Razor & Blade Manufacturing Corp., 36 Green St., Newark, N. J., with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of safety razor blades.

The Commission has also dismissed without prejudice its complaint against S. H. Kress & Co., 114 Fifth Ave., New York, operating a chain of retail stores throughout the country; Vita-Var Corporation and its subsidiary, Beautykote Corporation, 46 Albert Ave., Newark, N. J.; and C. J. Robison, T. H. Gibson and E. G. Robison, officers of the two last named corporations.

The complaint had charged the respondents with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of shellac.

Table of Contents

January—March

ALLOCATIONS

Arguments Under Way	86
Developments	39
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4

A. F. OF M.

KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
Lewis, John L., Following in Petrillo's Footsteps	93
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Petrillo After Television	85
Petrillo and Congress	85
Petrillo Assailed as Menace to Americans	84
Petrillo Bans Inter-Lochen	49
Petrillo to Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Inter-Lochen	50

BROADCAST ADVERTISING

Advertising: Its Place in Your Planning, by Paul Hollister	85
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Sales Managers Resolutions	84

BROADCAST MEASUREMENT

District Meetings Report	83
New Peak Reached in District 1	93

DEFENSE

Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40
"Let's Go To Town" Global Shows Produced	42, 52, 58, 86, 95
	108, 115, 125
"Let's Go To Town" Heard on Iwo Jima	95
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24
Paper Drive Gets Unexpected Results	107
Seventh War Loan	83
Seventh War Loan Dates	107
Seventh War Loan "E" Bond Quota at New High	95
Task Force Commanders	58, 86
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24
War Effort Report	122

ENGINEERING

De Wolf Addresses I R E	42
Equipment for New Standard Broadcast Stations	123
WPB Readjusts Tube Production	123

FCC

Allocation Procedure Announced	43
Appropriations	51
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9
Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66
Clear Channel Hearing	65, 87
Denny, Charles R., Nominated to Commission	102, 121
Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Manpower Survey	5
Members on Tour	40
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5
New Construction Restricted	22
Number of Stations—January	88
Number of Stations—February	127
Order Re the Clear Channel Hearings	87
Porter, Paul A., Again Nominated	2
Porter, Paul A., Addresses Broadcasters	102
Porter, Paul, Speaks to FCC Bar Ass'n	32
Revenue Figures Released	40
Senate Committee on Appropriations Approves FCC National Defense Fund	106

FM

Allocations	18, 70
FM in Australia	24

GENERAL

Abeloff, Irvin G., Given Award for Distinguished Service to Richmond	42
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Broadcasters Active in Red Cross Drive	96
Colonel Coe Returns to KSD	44
Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Transcriptions	40
Crandall, George—"I Object"	86
Education Week	97
Egolf, Willard, Presents A. F. A. Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
Fire Moves WOPI Into Temporary Quarters	96
Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Help for Veterans	107
Inter-American Broadcasts Increase	124
Kirby, E. M., Col.—"War Mission of Radio"	95
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
Leyte On the Air	126
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Midland Schools Sold by KMBC	96
NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51

	Page
NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
National Boys and Girls Week	118
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Expands	117
Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59
Peabody Selections Announced	116
Platters to Yank Prisoners	96
Program Men to Hold War Activities Conference	94
Radio at War	69
Radio Correspondents Dinner Advanced	2
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24
Radio Regulatory Agencies in American Republics	125

GOVERNMENT

FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40
New Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee	52
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	52
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4
Treasury Dept. and Office of War Information Praise Program Managers	116

LABOR

Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Kibler, Milton J., New NAB Labor Director	123
New Charter for Labor and Management	126
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Report to Board	84
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24

LEGISLATION

About the Communications Merger	123
Bailey Bill Would Ban Royalty Payment to Unions	114
Capper-Johnson Bills Would Prohibit Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages	86
Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41
Hearings on Dondero Bill, H. R. 1648	60
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41

LISTENER'S ACTIVITY

A W D New England Chairman	42
A W D Sponsored Meeting Successful	66
WFA Compliments Owmen Broadcasters	118
Women's Radio Committee Urges More Discussion on San Francisco Conference	124

NAB

A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37
Board of Directors Meeting	83
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68, 117
Code Discussed at Board Meeting	84
Convention Advocated by Editor and Publisher	86
District 1 Meeting	93
District 2 Meeting	101
District 3 Meeting	68
District 4 Meeting	101, 113
District 5 Meeting	113, 122
District 6 Meeting	20
District 7 Meeting	121
District 10 Meeting	57
District 11 Meeting	57
District 13 Meeting	31

	Page
District 14 Meeting	51, 58
District 15 Meeting	39
District 17 Meeting	50
District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
District Meetings Schedule	22
Kibler, Milton J., Joins Staff	123
Meetings Ahead	50
News Bureau Letter Gets Results	114
News Committee Makes Recommendations	51
News Committee Meets	33
Nominating Committee Enlarged	84
Program Chairmen Appointed War Loan Field Committee	116
Program Committee Meets	107
Quebec Meeting of CAB	59
Radio News Committee Recommendations	95
Research Committee Meets	12
Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52
Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers Committee	59

PROMOTION

Angel of Bataan on WHIO	96
Certificate of Merit for KFEL	60
Easter Program Material	60
KFRO Observes Birthday	117
KMBC Program Fights Juvenile Delinquency	87
Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedules	60
Ohio State Station Observes Birthday	116
Waste Paper Program Material	69
WAYS Third Anniversary	125
New WBTM Church Policy Succeeds	118
WLS Announcements for Christmas Funds	118
WOW Observes Anniversary	124

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Report to Board	84
-----------------	----

RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY

Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11
Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3
KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
Motorola Radio Observes Radio's Anniversary	109
Musical Signature	41
Network Committee Meets in New York	58
Program Ideas	20
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4, 41
"Victory Through Air Power"—Bulletin #6	96
Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material	3

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Changes	2
Deferments	59
Occupational Deferment Certification	121
War Manpower Commission Continues Broadcasting on Essential List	20
WPB to Certify Deferment Requests	101

TELEVISION

Allocations	17, 70
British to Develop Color in Television	44
"International Language"	86
Petrillo After Television	85

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. of M.	Vol. 13, #1, #2
ALLOCATIONS	#14, #15
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT	#1-#12
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN	#5
RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	#2-#6
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#28
SWAP BULLETIN	#57

100	General
101	Radio
102	Television
103	Special Sections
104	Radio
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DENNY CONFIRMED

Charles R. Denny, for the past three years General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, was confirmed on Monday (26) as a member of the FCC. He fills the vacancy created by the retirement of T. A. M. Craven, whose term expired in June of 1944. Mr. Denny's term will extend to June 30, 1951.

Mr. Denny is well and favorably known throughout the broadcasting industry as a result of the very active part which he has taken in connection with the legal affairs of the Commission. He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a graduate of Amherst College in 1933 and Harvard Law School in 1936. He practiced law in Washington for a period of two years following his graduation, then joined the Lands Division of the Department of Justice where he served for four years, going through the various stages from an attorney in the Appellate Section to assistant chief and later chief of the division.

Early in 1942 he was appointed assistant general counsel of the FCC in charge of Administration and Litigation. He succeeded to the general counselship on the resignation of Telford Taylor who entered the military service.

7TH DISTRICT MEETS

District Director Nathan Lord of WAVE presided at the two-day meeting of the NAB 7th District, held in Cincinnati on Monday and Tuesday, March 26 and 27. Following the appointment of a resolutions committee, headed by John Patt of WGAR, Director Lord introduced J. Harold Ryan, who reported at length on the activities and plans of the various NAB department directors and standing committees.

The afternoon session was devoted to the presentation of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau plan by Hugh Feltis, BMB President. (The complete details of this presentation will be reported in an early issue of the BMB Bulletin.)

The broadcasters present were the guests of the Cincinnati radio stations at a reception following the afternoon meeting on the opening day.

The second day's session opened with the Small Market Stations Panel at which Robert T. Mason of WMRN, Chairman of the NAB Small Market Stations Committee, presided. His presentation included the transcribed report of the opportunities and problems of small market stations, as well as a discussion of the opportunities for group selling on the part of small market stations.

The balance of the morning was devoted to the Sales Managers Clinic, during which Lewis H. Avery and Helen A. Cornelius spoke. Both were asked many questions about the clinical test of broadcast advertising now being conducted in San Antonio in co-operation with Joske's of Texas.

During the Sales Managers Clinic, E. Y. Flanagan of WSPD, one of the founders of the Sales Managers Division of NAB, served as chairman.

OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT CERTIFICATION

As reported in the NAB Selective Service Supplement No. 28 the War Production Board has been designated by the War Manpower Commission as the certifying agency for the entire communications industry including domestic broadcasting. Under the procedure having to do with requests for occupational deferment for men in the age group below 30 years, the employer must file a 42-A (Special-Revised) with the local WPB District Manager (see complete list in NAB Selective Service Supplement No. 28).

Only a relatively small number of occupational deferments can be made at the local level. Where the local WPB Manager fails or declines to certify the application, the broadcaster should ask that it immediately be transmitted to WPB, Washington, for review. Washington WPB officials have requested that the most complete information be furnished with respect to all requests for certification made by the employer.

The nature of the occupation of all registrants for whom certification is asked, their ages, length of service with the company, etc., should be given. In addition to the foregoing, information must be furnished with respect to all men employed in similar occupations and performing similar work. Here again ages, draft status, length of service, etc., should be revealed. By following strictly these procedures broadcasters may be able to secure a limited number of certifications in the lower age brackets. In order to determine the matter of certification WPB should have in its possession all of the information that is usually supplied to the draft board.

Following luncheon on the second day, the Ohio Association of Broadcasters held a brief business meeting with Robert T. Mason, president, as chairman. During the meeting, Carl Everson of WHKC reported on the various proposals before the Ohio legislature that would affect broadcasting. There was also an extended discussion of the complex time situation in Ohio.

The afternoon session concluded with talks on programming by Howard Chamberlain of WLW, District Chairman of the Program Directors Committee and Mr. Ryan, who substituted for John Patt of WGAR in the discussion of public relations.



1760 N St., N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. Phone NATIONAL 2080

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

5TH DISTRICT FLORIDA SECTION MEETS

The Florida section of the NAB 5th District held a two-day meeting in Jacksonville on Thursday and Friday, March 22 and 23. Director-at-Large Frank King of WMBR presided at all of the sessions. Twenty-six of the 29 radio stations in Florida were represented at the meeting.

Following the appointment of a resolutions committee, composed of James M. LeGate of WIOD, Chairman; S. P. Willis of WJNO, and William McBride of WDBO, Director King introduced J. Harold Ryan, NAB President. Mr. Ryan reviewed NAB activities since he assumed the presidency on April 17, outlined projected plans for the association and summarized the labor problems faced by broadcasters.

The opening session closed with an inspired appeal by Ralph Wentworth for greater use of BMI music. His report resulted in the introduction of a resolution at the closing session of the meeting. (The full text of the resolution is appended to this report.)

After luncheon, Hugh M. Feltis, BMB President, presented the full story of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau. (The results of this appeal for subscriptions are reported in BMB Bulletin No. 12.)

The alternate District Chairman for the Sales Managers Committee, Glen Marshall of WMBR, presided at the morning session on the second day, which opened with the Small Market Stations Panel and concluded with the Sales Managers Clinic. These subjects were presented by Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising, and Helen A. Cornelius, Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising. At the conclusion of the formal presentation, the broadcasters present discussed the clinical test of broadcast advertising by Joske's of Texas in San Antonio at some length.

At luncheon on the second day, W. Walter Tison of WFLA, District Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, presented the report for that group. He was followed by Robert Fidler of WIOD, District Chairman of the Program Directors Committee. The following resolutions were proposed by James M. LeGate, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, the Florida broadcasters of the Fifth District of the National Association of Broadcasters, in their annual meeting held in Jacksonville, Florida, March 22 and 23, 1945, did enter into a discussion with relation to the proposed standardized method of measurement survey to be conducted by the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, and

WHEREAS, it was determined that the best interests of the broadcasting industry as a whole as well as the advertising agencies and advertisers would best be served if all stations in the United States be shown in the survey regardless of the fact that some of the stations would not be subscribing members to the survey; and further de-

termined that all such stations not participating as subscribing members, but appearing in the publications of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, be designated by some appropriate symbol, such as "non-members" or "non-subscribers," and it being the sense of this meeting that the directors of BMB be notified to this effect, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the proposed survey and the publications be issued subsequent thereto, include data and names of all radio stations in the United States.

2. That "non-member" stations be designated as such by some appropriate symbol.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

Since radio station coverage maps published in the past have attempted to indicate only lateral coverage, and since more recent research conducted by representatives of the various segments of the broadcast advertising industry have caused these past attempts to be adjudged inadequate, that definitive terms formerly used in preparation of these maps, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary, be dropped from usage by the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the use of varied colors formerly used to denote degrees of coverage intensity, be discontinued, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all counties shown to possess ten per cent or greater once-per-week listenership be termed "Effective Area," for each station concerned and that all counties included within this area be denoted by one color, and of identical shade.

WHEREAS, the Florida broadcasters of the Fifth District of the National Association of Broadcasters, in their annual meeting held in Jacksonville, Florida, March 22 and 23, 1945, did enter into a discussion of Broadcast Music, Inc., and

WHEREAS it was brought out that the Florida stations were not giving adequate support to BMI by broadcasting its controlled music, and after open discussion, it was resolved that the Florida broadcasters be urged to use and broadcast BMI music as outlined by BMI and to give such music preferential treatment at all times.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Florida broadcasters favor an aggressive administration and operation of BMI and that BMI use all funds available to BMI in furtherance of the development and expansion of BMI rather than the rebating of earnings or the reduction of rates to its members.

WHEREAS the Florida broadcasters of the Fifth District of the National Association of Broadcasters, in their annual meeting held in Jacksonville, Florida, March 22 and 23, 1945, wish to recognize the services rendered the broadcasting industry by J. Harold Ryan, Hugh Feltis, Lewis H. Avery and Helen A. Cornelius, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the entire body express its sincere appreciation for the untiring efforts of J. Harold Ryan on behalf of the broadcast industry during his term of office as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this meeting express its appreciation to Hugh Feltis, President of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, for his sincere and untiring efforts to establish a standardized measurement for the broadcasting industry, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this meeting express its appreciation to Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising, and Helen A. Cornelius, Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising, of the National Association of Broadcasters, for their contributions to the field of broadcast advertising sales.

BROADCASTERS SHOW 8% INCREASE IN WAR MESSAGES

(As Released by NAB News Bureau)

\$161,752,000.00 was the value of time on the air and performers' services provided by United States radio stations, networks and radio advertisers for delivering war messages to the public in 1944, the National Association of Broadcasters announced today. This represents an in-

crease of 8% over the volume of 1943 messages, according to War Advertising Council evaluation procedures.

Radio advertisers contributed \$64,000,000.00 of this amount. Stations and networks provided \$78,000,000.00 while performers' services for all three are estimated at \$20,000,000.00.

The Treasury Department was the largest recipient of radio support, with a figure of \$43,352,000.00, largely for the sale of War Bonds. War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture came second, with \$15,567,000.00 in free service. The War Department, Navy Department, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Office of Price Administration, Office of Defense Transportation and others were recipients of free broadcast service ranging from \$1,000,000.00 to \$12,000,000.00 each.

Valuations were evolved in accordance with the formula adopted by the Media Committee of the War Advertising Council. Estimates were produced at gross rates. Announcements carried within the framework of programs were assigned a value in proportion to the percentage relationship of war message length to the NAB Code stipulation on the length of commercial copy.

The tabulation was made from records maintained by stations and networks for the second half of the year together with an estimate for the first half of the year based on the adopted procedure.

Following is a list of Government Departments and the value of free services received by each, including the American Red Cross and the National War Fund:

Treasury Department	\$ 43,352
WFA and Agriculture	15,567
War Department	12,136
Navy Department	10,030
War Production Board	9,464
Red Cross	8,215
War Manpower Commission	7,741
Federal Security	6,454
Office of Price Administration	6,312
National War Fund	6,102
Office of Defense Transportation	5,099
War Shipping Administration	4,958
Economic Stabilization	4,797
Petroleum Administration for War	1,217
Miscellaneous	20,308
	<hr/>
	\$161,752

KIBLER JOINS NAB STAFF

Milton J. Kibler has been appointed as attorney on the NAB staff to assist John Morgan Davis, NAB counsel and Director of Labor Relations, in legal matters having to do with employer-employee relationships.

Major Kibler was engaged in the active practice of law in the District of Columbia until 1941 when he became a civilian legal advisor to the Office of the Chief Engineer of the War Department. He remained in that capacity until 1942 when he was commissioned a first lieutenant, A.U.S., and assigned as legal advisor and policy director to the Director of the Procurement Office of the Surgeon General, War Department.

In November 1944 he was honorably discharged with the rank of major because of injuries incident to his service.

EQUIPMENT FOR NEW STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

The WPB through its Radio and Radar Division has issued a statement setting forth the new criteria to be employed in determining the allotment of equipment on construction applications for new standard broadcast stations.

Only those applications for locations which do not now receive primary service, as defined by the FCC, from

existing broadcasting stations will be considered. If, however, FCC determines that an applicant has demonstrated that service will not only serve the public interest, necessity and convenience, but that the applicant intends to provide and will serve a public need of a very unusual nature not generally served by radio broadcasting stations, then an exception will be made. Also the applicant must show to the satisfaction of the Radio and Radar Division that he either has obtained or can obtain the necessary radio equipment without placing any load on production facilities.

New stations will not be permitted to deplete any minimum normal reserves originally obtained for maintenance and repair operation.

It is further announced that an exception to these criteria will also be made upon the recommendation of the Army and Navy, supported by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy. The recommendation of any military authority stationed in the area or having an interest in the area will not be sufficient.

The Construction Bureau of WPB has been requested to use these criteria on passing of applications now pending or hereafter received.

WPB READJUSTS TUBE PRODUCTION

According to an announcement from the War Production Board an adjustment of radio receiving tube production schedules has been recently effected. The new schedules are based upon the recommendations of the Receiving Tube Scheduling Industry Advisory Committee and are designed to meet military demands in the next six months. The demands of the military still exceed production by a small margin, according to WPB radio and radar officials.

The 7 tube manufacturers, all of whom are represented on the committee, were told that all plants must maintain production schedules sufficient to assure meeting of the needs of vital Army and Navy projects. As a means of speeding up tube production to a maximum, a plan of expanded plant facilities was discussed.

The plan involved the shifting of plant facilities to areas where more labor of the necessary type is available. Following an over-all review of the entire problem involving the scheduling of all military orders and the recommending of adjustments to assure the filling of all orders, it is felt that some flexibility for the production of less critical tubes, even tubes for civilian use, may be possible if materials are available. Until the military demands are met, however, no prediction of availability of civilian tubes can be made.

ABOUT THE COMMUNICATIONS MERGER

(As Released by NAB News Bureau)

The proposed merger of international communications which is now the subject of a hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, has given rise to a considerable number of news items and editorials. Some confusion has been created in the public mind as to the extent of the merger proposals.

The National Association of Broadcasters has received several queries as to whether or not the proposed merger involves international broadcasting. This matter was brought out in the course of the testimony of FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter, on Thursday, March 22.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Committee Chairman, said to Mr. Porter, "I presume that when Secretary Forrestal and Admiral Redman were referring to a merger of international communications, they were referring to radio communications and particularly to point-to-point facilities."

Mr. Porter replied, "That is correct. We are referring to common carrier, all three of us, as distinguished from

international broadcasting. . . . International broadcasting is, of course, a separate and distinct problem. A problem distinguished from the one we have before us."

Chairman Wheeler then observed, "Some of them did not seem to be entirely clear with reference to that."

It should be made quite clear that international broadcasting is in no way involved in the present merger proposal. The only question being considered is the consolidation of international common carrier or point-to-point communications services.

WOMEN'S RADIO COMMITTEE URGES MORE DISCUSSION ON SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

New York, N. Y.—A resolution urging radio program directors and women broadcasters to devote a maximum of time between now and April 25 to discussing the issues of the San Francisco Conference that the public generally and women's groups in particular may be thoroughly informed about them was sent yesterday to the four major networks and to the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters by the Women's National Radio Committee.

The resolution, framed by a subcommittee headed by Mrs. Emory Ross, vice-president of the United Council of Church Women, was the outgrowth of a recent meeting of the Committee at which the need for an educational campaign in advance of the conference was strongly stressed. At that meeting, representatives of the 25 women's organizations composing the committee were urged to make known to the delegates, well in advance of the conference, the viewpoint of their organizations as to the role the United States should play in future world affairs. Grave apprehension was expressed that unless this were done, the outcome of the conference might not be satisfactory to the American public.

The Radio Committee resolution read as follows: "We, the members of the Women's National Radio Committee, representing organizations with a membership of several million, respectfully urge that program directors of the radio networks, and commentators, both women and men, lay major emphasis between now and April 25 on the issues to be discussed at the San Francisco Conference that the deliberations may be followed by an enlightened public."

Copies of the resolution were sent to Miss Margaret Cuthbert of the National Broadcasting Company, Miss Grace Johnsen of the American Broadcasting Company, Miss Edythe Meserand of the Mutual Broadcasting System and Miss Helen Sioussat of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Although the organization representatives present could take no action in the name of their organizations, the sentiment of the group was unanimously in favor of full participation by the United States in a future world organization.

The Association of Women Directors is concurrently carrying a nationwide campaign on the subject, "Women of the United Nations." Special material prepared by UNIO and CIAA is being heard by women listeners in 270 cities over 425 stations. In 70 cities special civic plans are being directed by AWD Coordinators.

INTER-AMERICAN BROADCASTS INCREASE

Short wave broadcasts by the United States Government to the other Americas have increased from one half-hour to 280 program hours weekly, according to an article written by John W. G. V. Ogilvie, Director of the Radio Division, Office of Inter-American Affairs, appearing in the March 24 issue of the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*.

A huge listening audience has been attracted by this

war information operation which, according to the author, has important post-war potentialities for the United States in the field of foreign trade, as well as of foreign relations. Tremendous expansion has been made possible by the construction of 22 transmitters to supplement 14 transmitters which in 1942 were leased for exclusive government use. The 36 short wave transmitters now operating are shared jointly by OWI and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. One-third of the transmitter time is allocated to the OIAA for broadcasting to the other Americas.



WOW OBSERVES 22ND ANNIVERSARY

Omaha, Neb., March 26.—As an extraordinary "birthday present" to its listeners, Station WOW hopes to send Ray Clark, its chief newscaster, to the Pacific war theater to secure eye-witness, first-hand reports on how WOW-Land fighting men are getting along.

WOW begins its 23rd year of service on April 2nd. It was established on April 2, 1923.

Clark has made application for accreditation to Admiral Nimitz's command in the Central Pacific, through the Joint Army-Navy Credential Board in Washington.

Barring unexpected delays in the accrediting process, Clark expects to leave Omaha in mid-April. He plans to represent WOW as a staff correspondent at the United Nations Conference which begins April 25th. Preceding the conference he will have a series of interviews with WOW-Land wounded men in military hospitals en route.

Announcement of Clark's plans follows by less than a fortnight the arrival in Paris, France, of Foster May, special correspondent for the "News Views and Interviews" program, heard on WOW at 12 noon Saturdays. May is on the Western Front as a WOW correspondent and will send special dispatches for WOW newscasts. His first program from overseas was broadcast March 31st.

Thus with correspondents soon to be reporting from both important war theaters, WOW observes its 22nd Birthday, "pledged to Victory" and striving in every way possible to improve its broadcast service to its listeners.

WOW's birthday observance coincides with the observance of the industry's 25th anniversary—*Pledged to Victory*.

President John J. Gillin, Jr., of Radio Station WOW, Inc., ordered that there be "no celebration" of WOW's birthday.

"Celebrations can wait until after victory," Gillin wrote in a birthday message to the WOW staff. "Meanwhile all of us must renew our efforts to do all we can to help in every worthwhile war activity."

The WOW birthday brought forth scores of letters from leaders in the many phases of radio, calling attention to WOW's long service to its listeners.

Word came too that Jack Benny, "America's favorite comedian," planned to call attention to WOW's birthday on his Lucky Strike Show April 1. The Benny script called for Jack's "induction" in the "Nebraska Navy," an honor bestowed upon him by Governor Dwight Griswold, who is "grand admiral" of the "Nebraska fleet"

and by Ted Metcalfe of Omaha, the Governor's "chief of staff."

WAYS THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Charlotte, N. C., March 27.—The month of March 1945 marks the third year since Radio Station WAYS went on the air. The rapid growth and popularity of WAYS in Charlotte, and the Piedmont Carolinas, is daily attested to by the constantly increasing influx of fan mail which exceeded 23,000 pieces in 1944.

From the modest beginning of only one commercial program and two spot announcements in March 1942, WAYS has expanded until at the present time this station puts on the air an average of more than twelve commercial broadcast hours daily, as well as more than seventy daily commercial announcements.

WAYS has always concentrated extensively on public service features for the benefit and entertainment of the listeners of Charlotte and vicinity.

In discussing the widespread popularity of this type of program, Walter H. Goan, General Manager of WAYS, said, "The local public service programs broadcast by WAYS during 1944 received such an overwhelming commendation from the listeners of the Piedmont Carolinas that we entered 1945 with even greater plans for the expansion and improvement of these popular programs." The popularity of the public service programs is enhanced by the fact that WAYS, with its 1000 watts, broadcasting day and night on 610 kilocycles, has the distinction of being the only station exclusively concentrating on covering the Piedmont Carolinas.

WHEC USES NEW XXV LOGOTYPE IN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Newspaper tear-sheets of WHEC (Rochester) advertising have been received by NAB with a letter of explanation indicating that the very striking logotype which heads the advertisement will appear on all copy throughout the 1945 Anniversary observance by the industry.

WATERBURY GLOBAL SHOW A BULL'S EYE

Both broadcast management and talent appearing on the Waterbury "Let's Go to Town" program have received "letters direct from local boys from practically every section of the world where our armed forces are located. And, in addition," wrote E. J. Frey, task force commander, and manager of WBRY, "there have been dozens of telephone calls from parents and relatives of boys who have told them about hearing the show in their letters home."

Local talent appearing on the program has reported complimentary mail coming directly to them. Mayor Monagan said he had received over fifty letters.

"The reaction here has been so good that we suggest more records be made, and soon," Mr. Frey said. "We made but one record for the last quota but would like to be counted on for two or possibly three, if another series is decided upon. We believe this series is one of the finest things that radio has done during the war." (Note: So as to keep geographical allocation of programs in balance, Waterbury has been allocated but one additional program at this time.)

5 More Shows Delivered

Since last Thursday the following "Let's Go to Town" programs have been shipped to Armed Forces Radio Service:

DISTRICT II

Buffalo Cy King, WEBR, *TFC
(2nd Buffalo Show)
Trenton Dean Andrews, WTTM, *TFC

DISTRICT VI

Nashville Harry Stone, WSM, *TFC

DISTRICT IX

Milwaukee R. G. Winnie, WTMJ, *TFC
(2nd Milwaukee Show)

DISTRICT XIII

Fort Worth George Cranston, WBAP, *TFC

* Task Force Commander.

WTAR ISSUES PUBLIC SERVICE AND WAR EFFORT REPORT

Henry Cowles Whitehead, program director, WTAR, Norfolk, has released a compilation of the station's War Effort and Public Service for the year 1944.

The war effort accounted for 6,728 announcements and 774 programs accounting for 357 hours of broadcast time.

General public service consumed 296 hours of time with 998 announcements and 967 programs.

LASKY HEADS AD CLUB COMMITTEE

Philip G. Lasky, general manager, KROW, Oakland, has been appointed Chairman of the War Advertising Committee of the Oakland Advertising Club. He is currently serving as radio chairman of the Red Cross War Campaign Fund.

KC RED CROSS QUOTA PUSHED OVER TOP BY KOERPER

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 29.—With Karl Koerper, managing director of WMBC, at the helm as general chairman, Kansas City's 1945 Red Cross Campaign for more than a million dollars had been over-subscribed by \$153,378 on the closing day of the drive. Late subscriptions, coming in for another two weeks, are expected to swell that total substantially.

RADIO REGULATORY AGENCIES IN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

From time to time inquiries are received at NAB for information as to the agencies in the other American republics which occupy a position corresponding to that of the Federal Communications Commission in the United States.

Through the courtesy of the Telecommunications Division of the Department of State, we have been provided with the following list:

Argentina

Ministry of Interior

Office of Posts and Telecommunications

Bolivia

Ministry of Public Works and Communications
General Telegraphs and Radiocommunications
Administration (Director General)

Brazil

Ministry of Communications
Department of Posts and Telegraphs
(Director General)

Chile

Ministry of Interior
Bureau of Electrical Services (Director General)

Colombia

Ministry of Communications

Costa Rica

Ministry of Public Works and Development

Cuba

Ministry of Communications

Dominican Republic

Ministry of Public Works and Communications

Ecuador

Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture and Development

El Salvador

Ministry of Interior

Director General of National Telegraphs,
Telephones and Radios

Guatemala

Ministry of Public Works

Director General of Communications

Haiti

Department of the Interior

Honduras

Ministry of Development

Director General of Electrical Communications

Mexico

Department of Communications and Public Works

Nicaragua

Ministry of Public Works and Economics

Director General of Communications

Panama

Ministry of Government and Justice

National Telegraph Department

Paraguay

Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs (Director General)

Peru

Ministry of Government and Police

Director General of Posts, Telegraphs and Radio

Uruguay

Ministry of National Defense

Department of Communications

Venezuela

Ministry of Labor and Communications

**AKRON AD CLUB SPONSORS NEWSMEN'S FORUM
ON AIR**

The Advertising Club of Akron, Ohio, is sponsoring a Washington correspondent's forum which will be broadcast over the coast-to-coast facilities of the Blue Network on Tuesday, April 3, 9:00 to 9:30 P.M., E.W.T.

The subject of the forum will be the United Nations' San Francisco meeting and its significance.

Participants in the forum will be Burt Andrews, chief of Washington Bureau, New York Herald-Tribune; John O'Donnell, chief of Washington Bureau, New York Daily News; George Dixon, King Features Syndicate; Radford Mobley, Washington Bureau, Knight Newspapers, and Edward Jamieson, president, National Press Club. John S. Knight, publisher of Knight Newspapers, will act as moderator.

LEYTE ON THE AIR

The first Armed Forces radio station in the Philippines WVTM went on the air "somewhere in Leyte" on February 20, according to an announcement by the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

Confronted with seemingly insurmountable difficulties, with mud up to their knees, with building material lacking and outside help scarce, the staff set up the 350-watt station with surprising speed. With the aid of Filipinos, concrete bases for the two 95-foot steel towers were erected 235 feet apart. Signal Corps outfit assisted in assembling and erecting the towers. A small building was constructed directly below the antenna and a combined studio-office completes the layout.

The station is now in full operation.

NEW CHARTER FOR LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

A joint committee of industrialists and labor leaders announces the formulation of a Code of Principles to govern management and labor relationships in the post war era.

At a press conference at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Wednesday (28) representatives of the organization committee chairmaned by President Eric Johnston of the CCUS, flanked by William L. Green, AFL President, and Philip Murray, CIO President, and by Edward Thomas, President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and Otto Seyferth, President of the West Michigan Steel and Wire Company, President Johnston read the following press release:

"We in management and labor firmly believe that the end of this war will bring the unfolding of a new era based upon a vastly expanding economy and unlimited opportunities for every American.

"This peacetime goal can only be attained through the united effort of all our people. Today, we are united in national defense. Tomorrow, we must be united equally in the national interest.

"Management-labor unity, so effective in lifting war production to unprecedented heights, must be continued in the postwar. To this end, we dedicate our joint efforts for a practical partnership within the framework of this code of principles:

"1. Increased prosperity for all involves the highest degree of production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living. Improved productive efficiency and technological advancement must, therefore, be constantly encouraged.

"2. The rights of private property and free choice of action, under a system of private competitive capitalism, must continue to be the foundation of our nation's peaceful and prosperous expanding economy. Free competition and free men are the strength of our free society.

"3. The inherent right and responsibility of management to direct the operations of an enterprise shall be recognized and preserved. So that enterprise may develop and expand and earn a reasonable profit, management must be free as well from unnecessary governmental interference or burdensome restrictions.

"4. The fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining with management shall be recognized and preserved, free from legislative enactments which would interfere with or discourage these objectives. Through the acceptance of collective bargaining agreements, differences between management and labor can be disposed of between the parties through peaceful means, thereby discouraging avoidable strife through strikes and lockouts.

"5. The independence and dignity of the individual and the enjoyment of his democratic rights are inherent in our free American society. Our purpose is to cooperate in building an economic system for the nation which will protect the individual against the hazards of unemployment, old-age and physical impairments, beyond his control.

"6. An expanding economy at home will be stimulated by a vastly increased foreign trade. Arrangements must therefore be perfected to afford the devastated or undeveloped nations reasonable assistance to encourage the rebuilding and development of sound economic systems. International trade cannot expand through subsidized competition among the nations for diminishing markets but can be achieved only through expanding world markets and the elimination of any arbitrary and unreasonable practices.

"7. An enduring peace must be secured. This calls for the establishment of an international security organization, with full participation by all the United Nations, capable of preventing aggression and assuring lasting peace.

"We in management and labor agree that our primary duty is to win complete victory over Nazism and Japanese militarism. We also agree that we have a common joint duty, in cooperation with other elements of our national life and with government, to prepare and work for a prosperous and sustained peace. In this spirit we agree

to create a national committee, composed of representatives of business and labor organizations. This committee will seek to promote an understanding and sympathetic acceptance of this code of principles and will propose such national policies as will advance the best interests of our nation."

Following the presentation of the Code of Principles, representatives of the press and of trade associations made many inquiries of the committee representatives. Both Presidents Murray of CIO and Green of AFL, as well as Eric Johnston, speaking on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, pledged their undivided effort to implement the Code and make it of practical service to the nation in the post war period. NAB was represented at the conference.

945 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

The total number of standard broadcast stations did not change during the month of February. However, two of the CP stations were licensed. A comparative table by months follows:

	1944												1945		
	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1
Operating	909	909	909	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	923		
Construction	8	9	11	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	22		
	917	918	920	923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	945		

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, April 2.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KALB—Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter and studio (B3-L-1865); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1669); license is granted subject to the condition that, in the event of an actual increase in interference to Mexican Station XEMU and a protest from the Mexican Government, the antenna system shall be readjusted so as to reduce radiation towards XEMU to a value acceptable to Mexico.

W2XJT—William B. Still, tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit, upon an experimental basis only, conditionally, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from April 1 to June 30, 1945 (B1-MPVB-118).

KTBC—State Capital Broadcasting Assn., Inc. (Assignor), Claudie T. Johnson (Assignee), Austin, Texas.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KTBC from State Capital Broadcasting Assn., Inc., to Claudia T. Johnson. No monetary consideration involved, assignee is sole stockholder. (B4-AL-431)

WBRW—J. W. Blakely, Gladys H. Blakely and J. Read Werness (Transferors), Joe G. Hunt, W. R. Keyser, Ellis Landreth,

Clarence H. Frey and Robert O. Greever (Transferees), McDowell Service Co. (Licensee), Welch, W. Va.—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of McDowell Service Co., licensee of Station WBRW, from J. W. Blakely, Gladys H. Blakely and J. Read Werness to Joe G. Hunt, W. R. Keyser, Ellis Landreth, Clarence H. Frey and Robert O. Greever, five new stockholders, no one of which will acquire voting control, for a consideration of \$67,239 for 150 shares. (B2-TC-431)

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted extension of following station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than June 1, 1945:

KASA, Elk City, Okla.; KAVE, Carlsbad, New Mexico; KDLR, Devils Lake, N. Dak.; KDON, Monterey, Calif.; KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyo.; KFJI, Klamath Falls, Ore.; KFOR, Lincoln, Nebr.; KGBS, near Harlingen, Tex.; KGY, Olympia, Wash.; KHBG, Okmulgee, Okla.; KICA, Clovis, New Mexico; KICD, near Spencer, Iowa; KIUL, Garden City, Kans.; KMAC, San Antonio, Tex.; KOCA, Kilgore, Tex.; KOVO, Provo, Utah; KPFA, Helena, Mont.; KPPC, Pasadena, Calif.; KRQY, Sacramento, Calif.; KVSQ, Ardmore, Okla.; KWAT, Watertown, S. Dak.; KWIL, Albany, Ore.; KWJB, near Globe, Ariz.; KWLC, Decorah, Iowa; KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; KWRC, Pendleton, Ore.; KXOX, near Sweetwater, Tex.; KYUM, Yuma, Ariz.; WATN, Watertown, N. Y.; WBBL, Richmond, Va.; WBIR, Knoxville, Tenn.; WBML, Macon, Ga.; WCOU, Lewiston, Maine; WCOV, Montgomery, Ala.; WCRW, Chicago, Ill.; WEBQ, Harrisburg, Ill.; WFOY, St. Augustine, Fla.; WGAC, near Augusta, Ga.; WGCM, Gulfport, Miss.; WGGC, Gainesville, Ga.; WGRM, Greenwood, Miss.; WHBU, Anderson, Ind.; WIBU, Poynette, Wisc.; WINK, Ft. Myers, Fla.; WINN, Louisville, Ky.; WJBY, Gadsden, Ala.; WJEJ, Hagerstown, Md.; WJIM, Lansing, Mich.; WKOK, Sunbury, Pa.; WLAG, LaGrange, Ga.; WMFG, Hibbing, Minn.; WPAX, Thomasville, Ga.; WRAL, Raleigh, N. C.; WSAY, Rochester, N. Y.; WSCB, Chicago, Ill.; WSLS, Roanoke, Va.; WSNJ, near Bridgeton, N. J.; WSNY, Schenectady, N. Y.

Granted further extension of following station licenses upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than June 1, 1945:

KDAL, Duluth, Minn.; KELA, between Centralia and Chehalis, Wash.; KELO, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa; KFMB, San Diego, Calif.; KHBC, Hilo, Hawaii; KGDE, near Fergus Falls, Minn.; KSWO, Lawton, Okla.; KTUL, Tulsa, Okla.; KWNO, Winona, Minn.; WAYX, Waycross, Ga.; WBLJ, Dalton, Ga.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WCBT, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; WCLO, Janesville, Wisc.; WDSM, Superior, Wisc.; WFIN, Findlay, Ohio; WHBY, Appleton, Wisc.; WHKK, Cleveland, Ohio; WIBG, Glenside, Pa.; WIBX, Utica, N. Y.; WISE, Asheville, N. C.; WJBC, Bloomington, Ill.; WLOF, Orlando, Fla.; WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; WMRO, Aurora, Ill.; WNEW (main and auxiliary), New York, N. Y.; WOLS, Florence, S. C.; WOV (main and auxiliary), New York, N. Y.; WPRA, Mayaguez, P. R.; WROX, Clarksdale, Miss.; WTOL, Toledo, Ohio; WTAQ, Green Bay, Wisc.

W2XWE—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Present facsimile broadcast station license further extended upon a temporary basis for the period ending June 1, 1945, pending determination upon application for renewal.

W2XEO—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Present ST broadcast station license extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending June 1, 1945, pending receipt and/or determination upon application for renewal.

W2XBD—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Present ST broadcast station license extended upon a temporary basis only, for the period ending June 1, 1945, pending receipt and/or determination upon application for renewal.

W3XEP—Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J.—Granted further extension of experimental television broadcast station license, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than June 1, 1945. (B1-SVB-44)

W3XAD—Radio Corp. of America, area of Camden, N. J.—Granted further extension of experimental television broadcast station license, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than June 1, 1945. (B1-SVB-45)

HEARING DESIGNATED

George E. Miller, Myron Honigman and Lou Peller, d/b as Baron Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Adopted order designating for hearing application for a new station to operate on 1240 kc., with power of 250 watts, unlimited time. Exact transmitter and studio location to be determined, in accordance with procedure set forth in Public Notice of January 25, 1945.

DOCKET ACTION

The Commission announced its Decision and Order (B-206) granting the application for consent to transfer control of North Jersey Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station WPAT, Paterson, N. J., from Frank Falknor and Rex Schepp, transferors, to Donald Flamm, transferee (Docket No. 6521). Commissioner Walker dissented.

The Commission held that the arrangements under which transferee acquired 49% of licensee's stock and option to purchase an additional 1%, and in which his attorney acquired a proxy to vote the 1% included in the option, constituted a transfer of control which should have been presented to the Commission for approval prior to the date the arrangements were effected. However, the Decision points out that there has not heretofore been a definitive opinion by the Commission construing the provision of Section 310(b) in a situation of this kind, and that the parties had reported all transactions promptly to the Commission and, on request, had submitted an application so that the matter might be examined by the Commission. The Commission stated that in the absence of any other evidence or compelling reasons why consent should not be given, "we are of the opinion that the public interest will be served by granting the instant application for consent to transfer of control of North Jersey Broadcasting Corporation."

Commissioner Walker's dissent reads:

"I concur in the opinion of the majority of the Commission that the arrangements under which Donald Flamm acquired 49% of the capital stock of the license corporation and an option to purchase an additional 1% interest, and under which his attorney, in connection with the same transaction, acquired an irrevocable proxy to vote the stock included in the option, constituted a transfer of control within the meaning of Section 310(b) of the Communications Act, as amended. But I disagree with the decision of the Commission which gives approval to a transfer of this nature after the event. Section 310(b) contemplates approval, in writing, by the Commission prior to the transfer of control of a licensee. There are no mitigating circumstances shown herein."

The Commission, at the same time, issued its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions (B-203), looking toward a denial of the application of WOKO, Inc., for renewal of license for Station WOKO, Albany, New York (Docket No. 6486), because of misrepresentations made in applications to the Federal Radio Commission and the Federal Communications Commission. In its Conclusion the Commission states: "From a consideration of all the material facts found in the record of this hearing, the Commission has concluded that the applicant cannot be entrusted with the responsibilities of a licensee. The Commission, therefore, finds that a grant of the application for renewal of license for the operation of WOKO by the applicant corporation would not serve public interest, convenience, or necessity and therefore should be denied."

The effective date of this order is April 27, 1945.

Commissioner Case did not participate in the above actions.

The Commission also announced its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions (B-209) looking toward a denial of the application for consent to the transfer of control of Wodaam Corporation, licensee of Station WOV, New York, New York, from Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel, transferors, to Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, transferees.

The applicants are allowed twenty days within which to file exceptions to the Commission's Proposed Findings.

The Commission was not satisfied from the record that the transferees possess the qualifications essential to operate Station WOV in the public interest or that they had shown that they are capable of being entrusted with the responsibilities and obligations expected of a person privileged to hold a station license.

The Commission's Conclusions follow:

1. The transferees, in carrying on their edible oil business, have

violated and disregarded regulatory laws of the states and federal government on numerous occasions, ever since they have been in business. The particular violations they have been guilty of are in several cases odious and clearly not matters of inadvertence. For example, at one time their products, consisting essentially of cottonseed oil, were designedly labeled with the words "Tipo Lucca," olive branches, a coat of arms and crown, and wording in Italian, with the true content inconspicuously marked in English, for the apparent purpose of misleading buyers into thinking that the contents consisted of imported olive oil. In addition, Murray Mester, admitted, after having denied on oath any connection with the incident, that he shipped an adulterated domestic oil in interstate commerce which, he said, he had first sold to the packer who falsely labeled it as imported olive oil and failed to pack full measure.

2. These acts, together with the fact that quite recent actions against the transferees have been instituted by the Federal Trade Commission and the state and federal food authorities, show that the transferee applicants lack even that sense of responsibility toward the public expected in ordinary business dealings. The mandate of Congress contained in the Communications Act of 1934, requires the Commission to select as station licensees those who will operate under their public grant in the public interest, convenience and necessity rather than according to the doctrine of *caveat emptor*. In *re Application of WOKO, Inc.*, Docket No. 6486, November 9, 1944. From the proved misconduct of the transferees in carrying on an ordinary business, there is substantial reason to believe that they could not be entrusted with the much higher degree of public responsibility required by law of a station licensee. Indeed, the applicants have refused to consider their infractions of the law as serious, and consequently it is not unreasonable to expect that they would show a similar disregard for this Commission's Rules and Regulations. Furthermore, although the action filed by the Office of Price Administration has not been determined by the courts, the Commission believes that in the light of the other facts disclosed at the hearing it would also be unwise to approve the qualifications of the applicants with such a matter undisposed of.

3. In addition, the transferees, at the hearing, although testifying under oath, concealed and misrepresented numerous facts within their knowledge relating to their difficulties with various governmental bodies. This lack of credibility is indicative of what could be expected of them in the submission of future reports to the Commission if the proposed transfer were granted. The interest of the Commission in station operation is a continuing one, and in carrying out its responsibility the Commission must rely primarily on statements made by station licensees. "Caution must, therefore, be exercised to grant station licenses only to those persons whose statements are trustworthy." In *the Matters of Western Gateway Broadcasting Corp., et al.*, 9 F.C.C. 92, 102 (1942); In *the Matter of the Mayflower Broadcasting Corp.*, 8 F.C.C. 333, 338 (1940); In *the Matter of John H. Stenger, Jr.*, 8 F.C.C. 434, 444 (1940).

4. Moreover, the applicants have come to this Commission seeking to assume the responsibility and privilege of controlling a broadcast license completely ignorant of the Communications Act and the Rules and Regulations of the Commission. They expect to run Station WOV as a secondary business investment, relying primarily on others than themselves to carry out their licensee obligations. They expect to increase the station's profits "by selling more time," even though the station's schedule already shows 75 per cent of the broadcast time on weekdays and 83 per cent on Saturdays is devoted entirely to commercial programs while most of the remaining "sustaining" programs carry numerous commercial announcements. Cf. *In the Matter of R. R. Jackman et al.*, 5 F.C.C. 496, 498, 499-500 (1938).

5. Under Sections 308(b) and 309(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, the Commission, in exercising its authority to grant station licenses, is directed to examine into "the citizenship, character, and financial, technical, and other qualifications of the applicant to operate the station," and "the purposes for which the station is to be used," and to hold a hearing on the application, if necessary, in order to determine whether "public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by the granting thereof." Under Section 310(b), it is provided that the license and rights therein granted shall not be transferred in any manner, "or indirectly by transfer of control of any corporation holding such license, to any person, unless the Commission shall, after securing full information, decide that said transfer is in the public interest, and shall give its consent in writing." From a careful examination of all of the material facts contained in the application and the record

of the hearing in the instant case, it is clear that the transferees do not possess the qualifications essential to operate Station WOV in the public interest and have failed to establish that they are capable of being entrusted with those responsibilities and obligations expected of one privileged to hold a station license.

6. The Commission concludes that transfer of control of Wodaam Corporation to the transferees would not serve the public interest, convenience or necessity. The application, therefore, should be denied.

MISCELLANEOUS

The following applications for construction permits for new high frequency FM broadcast stations were placed in pending file in accordance with the Commission policy adopted February 23, 1943:

Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio (B2-PH-438); Knoxville Publishing Co., Knoxville, Tenn. (B3-PH-437); News-Press Publishing Co., Santa Barbara, Calif. (B5-PH-436); KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo. (B4-PH-414); Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (B4-PH-435); Kokomo Broadcasting Corp., Kokomo, Indiana (B4-PH-434); Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill. (B4-PH-138).

New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Granted application for construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer. (B1-PEX-55)

Cowles Broadcasting Company, Washington, D. C.—Denied application for construction permit for new developmental broadcast station. (B1-PEX-53)

Cowles Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa—Denied application for construction permit for new developmental broadcast station. (B4-PEX-54)

Northwest Broadcasting Co., Minneapolis, Minn.—Denied application for construction permit for new developmental broadcast station. (B4-PEX-56)

Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—Denied application for construction permit for new developmental broadcast station. (B1-PEX-58)

WLAP—American Broadcasting Corp., Lexington, Ky.—Denied special service authorization to operate on 630 kc., with power of 100 watts night, 250 watts LS, for a period ending Oct. 1, 1945. (B2-SSA-120)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

600 Kilocycles

KSJB—Jamestown Broadcasting Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Dak.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by John W. Boler through purchase of 72 shares common stock (Treasury and new stock).

810 Kilocycles

WGY—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3645) which authorized decrease in power and changes in transmitting equipment of auxiliary.

930 Kilocycles

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3114, as modified, which authorized increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter) for extension of completion date from 4-20-45 to 7-20-45.

1230 Kilocycles

WIBX—WIBX, Incorporated, Utica, N. Y.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Scott Howe Bowen, deceased, to Estate of Scott Howe Bowen, Margaret P. Bowen, Executrix—51%.

KXO—Valradio, Inc., El Centro, Calif.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

WJMC—Walter C. Bridges, Rice Lake, Wis.—Voluntary assignment of license to WJMC, Incorporated.

1340 Kilocycles

WFEB—Alabama Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3594) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WFEB—Alabama Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

KGKB—East Texas Broadcasting Co., Tyler, Texas—Voluntary assignment of license to James G. Ulmer.

WTMV—Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.—Voluntary assignment of license to Myles H. Johns, Penrose H. Johns, William F. Johns, and William F. Johns, Jr., a partnership, d/b as Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Company.

FM Applications

NEW—The Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbus, Ga.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43700 kc., with coverage of 20,792 square miles.

NEW—Donald W. Reynolds, Fort Smith, Ark.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47300 kc., with coverage of 30,650 square miles.

NEW—Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43500 kc., with coverage of 17,440 square miles.

Television Applications

NEW—The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel No. 7 (102000-108000 kc.) with ESR of 1210. Amended to request Channel No. 3 (60000-66000 kc.) as proposed in allocation.

NEW—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel No. 2 (60000-66000 kc.) with ESR of 3706. Amended to change transmitter location from Paxton, Mass., to Boston, Mass.

W8XCT—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio—Modification of construction permit (B2-PVB-23 as modified, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 4-28-45 to 10-28-45.

W2XPR—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Area of Philadelphia, Pa.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-102, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) to increase power from 15 watts to 40 watts, add A3 emission, change location from Area of New York, N. Y., to Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., change antenna and transmitter, and extend commencement and completion dates.

NEW—Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel No. 1 (50000-56000 kc.). Amended to specify transmitter location as Top of Mount Tamalpais, Marin County, Calif.

NEW—The Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel No. 1 (44000-50000 kc.) as proposed in allocation, with ESR of 2455.

Miscellaneous Applications

W9XEK—Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Eastwood, Ky.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 10 KW, change frequency from 45500 kc. or other frequencies at the direction of the Commission, to 43900, 87800 kc., or any assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer, change emission from A0, A1, A3, and Special for FM to A0, A1, A3, A4 and Special for FM on 43900 kc. and A0, A1, A4 and Special for FM on 87800 kc., and change type of transmitter and antenna.

WRBL—The Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbus, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license to J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Company.

WJWC—Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., Area of Columbus, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of construction permit (B3-PHY-442) to J. W. Woodruff, J. W. Woodruff, Jr., and E. B. Cartledge, Jr., d/b as Columbus Broadcasting Company.

NEW—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Delano, Calif.—Construction permit for a new international broadcast station to be operated on **6120, 6170, 9650, 11830, 15270, 17830, 21520, 21570 kc.**, with power of 200 KW, A3 emission.

W3XPA—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Area of Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit to increase power from 15 watts to 40 watts, add A3 emission, and change location from Area of Philadelphia, Pa., to Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., change antenna and transmitter.

W3XPC—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Area of Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit to increase power from 15 watts to 40 watts, add A3 emission, and change location from Area of Philadelphia, Pa., to Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., change antenna and transmitter.

W3XPD—Philco Radio & Television Corp., Area of Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit to increase power from 15 watts to 40 watts, add A3 emission, and change location from Area of Philadelphia, Pa., to Area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., change antenna and transmitter.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

W. H. Brady & Co., 510 Water St., Eau Claire, Wis., and its officers are charged in a complaint with selling push cards and other lottery devices which are used by others to promote the sale of merchandise to the purchasing public. The respondent officers, who formulate and control the practices and policies of the corporate respondent, are Frederick W. Brady, Elizabeth A. Brady, Mildred J. Brady, Richard H. Brady, William H. Brady, Jr., and Max H. Molitor. (5298)

Southern California Fish Corp. et al.—Violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act, is alleged in separate complaints issued against two California corporations, each engaged in buying, packing, selling and distributing canned sea food products for their respective accounts for resale.

One complaint is directed against Southern California Fish Corp., Terminal Island, Calif., with a branch office at San Pedro; and the other against Del Mar Canning Co., 756 Ocean View Ave., Monterey, Calif. (5296-5297)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Aimé Company, 20 West 17th St., New York, stipulated that in the sale of a product designated "Aimé Waterless Shampoo" he will discontinue designating or referring to it as "waterless," or otherwise representing that it contains no water. (3989)

Bloch Brass Co., 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of cement bathtubs designated "Pearlon Tubs." (3995)

Busch's Jewelry Co., Inc., and **Busch's Kredit Jewelry Co., Inc.**, 35 West 14th St., New York, operating a number of retail jewelry stores in the Greater New York area, entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of jewelry. (3991)

Furnbilt Stores, Inc.—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the fiber content and price of men's clothing has been entered into by Furnbilt Stores, Inc., 120 Fifth Ave., New York. (03261)

Frances Parker, 4441 North Racine Ave., Chicago, entered into a stipulation to discontinue representing that the medicinal preparation she sells under the names Nurse Parker's New Formula Pills, Nurse Parker's Relief Compound Pills, and Nurse Parker's Compound, will constitute a competent or effective treatment for delayed menstruation. (03260)

S. L. Schwartz et al.—Three stipulations have been accepted in which the respective respondents agree to discontinue representing that the vitamin products they sell, each containing calcium pantothenate as its principal ingredient, are capable of restoring the natural color to hair and preventing gray hair. (03257-03258-03259)

Waft Products Distributors, Inc., Ferguson Bldg., Springfield, Ill., has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from the use of the words "free," "gift," or terms of like import to describe merchandise when it is not given free or as a gratuity but the recipient is required, as a consideration, either to pay in whole or in part the price thereof, to purchase some other article or to render some service in order to obtain the same. (3990)

Wilson Hay Fever Disk Co., 5324 South Emerson St., Minneapolis, engaged in the sale of filter devices for the nostrils, an inhalant and a medicinal preparation for use therein, stipulated that he will cease and desist from misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of the products which he advertises as being effective in relieving hay fever. (3993)

X-Pando Corp.—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the results to be obtained from the use of a waterproofing preparation designated "X-Pandoseal" has been entered into by X-Pando Corporation, 43-15 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y. (3992)

Zapo Manufacturing Co., 7013 Yale Ave., Chicago, engaged in the sale of a product designated Plastic Rubber Putty, stipulated that it will cease misrepresenting its composition and the character of his business. (3994)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Control Products Co., 927 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, has been ordered to discontinue the dissemination of false advertisements concerning a device designated "Control Flow and Adjuster," for use in connection with colonic and vaginal irrigations. (3340)

Dri-Kleen Co., 325 West Huron St., Chicago, has been ordered to discontinue representing in newspaper and magazine advertisements and by other means that the powder they sell under the name "Dri-Kleen" will remove stains or grease spots from all fabrics. The respondents are further ordered to cease and desist from using the term "dry clean" or the simulation "Dri-Kleen," or any other term of similar import, as a part of their trade name or to describe or refer to their preparation, or otherwise representing that the preparation is a dry cleaner or that its use constitutes dry cleaning. (5103)

A. M. Florman & Bro.—An order to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act has been issued against Arthur M. Florman and Leo Florman, trading as A. M. Florman & Bro., 134 West 32d St., New York, engaged in business as commission resident buyers of millinery. (4227)

Gotham Premium Novelty Co., 303 Fourth Ave., New York, have been ordered to cease and desist from selling or otherwise disposing of any merchandise by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme. The respondents are engaged in the sale of garments, luggage, watches, cameras, novelty jewelry, cosmetics and other merchandise. (5015)

L. P. Maggioni & Co. et al.—An order to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act has been issued against Joseph O. Maggioni, Joseph S. Cafiero, and Madeline Cafiero, trading as L. P. Maggioni & Co., 401 West Bay St., Savannah, Ga., engaged in packing and canning fish, oysters, shrimp and clams, and in the sale and distribution of

such sea food products in their own name and for their own account for resale. (5129)

Interstate Home Equipment Co.—An order directing Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc., 60 Franklin St., Providence, R. I., has been issued to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of household articles, including silverware, mattresses, blankets, radios, and towels. (5173)

Rudd Manufacturing Co., 17 West 17th St., New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from misbranding men's and boys' pants and other wearing apparel in violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. (5047)

Steuerman Advertising Agency, 205 East 42nd St., New York, have been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation designated Ostrex. (4894)

and was not included in the new code and the new code was not included in the new code. (1917)

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A. M. Thomson & Son, Inc. - In order to determine the conditions of the new code and the new code was not included in the new code. (1917)

4TH DISTRICT MEETING NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA SECTION

North and South Carolina section of the NAB 4th District held a two-day meeting under the chairmanship of Campbell Arnoux of WTAR, District Director, at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday and Friday, March 15 and 16. The sessions were characterized by approval of the work of NAB under the direction of J. Harold Ryan, President, and enthusiasm for the newly formed Broadcast Measurement Bureau which is headed by Hugh Feltis.

At the opening session, President Ryan outlined NAB activities and objectives, stressing the many unsolved problems with which the industry is faced. G. Richard Shafit of WIS, who has been a member of the Legislative Committee since the organization of the group, presented an unusually lucid and concise report of its activities and the present status of proposed legislation.

In a similarly brief and clear report, District Director Arnoux recounted the plans of the Music Committee, which he has long served as Chairman. President Ryan returned to the floor to report on labor matters.

Following luncheon on the opening day, BMB President Feltis presented the plan for a uniform measurement of station coverage or circulation. (Full details are reported in BMB Bulletin No. 11.)

At the conclusion of the first day's sessions, the broadcasters of North and South Carolina were guests of the Charlotte radio stations—WAYS, WBT and WSOC—at a reception. These stations also furnished varied and enthusiastically received entertainment at the dinner following the reception.

As the principal speaker at the dinner, His Honor, H. H. Baxter, Mayor of the City of Charlotte, lauded the part that broadcasting has played in the conduct of the war and in the dissemination of government programs of war information. Praising both radio and press for their coverage of the actions on all of the war fronts, Mayor Baxter urged the broadcasting industry to fight unremittingly to keep press and radio free.

Following the Small Market Stations Panel at the opening of the second day's sessions, Roland Weeks of WCSC, District Chairman of the Sales Managers Committee, took the chair to preside at the Sales Managers Clinic. Lewis H. Avery presented graphs and charts tracing the growth of broadcast advertising from 1928 through 1944, while Helen A. Cornelius reviewed the possibilities and problems of retail radio advertising, concluding with a brief report of the clinical test of broadcast advertising set up by Joske's of Texas in San Antonio. The discussion of this comprehensive plan for the use of broadcast advertising by the leading department store in Texas and a review of the proposed changes in the NAB-AAAA Standard Contract for Spot Broadcasting carried through the luncheon.

The afternoon session opened with the engineering report by Philip Hedrick, Technical Director of WSJS and WMIT (FM) and District Chairman of the Engineering Committee. The report took the form of an unusual

demonstration of Frequency Modulation, during which Paul Dillon, Chief Engineer of WMIT, spoke over FM from the Winston-Salem studios of the station. During the presentation, instrumental and vocal selections were transmitted to the broadcasters over FM from the Winston-Salem studios while a transcribed selection of unusually wide range was played from the transmitter atop Mt. Mitchell.

The closing report of the afternoon session was presented by Jim Moore of WSLI, District Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, who repeated his comprehensive analysis of public service, originally delivered before the District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia section meeting in Washington on Monday and Tuesday, March 12 and 13.

Following these reports, the broadcasters adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

RESOLVED that the North and South Carolina section of the Fourth District of the NAB expresses its genuine appreciation of the cordial hospitality and entertainment afforded its meeting by the radio stations of Charlotte, North Carolina.

RESOLVED that the North and South Carolina section of the Fourth District of the NAB extends its thanks to the management and staff of the Charlotte Hotel for the service and accommodations provided the membership of the section during its meeting.

RESOLVED that the North and South Carolina section of the Fourth District of the NAB expresses its appreciation of the courtesy extended by His Honor Mayor H. H. Baxter of the City of Charlotte by honoring us with his presence at dinner and his worthwhile contribution to the evening's program.

RESOLVED that the North and South Carolina section of the Fourth District of the NAB extends its thanks to the AAAA for honoring this meeting by sending its representative, Miss Linnea Nelson, whose authoritative and comprehensive message contributed substantially to the agenda.

RESOLVED that the North and South Carolina section of the Fourth District of the NAB hereby wholeheartedly endorses the BMB, and expresses its admiration of the unusually capable presentation of the Bureau's functions by Mr. Hugh Feltis. Be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the section urges the prompt subscription to the BMB by each and every station as a means of establishing a necessary uniform and accepted measurement which will enable a scientific evaluation of individual station coverage.

ALABAMA-GEORGIA SECTION OF NAB 5TH DISTRICT MEETS

Two-day meeting of the Alabama-Georgia section of the NAB 5th District was opened in Atlanta at 10:30 A.M. on Monday, March 19, with District Director John C. Bell of WBRC presiding. At the outset of the meeting, Director Bell explained that the election of a District Director, for the two-year term starting later this year, will be held by mail under an arrangement to be worked out by C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB Secretary-Treasurer, with Ernst and

(Continued on page 114)

J. H. Ryan, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

ALABAMA-GEORGIA SECTION OF NAB 5TH DISTRICT MEETS
(Continued from page 113)

Ernst. This technique has been dictated by the inability to hold a single meeting of all the radio stations in the NAB 5th District. (The Florida radio stations are meeting in Jacksonville on Thursday and Friday, March 22 and 23.)

Most of the first morning of the Atlanta session was devoted to a comprehensive review of NAB activities and objectives by J. Harold Ryan, NAB President, who touched upon the work of each NAB standing committee and each department of the association.

Following luncheon, Hugh Feltis, BMB President, presented in detail the plan of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau for a uniform method of determining station coverage or circulation. His presentation was enthusiastically seconded by Frank Crowther (Red Cross) of WMAZ, who claimed that his station was the first in the Alabama-Georgia section of the NAB 5th District to subscribe to the project. (Full details on the BMB session will be given in a separate BMB Bulletin.)

Second morning (March 20) opened with a lengthy discussion of labor policies and problems, led by John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel. He reviewed recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board and pointed out probable trends in labor relations.

Following this discussion, the Small Market Stations Panel was held, during which the transcribed presentation, "Getting the Most Out of Local Broadcasting," was played. This pointed demonstration of the opportunity and obligation of small market stations evoked considerable comment from the broadcasters present at the meeting.

District Director Bell then introduced Mr. Crowther, who presided at the Sales Managers Clinic. This discussion, which continued after luncheon, included talks by Lewis H. Avery and Miss Helen A. Cornelius, Director and Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising for NAB, and covered the proposed revisions of the NAB-AAAA Standard Contract for Spot Broadcasting.

Afternoon session on the second day closed with a talk on BMI by Ralph Wentworth and the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS the NAB Fifth District Meeting here assembled considers the matter of minimum standards for receiver set manufacture to be of utmost importance to the radio industry, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting recommends to the National Association of Broadcasters that necessary steps be taken toward encouraging adoption of minimum standards by the manufacturers of home receivers, and that these suggested minimum standards be compiled by a technical committee appointed within the National Association of Broadcasters.

WHEREAS the Alabama and Georgia broadcasters of the NAB Fifth District Meeting assembled consider certain

actions on the part of station owners having access to other forms of public expression or other media to be detrimental to the best interests of radio broadcasting, and WHEREAS the methods being used by these station owners to exploit a private policy or opinion, however sincere, have been used to the disadvantage of radio broadcasting as an industry, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that such methods are decried, and the attention of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters be directed to the proper protection of broadcasting from individual opinions or policies.

WHEREAS it is the consensus of opinion of the NAB Fifth District broadcasters here assembled that there has been a long-felt need for a standard formula for measurement of radio circulation, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the broadcasters of the NAB Fifth District, comprising the States of Alabama and Georgia, do hereby commend the NAB Research Committee, Mr. Hugh Feltis, Miss Linnea Nelson, and others, for their leadership in providing the industry with a proposed standard yardstick of circulation measurements for radio. BE IT RESOLVED that this Fifth District Meeting of the NAB goes on record as recognizing the effective efforts of Lewis H. Avery, Miss Helen Cornelius and their associates in the work of the NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this meeting extends its sincere thanks to the Atlanta stations for making the necessary arrangements for the District Meeting in Atlanta.

NAB NEWS BUREAU LETTER GETS RESULTS

Word comes to NAB from Radio Correspondents' Association that splendid results were achieved through the letter sent out from NAB News Bureau advising broadcasters that Radio Correspondents' Association would handle the accrediting of radio newsmen who wished to cover the San Francisco Conference.

More than one-third of the newsmen who asked for accommodations mentioned the NAB letter as their source of information. In addition, several requests came to NAB direct, and arrangements were accordingly made by the News Bureau.

Thirty-six stations and four networks have requested reservations and D. Harold McGrath, superintendent of the Senate Radio Press Gallery, headquarters for Radio Correspondents' Association, announces that the results were very pleasing.

BAILEY BILL WOULD BAN ROYALTY PAYMENT TO UNIONS

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina has introduced a bill (S. 754) which has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which would make it unlawful for any employer to make payment of funds to any representative of his employees or for any employees' representative to accept payment of such funds from the employer, other than as specified in the bill. The bill would specifically exempt any amount deducted from the compensation of any employee and paid to a labor organization by an employer in payment of dues or other similar fees payable by such employee to such labor organization.

The bill follows in full:

"A BILL

"To protect commerce from certain harmful and disruptive practices, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) it shall be unlawful for any employer to pay or deliver, or to agree to pay or deliver, any money or other thing of value to any representative of any of his employees who are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any representative or agent of any employees who are engaged in commerce or

in the production of goods for commerce to demand, receive, or accept, or to agree to receive or accept, from the employer of such employees any money or other thing of value, for the use of such representative or in trust or otherwise.

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable with respect to any money or other thing of value payable by an employer to an employee or former employee as compensation for, or by reason of, his services as an employee of such employer, and shall not be applicable with respect to any amounts deducted from the compensation of any employee and paid to a labor organization by an employer in payment of dues or other similar fees payable by such employee to such labor organization.

"SEC. 2. (a) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this Act shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

"(b) The district courts of the United States and the United States courts of the Territories and possessions shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, and subject to the provisions of section 20 (relating to notice to opposite party) of the Act entitled 'An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 28, sec. 381), to restrain violations of this Act.

"SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

"(a) 'Commerce' means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

"(b) 'Goods' means goods, wares, products, commodities, merchandise, or articles or subjects of commerce of any character, or any part or ingredient thereof.

"(c) 'Produced' means produced, manufactured, mined, handled, or in any other manner worked on in any State; and for the purposes of this Act an employee shall be deemed to have been engaged in the production of goods if such employee was employed in producing, manufacturing, mining, handling, transporting, or in any other manner working on such goods, or in any process or occupation necessary to the production thereof, in any State.

"(d) 'Representative' means any individual who or organization which is authorized or purports to be authorized to deal with an employer, on behalf of two or more of his employees, concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work."

LISTENERS AND READERS LIKE NEWS OF GLOBAL SHOWS . . . 3 MORE PROGRAMS

"Let's Go to Town" programs are being mentioned in many radio programs these days. They are being featured by many newspaper radio editors.

Letters to stations from overseas, and messages received by telephone and letter from relatives and friends of men and women, overseas, are conclusive evidence of the pleasure the programs give. When stations receive such messages they are urged to supply NAB with details.

WABC Tells Story

WABC, New York, told the story on the Margaret Arlen show, 8:45-9:00 a. m., March 6; and, on the previous Sunday, Virginia Fravesi, radio editor, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, told the story in a 14-inch feature article.

Of the sixteen-page Arlen script, six were devoted to the "Let's Go to Town" programs produced and being produced by New York City stations. Miss Arlen quickly set the stage for the series in this fashion:

Arlen: "Harry, do you remember how back in November and December most of us got pretty optimistic about when the war would end in Europe?"

Marble: "Sure, and the boys over there did too . . . but that was before the Battle of the Bulge.

Arlen: "Uhhmm. It was, and many a man's hopes for going home soon were thrown off schedule. Well, General 'Ike' Eisenhower sensed this disappointment in his troops . . . so he made a suggestion to the Armed Forces Radio Services which distribute recordings to battle areas all over the world. His thought was that since the men could not go home, the next best thing was to bring home to them . . . in the form of radio transcriptions made in a couple of hundred home-towns across the United States.

Marble: "I've heard something about that project; although I didn't know that it stemmed from General Eisenhower himself.

Arlen: "Yes, it did. And all down the line, the idea has caught on like wildfire. First the Armed Forces Radio Service turned to the National Association of Broadcasters. They in turn enlisted the cooperation of local radio stations throughout the country."

Then Miss Arlen takes her listeners to Brooklyn where that show was being recorded.

"I had a rare opportunity the other night," she said, "when a friend from one of the radio stations invited me to go over to the studio where the program on Brooklyn was being recorded."

She handled the matter of industry sponsorship like this:

Marble: "Say, who directed that show . . . uh . . . was it . . .?"

Arlen: "Shush, Harry. Don't say it. Mustn't mention any names."

Marble (surprised): "Heh? Why not?"

Arlen: "Because making this series of home town radio shows . . . it's called 'Let's Go to Town' by the way . . . is strictly a cooperative enterprise in which all effort is donated . . . done entirely without pay . . ."

And then toward the last of the script she really turned on the heat to indicate how the home town atmosphere was the dominant characteristic of the shows:

Arlen: "Yes, and I was much impressed at the real home-town atmosphere created in the show. The sound men had actually gone out to Brooklyn and recorded the actual sound of a subway, the 4th Avenue local, pulling into DeKalb Avenue, of a Flatbush trolley car clanging its bell; and a wonderful sequence of the choir boys rehearsing a hymn at St. Brigid's church. Then they even went to Coney Island and had them run a roller coaster. Ebbet's Field which the narrator described as 'Heaven with Four Bases' . . . adding 'where else in the world can you get freedom of speech as when the Dodgers play the Giants.'"

Marble: "Sounds swell."

Arlen: "Oh, it was swell! And I got a warm feeling around my heart as the whole studio waited tensely for the director's cue to give them the sign that the actual recording of the show was to begin. An actress in a sequined blouse pulled her fur coat close around her because the studio was chilly . . . the sound man watched for the cue . . . and the orchestra leader had his baton raised. The cue came, the down beat was given . . . and that crowd of actors, musicians, engineers swung into the show with all their hearts . . . to help weld from voices, sound effects and music an auditory picture of Brooklyn . . . a picture that will make many an overseas man's heart skip a bit with thoughts of the Fulton street and all the other familiar haunts back home."

The Springfield Story

The first two paragraphs of the Springfield *Republican* story read:

"Recordings of Springfield's own 'Let's Go to Town,' especially requested by Gen. Eisenhower, of radio in the United States, have gone overseas to be shortwaved to fighting men. Countless men from this area will hear the 30-minute program which will bring them local talent, hometown news and familiar voices.

"Springfield's share in this war effort combined the active participation of local radio stations that worked together under Wayne Henry Latham of WSPR, war program director in this district. Stations WMAS and WBZA contributed talent from their program personnel."

Complete 3 More Global Shows

Receipt of three more "Let's Go to Town" programs is acknowledged by Armed Forces Radio Service, Los Angeles:

DISTRICT IV

Lynchburg-Danville, Va... James H. Moore, WSLs, Roanoke, *TFC

DISTRICT IX

Chicago..... Fran Coughlan, WGN, *TFC

DISTRICT X

Omaha..... Harold Hughes, KOIL, *TFC

New Philadelphia Allocation

An additional "Let's Go to Town" allocation is announced for the Philadelphia area. The program will be produced by Edward Wallis, program director, WIP.

* Task Force Commander.

PEABODY SELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

Peabody Award selections for 1944 were announced in New York this week. These awards perpetuate the memory of George Foster Peabody, New York Banker and Philanthropist, and are administered by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Selections were as follows: *Outstanding News Commentary*—Raymond Gram Swing (Blue Network—American Broadcasting Co.); *Outstanding Reporting of News*—WLW, Cincinnati; *Outstanding Entertainment in Drama*—a double award: "Cavalcade of America" (National Broadcasting Co.), and Fred Allen (Columbia Broadcasting System), for comedy unexcelled over a period of twelve years; *Outstanding Entertainment in Music*—"Telephone Hour" (National Broadcasting Co.); *Outstanding Educational Program*—"Human Adventure" (Mutual Broadcasting System); *Outstanding Program for Youth*—"Philharmonic Young Artists Series," KFI, Los Angeles, for outstanding development of young musicians; *Special Award* to Col. Edward M. Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, War Department, Washington, D. C., for his brilliant adaptation of radio to the requirements of the armed forces and the home front—American ingenuity on a global scale; *Public Service By a Regional Station (more than 1,000 watts)*: "Worcester and the World," WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; *Public Service By a Local Station (1,000 watts or less)*: a double award—first, to Station WNYC, New York City, and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia; secondly, to Station WIBX, Utica, N. Y., for its program, "Cross-Roads," dedicated to the returned veterans.

In addition to these major awards, in recognition of which medals will be given at a dinner in New York Tuesday evening, April 10, 1945, special citations were voted to the following regional programs: "Song of the Columbia," KOIN, Portland, Oregon; "Syracuse On Trial," WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y.; "Southwest Forum," KVOO, Tulsa, Oklahoma; "St. Louis Speaks," KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL PROGRAM MANAGER'S BULLETIN NO. 5

Special Program Manager's Bulletin No. 5 headed "Recommendation re: Local Copy on Treasury Salutes" accompanies this issue of NAB REPORTS.

March 23, 1945—116

NAB PROGRAM CHAIRMEN APPOINTED WAR LOAN FIELD COMMITTEE

NAB's 17 District Program Chairmen were appointed a special radio field committee for the Seventh War Loan by Ted R. Gamble, national director, War Finance Division, Treasury Dept., at a Friday luncheon held during the Program Managers Committee meeting, Hotel Statler, March 14-15-16.

Following is a list of the District Program Chairmen:

District Program Managers

- District 1—Wayne Henry Latham, WSPR, Springfield, Mass.
 2—Elliott Stewart, WIBX, Utica.
 3—J. C. Tully, WJAC, Johnstown.
 4—Irvin G. Abeloff, WRVA, Richmond.
 5—Robert L. Fidler, WIOD, Miami.
 6—Robert Atherton, WMC, Memphis.
 7—Howard Chamberlain, WLW, Cincinnati.
 8—Carl Vandagriff, WOWO, Ft. Wayne.
 9—Maurice P. Owens, WROK, Rockford.
 10—Harold Fair, WHO, Des Moines.
 11—Richard Day, WDGy, Minneapolis.
 12—Bill Bryan, KOMA, Oklahoma City.
 13—Ed Lally, WBAP, Fort Worth.
 14—Ralph W. Hardy, KSL, Salt Lake City.
 15—Robert H. Wesson, KGO, San Francisco.
 16—W. L. Gleeson, KPRO, Riverside.
 17—Homer Welch, KGW, Portland, Ore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, PRAISE PROGRAM MANAGERS

Eugene Carr, Chief, Radio Section, War Finance Division, Treasury Department, and George P. Ludlam, Chief, Domestic Radio Bureau, Office of War Information, have expressed special appreciation of the assistance rendered by the NAB Program Managers Committee during its war activities meeting in Washington, D. C., March 14-15-16.

The Committee, consisting of the Executive Committee of ten and seventeen District Program Chairmen, met with Ludlam and OWI officials on the afternoon of March 14. The entire day and evening of March 15 were devoted to the Treasury Department and discussions of the Seventh War Loan.

In letters to Willard Egolf, NAB Director of Public Relations, who arranged the Washington meeting, Carr and Ludlam voice extraordinarily fine reactions, as follows:

"I want you to know that the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department is extremely grateful for the opportunity which you afforded us last Thursday, March 15, when we sat for the day in meetings with the Program Directors' Committee of the NAB and discussed plans for the 7th War Loan Drive.

"This one day with representative Program Directors from throughout the country served both to guide us in our thinking and stimulate us in our efforts beyond anything which I have experienced since my connection with War Bond promotion. In this feeling I am joined by each and every member of the staff of the Radio Section of the War Finance Division.

"I am convinced that no group throughout the country is more wholeheartedly willing than the broadcasters to cooperate in the tremendous task which faces us in the 7th War Loan. It remains for us in the Radio Section to give the brand of service which this wholehearted cooperation so richly deserves. This is our ambition, and once we achieve this ambition, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Radio Industry will come through one-hundred percent. Past experience in all phases of public service bears out this contention."

EUGENE CARR,
Chief, Radio Section.

"The Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information is deeply indebted to the National Association of Broadcasters for the recent valuable meeting with the Program Managers Committee. In addition to this somewhat formal expression of appreciation, I want to thank you personally for your courtesy in making such a get-together possible. As representative of program operations in every NAB District, it was extremely helpful for the Government to have the give-and-take of the broadcasters' point of view regarding war effort broadcasting by individual stations.

"Station program managers perform an extremely important war job. Were it not for the continuous cooperation of their departments in American radio stations, it would be difficult if not impossible for the Government to keep the home front fully informed. They interpret the national need to the community, and without such local translation complete national support would fall short of meeting the demanding necessities of modern warfare.

"It was stimulating to find them so well informed and so sincerely interested in the various campaigns and programs that make up the whole war job on the information front. We appreciated the kind words they said about the value of OWI to the broadcasters as the channelling agency for all Government departments and services, but we were even more appreciative of the opportunity to exchange ideas with the men who are responsible for delivery of the 'end product' in station operations.

"Again, thanks to NAB and to you personally for bringing it about."

GEORGE P. LUDLAM,
Chief, Domestic Radio Bureau.

NAB CODE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters met in New York City on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, March 21-22. The meeting was an executive session to give further study to what, if any, suggested revision may be necessary in the industry's standards of practice.

The conclusions of the Committee will be submitted to the NAB Board at its next meeting.



OHIO STATE RADIO STATION OBSERVES 25TH BIRTHDAY

Columbus, O., March 23.—Ohio State University's broadcasting station, WOSU, celebrates its silver anniversary today, and most of this week will be devoted to special programs appropriate to the occasion.

It was on March 23, 1920, that the university received its first experimental license authorizing it to operate for one year on either 200 or 375 meters with a power of 1.8 kilowatts and the call letters of 8 XI. The first broadcast was on April 20.

Today WOSU is on the air an average of 72 hours a week, with a wide variety of broadcasts—music, drama, news, farm information, lectures from university classrooms, a regular Sunday afternoon forum.

Two major activities of the university station are the

"Ohio School of the Air," broadcasting programs for classroom use in the schools of the state, and the "Radio College," broadcasting courses in languages, social sciences, music appreciation, and other subjects for adults.

Ohio State's electrical engineering department began to experiment in wireless telegraphy around the turn of the century. By 1913 the university had a good station which, during the flood of that year, was one of the few ways Columbus had of keeping in touch with the outside world.

The Ohio State broadcast of April 20, 1920, was the first to be made from central Ohio, and it was heard over a radius of 120 miles—exceeding all expectations.

Dr. William Oxley Thompson, president of the university, was the speaker. He said in part:

"We are starting tonight the first of a series of programs of entertainment and instruction for the citizens of central Ohio. . . . These programs will be of the highest type, including music, science, and other subjects of popular interest. . . .

"Happily, Columbus' first radio program is being broadcast from Ohio State University. Educational institutions always have shown a strong interest in applied modern science. . . .

"I congratulate you on the prospects before you as the result of this marvelous development."

The program that night also included news—results of all games played that day in the National and American Leagues and the American Association, and the report of a \$10,000 fire in Columbus.

In June, 1922, the station received its permanent license and the call letters WEOO. The designation was changed to WOSU in September, 1933.

ELEVEN STATIONS, COAST-TO-COAST, SALUTE KFRO ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Station KFRO, Longview, Texas, recently completed ten years of service to its listeners.

An elaborate program was worked out to commemorate the event by James R. Curtis, President. Letters were sent to broadcasters the country over inviting them to join KFRO in observing this tenth birthday; information was enclosed on KFRO, Longview, and East Texas. Stations were asked to make a program "advertising your station and territory, salute KFRO on the transcribed program, and send it on to KFRO and we will be glad to give you this complimentary program as a part of our Tenth Anniversary. Programs may be as long as 30 minutes in duration."

Stations which responded with transcribed salutes were:

KMOX, St. Louis	30 min.
WAIT, Chicago	30 min.
WWL, New Orleans	15 min.
KELA, Centralia, Ore.	15 min.
WSPR, Springfield, Mass.	3 min.
WCAR, Pontiac	3 min.
WEBC, Duluth-Superior	15 min.
KGW, Portland, Ore.	5 min.
KTSA, San Antonio	15 min.
WIBW, Topeka	15 min.
WBAP, Ft. Worth	15 min.

KFRO went on the air in 1935 as a 100 watt daytime station. In 1940 it became a full time 1000 station with a new transmitter located on a ten acre plot just east of Longview. James R. Curtis was the original founder of the station and remains as its president.

RADIO BACKED FOUNDATION EXPANDS

With broadcasting the backbone of the fund raising activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, broadcasters will be glad to know that \$1,267,600 has just been appropriated by the Foundation for the training of qualified physical therapists.

In announcing the appropriation President Basil O'Connor explained that present day medical treatment of patients with infantile paralysis demands more and more physical therapy. "A physical therapist," said Mr. O'Connor, "is a technician who uses physical agents such as heat, electricity, light, exercise, rest, muscle training and similar methods in contrast to the use of drugs, biological and surgical technics."

Dr. Irvin Abell, Louisville, Kentucky, chairman of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons, is chairman of a special committee to assist in the development of the new program.

WLS ACCOUNTS FOR CHRISTMAS FUNDS

Christmas Neighbors Club, sponsored by Prairie Farmer and radio station WLS, Chicago, has disbursed \$85,318.89, donated by listeners and readers, since its founding in 1935. A 48-page illustrated financial report of the club has just been distributed to 13,000 persons. In 1944, according to the report, \$26,880.56 was contributed against \$3,377.04 in 1935.

The 1944 funds have already provided 140 inhalators, 118 wheel chairs, 111 infant incubators and 68 orthopedic walkers for 238 hospitals and child care institutions. Two hundred or more additional gifts will be purchased and distributed during the next few weeks.

NEW WBTM CHURCH POLICY SUCCEEDS

Since January 1, 1945, radio station WBTM, Danville, Virginia, has been operating on a policy of not selling time to religious groups. According to R. Sanford Guyer, manager, the policy continues to meet with originally anticipated success.

Change in policy was made known locally on December 16, 1944, when the cooperation of the Ministerial Association of Danville was secured. The 11-12 o'clock church hour on Sunday is given to all of the churches without charge. The station cooperates further with the Ministerial Association by scheduling a daily morning devotional period of 15 minutes. Additional time is provided the Association when it is deemed "necessary in furthering its work in Danville and vicinity."

WFA COMPLIMENTS WOMEN BROADCASTERS

Radio Round-Up, a publication issued by the War Food Administration, pays warm tribute to women broadcasters in its February 22 issue, reporting a special transcription which was prepared by the WFA and played by representatives of that government agency for listeners at the AWD-NAB "Women of the United Nations" meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, February 17. (See NAB REPORTS, Volume XIII, page 66.)

The text of the transcription as taken from *Radio Round-Up*:

"Since the war began, every woman broadcaster has been saddled with extra responsibility . . . selling war bonds . . . recruiting women for the services and carrying other government messages into the homes of America. The War Food Administration takes this opportunity to pay tribute to the women directors for the outstanding job they have done in helping homemakers understand the swiftly changing food picture. As a group, women broadcasters have diverted attention from shortages and have helped to merchandise the plentiful foods. They have done a great deal to teach women nutrition, food conservation, food preservation, and better buying habits. These women, sitting before their microphones day after day, week after week, are a real power, in guiding homemakers through the adjustments of wartime living.

"It's easy to visualize this power when you realize the Association of Women Directors of NAB numbers its membership around 700. This pioneer organization of women was created less than six months after we entered the war. There was a real need for cooperation to promote projects affecting women listeners . . . a real need for a clearing house for ideas and techniques. And so AWD was born . . . in May 1942.

"It was no accident that the first issue of the War Food Administration's *Radio Round-Up* hit the desks of the women commentators a month later . . . in June 1942. As a matter of fact, many of the women broadcasters who helped get AWD under way were the first to ask for current factual information on the ever changing food situation. As the result of these requests WFA launched *Radio Round-Up on Food*, the weekly service sheet for women directors.

"To give you some idea how the hundreds of women broadcasters all over the country use this important information in their various shows, we are bringing you the voices of seven members of AWD . . . [the following broadcasters previously had made transcriptions of War Food messages used on their shows, and at this point their voices were dubbed in on the recorder: Ruth Chilton, WCAU, Philadelphia; Ann Holden, KGO, San Francisco; Mildred Bailey, WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; Darragh Aldrich, WCCO, Minneapolis; Ruth Crane, WMAL, Washington, D. C.; and Elizabeth Hart, WMAQ, Chicago. The platter then continues:]

"Without the help of friendly voices such as you've just heard, it would be impossible to reach every homemaker. The women broadcasters of this country are making and will continue to make a great contribution to the war effort . . . and to better living in the years to come. The War Food Administration says, most sincerely . . . thank you."

WKOK HOSPITAL BROADCASTS WELL RECEIVED

B. A. Beck, general manager of WKOK, Sunbury, Pa., informs NAB that he has had many favorable comments on a recent series of six broadcasts outlining the four-fold responsibility of the typical American hospital to the community it serves.

The series was put on the air through the cooperation of the Sunbury Community Hospital and the Sunbury Chamber of Commerce.

NATIONAL BOYS AND GIRLS WEEK APRIL 28-MAY 5

National Boys and Girls Week, a 25-year-old institution will be observed throughout the nation April 28 to May 5.

A manual giving complete information concerning Boys and Girls Week celebrations, and extensive suggestions for daily programs, may be secured without charge by writing the National Boys and Girls Week Committee, Room 950, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Suggestions may be adapted as required to suit the needs of individual celebrations and communities.

Stated objectives of programs are:

1. To focus public attention upon boys and girls, their potentialities, and their problems, to the end that increasing numbers of adults may be awakened to the joys and opportunities of youth service and inspired to participate.
2. To give impetus to year-round programs of character building activities for the general welfare of boys and girls; and to acquaint the public with the agencies which are serving this purpose.
3. To emphasize the importance of a sound body, a trained mind, and spiritual growth in the complete development of the boy and girl; and to emphasize the important functions of the home, the church, and the school in such developments.
4. To emphasize the need for instilling in boys and girls the love of country and respect for its laws and established institutions and of bringing to each the realization of his duties and responsibilities as a citizen.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, March 26.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- WHOM**—New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Granted modification of license to change corporate name to Atlantic Broadcasting Company, Inc. (B1-ML-1210)
- WJNO**—WJNO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.
- KETJ**—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new relay broadcast station; frequencies 1606, 2074, 2102 and 2758 kc., 100 watts. To be used with KPO.
- W8XGZ**—Guz Zaharis, South Charleston, W. Va.—Granted modification of construction permit authorizing new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 4-1-45 to 10-1-45.
- W2XMT**—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date only, from 5-31-45 to 6-30-45. The CP is granted upon an experimental basis only, and upon the express condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time, without advance notice or hearing, if in its discretion the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein is to be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of this station upon the frequencies authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof. (B1-MPVB-117)
- KGHI**—A. L. Chilton & Leonore H. Chilton, a partnership, d/b as KGHl Broadcasting Service (Assignor), A. L. Chilton, Leonore H. Chilton and S. C. Vinsonhaler, a partnership, d/b as KGHl Broadcasting Service (Assignee), Little Rock, Ark.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KGHl, from A. L. Chilton and Leonore H. Chilton, a partnership, d/b as KGHl Broadcasting Service, to A. L. Chilton, Leonore H. Chilton and S. C. Vinsonhaler, a partnership, d/b as KGHl Broadcasting Service, for a consideration of \$12,000 for a 10 per cent interest in assignee partnership acquired by Vinsonhaler. (B3-AL-473)
- Potomac Broadcasting Corp.**, Alexandria, Va.—Granted request for 30-day extension of time within which to comply with the procedural conditions attached to conditional grant for a new station.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

- WHEB**—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to change frequency from 750 to 1430 kc., and power from 1 KW to 250 watts night, 1 KW day, and time of operation from L-WSB to unlimited. (B1-P-3853)

LICENSE RENEWALS

- KOIN**—KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in transmitting equipment. (B5-L-1868)
- WBLR**—Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., area of Columbus, Ga.—Granted renewal of relay broadcast station.
- WHPT**—Radio Station WMFR, Inc., area of High Point, N. C.—Granted renewal of relay broadcast station.

- W4XGG**—Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Granted renewal of ST broadcast station license for the period ending April 1, 1946.
- W3XO**—C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky and Bailey, Georgetown, D. C.—Granted renewal of temporary Class 2 experimental high frequency broadcast station license for the period ending April 1, 1946.

MISCELLANEOUS

- KXA**—American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.—Denied special service authorization to operate unlimited time for the period ending 11/1/46.
- WMPS**—Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license (Commissioner Durr not participating), subject to the condition that transfer of control authorized December 27, 1944, be completed within the terms of the consent as recently extended to March 27, 1945.
- WMC**—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on renewal application of WMC, now scheduled for March 21 for a period of 30 days.

The following applications for new commercial television stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission's policy adopted February 23, 1943:

Raytheon Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia Daily News, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Iowa State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa; The Crosley Corp., Dayton, Ohio.

The Commission (by Case, Commissioner) on March 17 took the following action:

- WGBF**—Evansville On the Air, Evansville, Ind.—On the Commission's own motion, postponed the hearing on application for renewal of license, now scheduled for March 19, to April 10, 1945.
- KDNT**—Harwell V. Shepard, Denton, Texas, and WACO—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., Waco, Texas.—Denied petitions for immediate consideration under Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 16, 1945, of their respective applications for new stations without prejudice to later determination on their merits, and directed that the cases be retained in the pending files.
- WFTC**—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.—Denied special service authorization to operate on 590 kc. with power of 250 watts day, 100 watts night, for the period ending April 1, 1945. (B3-SSA-121)
- WKIX**—Inter-City Advertising Co., Columbia, S. C.—Adopted memorandum opinion granting modification of construction permit (pursuant to Commission's action of October 9, 1944, authorizing a new station to operate on 1490 kc. with 250 watts power, unlimited time), to specify new transmitter, approval of antenna and approval of transmitter and studio location; further ordered that a construction permit as thus modified be issued. (B3-MP-1793)
- Loys Marsden Hawley, Conway, S. C.**—Adopted memorandum opinion ordering issuance of construction permit pursuant to Commission's action of January 16, 1945, authorizing a conditional grant of application for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

660 Kilocycles

- KFAR**—Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska—Extension of special service authorization to operate on 660 kc., with power of 10 KW, unlimited hours of operation.

890 Kilocycles

- WHNC**—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3641, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for change in location of transmitter and studio. Amended to make changes in antenna.

1010 Kilocycles

- WINS**—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Voluntary assignment of license and construction permit to The Crosley Corporation.

1340 Kilocycles

- WCLS**—WCLS, Incorporated, Joliet, Ill.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Walter Ashe to Willard H. Erwin, Jr., Arthur C. Litton, Clint Litton, Calvin F. Wilson, Gerald G. Smith, Norman S. Fitzhugh, Jr., and Robert L. Bowles (51 shares common—51%).

1400 Kilocycles

KNAK—Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-2750) as modified which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

KNAK—Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

WKBV—Central Broadcasting Corp., Richmond, Ind.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3598), which authorized increase in power, changes in transmitting equipment, and move of transmitter and studio.

WKBV—Central Broadcasting Corp., Richmond, Ind.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WTMC—Ocala Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ocala, Fla.—Authority to install new automatic frequency control unit.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Henderson Broadcasting Co., Inc., Henderson, Ky.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49900 kc., with coverage of 7,660 square miles.

NEW—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46900 kc., with coverage of 8,400 square miles.

NEW—Hopkinsville Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hopkinsville, Ky.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44900 kc., with coverage of 2,841 square miles.

NEW—Glenn D. Roberts, Melva F. Roberts, Wellwood Nesbit, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Evalyn H. Dolph, Hope D. Pettey, Rachel Young LaFollette, Genevieve S. Nesbit, John Ernest Roe, W. Wade Boardman, co-partners, d/b as Milwaukee Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48900 kc., with coverage of 1,279 square miles. **AMENDED:** to include names of Genevieve S. Nesbit, John Ernest Roe, and W. Wade Boardman in partnership.

NEW—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43900 kc., with coverage of 15,326 square miles.

NEW—James A. Hardman, North Adams, Mass.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49500 kc., with coverage of 7,752 square miles.

NEW—Mid-Coastal Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45900 kc., with coverage of 10,800 square miles.

NEW—Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43300 kc., with coverage of 20,167 square miles.

NEW—Fred R. Hover, d/b as Findlay Radio Co., Findlay, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44100 kc., with coverage of 6,800 square miles.

NEW—The Crosley Corp., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45500 kc., with coverage of 10,800 square miles.

NEW—Mobile Daily Newspapers, Inc., Mobile, Ala.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc., with coverage of 10,008 square miles.

NEW—WKBH, Incorporated, LaCrosse, Wis.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44100 kc., with coverage of 15,864 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

NEW—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3 (66000-76000 kc.), with ESR of 1230.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Joseph F. Novy, Riverside, Ill.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 44500-47100 kc., power of 1 KW, and A4 and special emission.

WSCC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., area of Savannah, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PRE-443) for a new relay broadcast station.

KNBX—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Dixon, Calif.—Construction permit to change transmitter, and increase power from 50 KW to 200 KW.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

William R. Hill & Co.—Violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act is alleged in a complaint against William R. Hill, trading as William R. Hill & Co., 114 Virginia St., Richmond, Va., engaged in business as both a broker and a direct buyer of food products, including canned fish, canned fruits and vegetables, and other commodities. Hill also is vice president of and a large stockholder in Chas. E. Brauer Co., Inc., a wholesale grocery and confectionery firm in Richmond. (5295)

Pompeian Olive Oil Corporation, 4201 Pulaski Highway, Baltimore, is charged in a complaint with misrepresenting its Pompeian Brand olive oil as being an imported product. (5294)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

H. Boker & Co., Inc., a New York corporation, and **H. Boker & Co., Inc.**, a New Jersey corporation, engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of knives and with offices at 101 Duane St., New York, have been ordered to cease and desist from marking, designating or describing their knives as "Scout," "Boy Scout" or "Junior Scout." The Commission found that the knives designated by such terms are not manufactured or distributed under the supervision of the Boy Scouts of America, are not approved, endorsed or sponsored by that organization and are not a part of its standard equipment. (4121)

William H. Howe, 122 Jewett St., Lowell, Mass., has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating advertisements which represent that the preparation he sells under the name of Lady Ashton Foot Ease will remove calluses, or assist in their removal in excess of temporarily softening the outer layers. (5089)

National Retail Tea & Coffee Merchants Association, Inc., Merchandise Mart Building, Chicago, and its officers, directors and members have been ordered to cease and desist from conspiring to restrain trade and prevent and lessen competition in connection with the sale of tea, coffee, household specialties, toilet preparations and other items of merchandise commonly handled by home service merchants. (4776)

2ND DISTRICT MEETING

Broadcasters of the 2nd District, New York and New Jersey, met at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York, on Thursday and Friday (8-9). Kolin Hager, WGY, District Director, presided. A representative group of broadcasters was present but the attendance was curtailed materially by the Government request to limit travel. J. H. Ryan, NAB President, outlined industry activities and objectives, and John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel and Labor Relations Director, discussed the plans which are now in process of development for the enlargement of the labor relations activities of NAB.

The afternoon session of the first day, Hugh Feltis, Broadcast Measurement Bureau President, presented the plan of that Bureau. A full report of the results of this meeting was given in Broadcast Measurement Bureau Bulletin No. 10. John A. Bacon, Commercial Manager of WGR, and Sales Managers Chairman for the 2nd District, presided over the sales managers' session which was held on the morning of the second day. Lewis H. Avery, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, and Helen Cornelius, Director of Retail Radio Advertising, detailed the work which they are carrying on in their respective fields.

Robert T. Mason, WMRN, Chairman of the NAB Small Market Stations Committee, presided over a session devoted to a discussion of small market stations problems. Earle Godfrey of WBAB, 2nd District Chairman of the Engineering Committee, and Howard Frazier, NAB Engineering Director, discussed technical problems and engineering developments.

Dorothy Lewis, NAB Coordinator of Listener Activities, combined with Michael R. Hanna of WHCU, NAB 2nd District Public Relations Chairman, in conducting a public relations discussion.

4TH DISTRICT MEETING (VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SECTION)

Broadcasters of Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia section of the 4th NAB District, met in Washington on Monday and Tuesday (12-13). A split meeting in this district was necessitated in order to comply with the Government request to hold outside attendance to less than 50. District Director Campbell Arnoux, WTAR, presided over the two-day session.

J. H. Ryan, NAB President, reported upon the progress and the objectives of the industry. Mr. Arnoux, as Chairman of the NAB Music Committee, reported upon the progress which had been made in bringing about a solution of some of the problems arising under ASCAP per program contracts. Roy Harlow of BMI outlined the work which BMI is carrying on and the contribution which it is making to the solution of the broadcasters' problem. He urged a more intelligent supervision of music by station managers and warned broadcasters that the selection of music was not a matter that could be left in the hands of any but a very well trained and understanding employee.

WPB TO CERTIFY DEFERMENT REQUESTS

The War Production Board (WPB) has been designated as the certifying agency for the entire communications industry, including domestic and international radio broadcasting.

Now in course of preparation is NAB Selective Service Supplement No. 28. This Supplement will contain detailed information with reference to procedures, a complete list of all WPB District Managers, and other information essential to broadcasters in seeking deferments of necessary men.

Every broadcaster should read every word of this Supplement if he desires to avail himself of his rights under selective service procedure. This new Supplement (No. 28) deals with WPB regulations and should be used in conjunction with Selective Service Supplement No. 27 (issued March 2), which deals with the corresponding Selective Service regulations. The two Supplements bring up to date all information with respect to the methods to be used by broadcasters in seeking occupational deferments.

Hugh Feltis, President of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, presented that plan to the afternoon session and 87% of the stations present signed contracts pledging their support. John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel and Labor Relations Director, spoke on labor problems. He urged cooperation on the part of the stations in supplying NAB with information about contracts which they have with labor unions and also in supplying data in response to the wage and hour questionnaire.

Small market stations problems, radio broadcast advertising matters and retail radio sales relationships were presented by Lewis H. Avery, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, and Helen Cornelius, his assistant in charge of retail radio advertising. Irvin Abeloff, WRVA, Chairman of the 4th District Program Directors Committee and a member of the Executive Committee, discussed programming in the public interest.

James H. Moore, WSLs, District Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, Willard D. Egolf, NAB Director of Public Relations, and Dorothy Lewis, NAB Coordinator of Listener Activities, conducted a discussion on public relations at the afternoon session of the second day. Particular stress was placed upon the use by the stations of the book, "Management in the Public Interest," now being compiled and in the printers' hands and available for station distribution. A preview of this book was made

(Continued on page 102)

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

4TH DISTRICT MEETING (VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SECTION)

(Continued from page 101)

in the form of exhibits which surrounded the room. Many expressions of commendation were heard.

Howard Frazier, NAB Engineering Director, and T. A. M. Craven, a member of the NAB Board and Chairman of the Board Liaison Committee to the Engineering Committee, discussed engineering problems with particular reference to the recent allocation hearings.

The North Carolina and South Carolina section of the NAB 4th District will meet in Charlotte on Thursday and Friday (15-16).

DENNY NOMINATED TO FCC

President Roosevelt on Wednesday (14) nominated Charles R. Denny, Jr., as a member of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed T. A. M. Craven who resigned June 30, 1944.

Mr. Denny was at one time Assistant General Counsel and is now Counsel of the Commission. He was born in Baltimore, April 11, 1912, the son of Charles R. and Beulah Denny.

Graduated from Amherst College in 1933 with an LL.B., he also attended Harvard. In 1937 he married Betty Marie Woolsey and has two children, Alison Byrd and Christine. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1936 and practiced with the firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, from 1936 to 1938. From 1938 through 1941 he was an attorney at the Department of Justice and in 1941 and 1942 he was special assistant to the Attorney General.

PORTER ADDRESSES BROADCASTERS

In connection with the meeting of the Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia section of the 4th NAB District, a dinner honoring Paul A. Porter who recently assumed the post of Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was held at the Hotel Statler.

Campbell Arnoux, NAB 4th District Director, presided and introduced NAB President J. H. Ryan, who in turn presented Mr. Porter as the speaker of the evening. Others seated at the head table were Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives, Senators Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, and James M. Tunnell of Delaware, both members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; Chairman Clarence F. Lea of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House; FCC Commissioners Norman S. Case, C. J. Durr, Paul A. Walker and E. K. Jett and Eliot C. Lovett, President of the Federal Communications Bar Association.

The entire membership of the Senate Interstate Com-

merce Committee and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was invited and a considerable number were present. In addition the administrative staff of the FCC was in attendance. All told there were some 180 people at the dinner. Chairman Porter's remarks follow in full:

"I first want to assure both broadcasters and their guests that I am completely aware of the obvious fact that sudden appointment to important public office does not of itself contribute to the wisdom of the appointee. To the contrary some of you no doubt believe—and I have had some expression of that point of view—that the acceptance of this particular job at this particular time, far from constituting any evidence of infallibility or competent judgment, is proof positive of the exact opposite. Three months' tenure would incline me to support that view and, I am assured day by day, that the worst is yet to come.

"These preliminary observations are made solely for the purpose of seeking to avoid creating the impression that I think I know the answers. I haven't yet caught up with the questions. One thing I wish to emphasize: in spite of some pretty general doubts as to the sanity of anyone assuming these duties, I have attempted to bring to the job a sense of public responsibility, a deep feeling as to the importance and scope of the problems ahead and some understanding of the life and habits of broadcasters.

"I am appreciative of the many expressions of confidence and good will that I have received from broadcasters. I hope to deserve your continuing confidence and further, I hope relationships between the Commission and the industry always will be based upon the solid ground of mutual understanding that will permit the Commission to discharge its functions competently and honestly and the industry to perform its important public responsibilities, in an atmosphere free from suspicion or mistrust either on the part of the regulatory agency or on the part of those affected by its rules and policies.

"I do not want to give the impression that I am predicting an era of tranquillity or the dawn of a new age of sweetness and light. There just aren't enough frequencies to go around for that—or maybe in the not too distant future there will be too many frequencies. What I am trying to say is that the Commission and its members should feel free as public officials to express frankly and openly their views and opinions upon problems of mutual concern without being subject to the charge of attempting to preach, reform or to abolish the American system of broadcasting. There are a number of problems, of which we are all conscious, that can only be met rationally by free and open discussion and for my part I propose to do just that when I conceive it to be my responsibility to express an opinion or to advocate some policy, although it is my aim to do as little talking as possible. Tonight seems an appropriate occasion to talk candidly about a few of the problems we face together.

"Again, in all humility, I emphasize that my views insofar as they may have matured upon the questions I propose to discuss are worth listening to only because I happen to occupy this position at a time when the communication industry is on the threshold of such vast and significant developments.

"I have tried and will continue to strive, insofar as my own responsibilities are concerned, to maintain an open mind, to decide questions or policies, insofar as I can influence them, only after accumulating all the facts I can absorb and to act on specific matters only in concert with my colleagues on the Commission whose public responsibilities are identical to mine.

"I have never thought there was any back-door to this Commission. But if there ever was I want to assert that as far as I am concerned that door is locked and the key thrown away. The front door is wide open to all who have business before the agency and your views and advice are solicited and welcomed in assisting us in the discharge of our duties.

"I consented tonight to talk about 'Broadcasting of Tomorrow.' The topic is not a limited one even if I felt competent to discuss it. It involves prophecy of the sort that I would not like to undertake. It's dangerous business as well. There is the stern voice of experience to prove

just how far wrong can be those who essay to stake out the future. For example, not too many years ago, as time is measured, one oracle spoke thus about the future of broadcasting:

'It is inconceivable that we should allow so great a possibility for service, for news, for entertainment, for education and for vital commercial purposes to be drowned in advertising chatter. . . .'

"These were not the words of an irresponsible crackpot or reckless reformer. This was an utterance of Herbert Hoover at the first radio conference in 1922. Two years later at the conference in 1924, the distinguished Secretary of Commerce and future President had another try at predicting the future of this dynamic industry when he said:

'I believe that the quickest way to kill broadcasting would be to use it for direct advertising.'

"Please don't misunderstand me. The only point I am trying to make is that prophecy is really a dangerous undertaking. But Mr. Hoover, as is well known, is a very persistent individual. Again in 1925 he made a final fling at this pastime of prophecy when he said:

' . . . Advertising in the intrusive sense will dull the interest of the listener and will thus defeat the industry. Furthermore it can bring disaster to the very purpose of advertising if it creates resentment to the advertiser.'

And this particular prophecy was made, you understand, before the days of the singing commercial.

"Now I hope I do not subject myself to the charge that I have made an attack on advertising, free enterprise or private initiative, because I have quoted Herbert Hoover. His early forecasts on the future pattern of broadcasting as he saw it 20 years ago have not come to pass.

"Today, however, many influential broadcasters have expressed to me deep concern over what they themselves describe as an alarming trend toward 'excessive commercialism.' They see, as do many of us who have studied the great progress of this industry, developments which unless checked may lead to real difficulty in the future. I have been told, as I am sure many of you have, that somehow there must be a determination as to whether broadcasting is simply going to operate as an advertising and entertainment media or whether it will continue to perform in increasing measure public service functions in addition. I want broadcasters themselves to provide the answer to that question. The cloud on the horizon is bigger than a man's hand and I know that responsible broadcasters see it and are concerned about it.

"Naturally you are asking yourselves the question as to what extent the Commission may propose to inject itself into this particular field. I wish I could tell you the answer to that one but I can't because I don't know. I am familiar with all the arguments about the government keeping its rude, bureaucratic hands off of anything that smacks of program control and I am in agreement with most of those arguments. I am likewise conscious of the limitations imposed by Congress in the statute with respect to matters involving censorship and am fully aware of the dangers of any government agency, legislative or administrative, toying with standards of program content.

"But under present circumstances one of the issues involved has taken a different form and it has been laid right on the Commission's door-step. Briefly the facts are these: an applicant seeks a construction permit for a new station and in his application makes the usual representations as to the type of service he proposes. These representations include specific pledges that time will be made available for civic, educational, agricultural and other public service programs. The station is constructed and begins operations. Subsequently the licensee asks for a three year renewal and the record clearly shows that he has not fulfilled the promises made to the Commission when he received the original grant. The Commission in the past has, for a variety of reasons, including limitations of staff, automatically renewed these licenses even in cases where there is a vast disparity between promises and performance.

"We have under consideration at the present time, however, a procedure whereby promises will be compared with performances. I think the industry is entitled to know of our concern in this matter and should be informed that there is pending before the Commission staff proposals which are designed to strengthen renewal procedures and give the Commission a more definite picture of the station's overall operation when licenses come up for renewal.

"I have no present views as to what further steps should be taken when it appears from the record in a specific case that an applicant has completely disregarded the representations upon which he obtained his original grant. Obviously no one would advocate that the representations made in the original application constitute a rigid blueprint for the future. Experience will dictate new and superior methods of performing public service. But in cases where commercial opportunities cause a complete abandonment of other services which he has agreed to perform a different question is raised. I am not charging that broadcasting generally has tossed public service out of the window. We all know that is not true. What I am saying is that there seems to be a growing body of responsible opinion that believes that the public functions of broadcasting are becoming submerged by commercialism.

"Under these conditions, I submit to you that in a case such as I have described, the Commission is confronted with a real problem. Are we of the Commission to assume that the statutory standard of public interest becomes a mere negative presumption and that so long as the licensee violates none of the specific prohibitions against obscenity, lotteries and the like, the regulatory authority is not to inquire further into the licensee's general performance? I do not believe Congress so intended—or at least some individual members of the present Congress are looking to the Commission for some clarification of policy in this respect.

"We all recognize the important part played by broadcasting in the war program. None should seek to detract from vast contributions which have been made by the networks and a great majority of the individual stations. Perhaps I have become sensitive to what seems to be an increasingly critical atmosphere because I have only recently become exposed to it. Believing as I do in the great potentials of this industry, it is my personal view that broadcasting can never be content to become merely adequate. It can and must continue to seek new and more engaging methods to win and maintain public approval. And in evaluating public approval, it seems to me, the tastes and interests of minorities must be taken into account. Above all, it seems to me that it does no good to merely resent criticism. The nature of broadcasting is such that most listeners feel a proprietary interest in its operations and, I recognize too, that it is often true that the sins of a few are charged against the industry as a whole. But the obvious course is to seek to remove the cause of justifiable criticism.

"It is my personal position, as I have indicated, that it is far better for broadcasters themselves to take whatever actions may be necessary to eliminate the causes of general public dissatisfaction. I would view with great reluctance attempts to legislate more detailed standards in the field of the public service obligations of broadcasting. I have grave doubts not only as to the propriety but as to the practicability of spelling out by mathematical formula or some other device the general methods which broadcasters should follow in discharging their public service functions.

"The question of freedom of broadcasting is involved and those of us who feel deeply about this subject want broadcasting to remain free because it deserves to and not simply because it may under our system be entitled to claim some kind of immunity from enforced standards of conduct.

"What I have said lacks specificity. And I have been general on purpose. But I think responsible broadcasters are aware of the nature of the problems to which I have alluded. I have attempted to call attention to considerations which I know are of concern to you, to increasing segments of public opinion, to the Congress and the Commission. I have no suggestions as to any general remedy for the problem. I think the answer rests primarily with the broadcasting industry and it is my hope that there will be honest public discussion on the basic questions

of policies and procedures and that action will follow which will make it apparent to all that broadcasting can and will perform those functions which Congress intended it to perform and which its licenses require of it.

"I do not believe that there is a broadcaster in the sound of my voice who does not agree with me that if public clamor against certain practices continues, there is a very real danger that the solutions which might be proposed would be more severe than the realities of the situation require. Broadcasting of the past has been a great and growing force in America; broadcasting of today is making notable contributions to public welfare; broadcasting of tomorrow—my formal subject this evening—will be what you as individual broadcasters make it.

"There are a few other problems which I would like to mention that lie down the road not too distant. The Commission will soon be required to consider definite licensing policies with respect to television, FM and other new services. Certain contours of these policies have already been developed, with particular emphasis on avoidance of monopoly or centralization of control or whatever term you may wish to apply. With these principles I am in complete accord and I think you are, too.

"There is one basic conception I would like to emphasize. Broadcasting has come of age. I think you gentlemen as leaders of the industry know that it can stand on its own feet now and need not rely upon heavy aggregations of outside capital for future development. Those of you now in this field, plus independent newcomers who propose to bring to broadcasting their skills and talents rather than merely their accumulated funds, can I think carry broadcasting to the new heights which the engineers and technicians have mapped out.

"To be more specific, sound public policy would, in my judgment, oppose large sums of Wall Street money or any other funds coming into broadcasting as a purely speculative venture. A new empire of the ether—the spectrum space for FM and Television—is about to open up. The way applicants are lining up at the barrier waiting to go is somewhat reminiscent of the Oklahoma Territory at noon April 12, 1889. I do not know when the signal gun will be fired. It will be soon, I hope. But for the proper development of this valuable new empire, I think we want to exclude the speculators, the high pressure promoters and others who are looking merely for a quick turnover. A sound licensing policy will welcome the true homesteader and should offer grants only to those who want to take up permanent residence in this new empire, cultivate it and improve it and generally operate it in the public interest. And as far as I am concerned, I am looking to broadcasters—the proven pioneers—as the ones who will take the lead in the great developments that lie ahead. And I conceive it to be the duty of the Commission to provide every encouragement to that end.

"The reasons of public policy against purely speculative raids on broadcasting from any source are clear. Congress when it wrote the Communications Act of 1934, was concerned with diversification of control over a great new instrument for moulding the thoughts and habits of the nation. Congress didn't want control in the hands of any federal agency, and it didn't want control concentrated in the hands of any private monopoly. So it wrote anti-monopoly provisions throughout the Act and those provisions are still in force and effect. You are familiar with the present requirements as to multiple ownership of FM and Television stations, and are aware of the past efforts of the Commission to create competitive conditions in a field limited by physical facts of allocation. This protection against monopoly, it seems to me, while primarily for the benefit of the public, also protects the independent broadcast station operators who compose the chief membership of this association and who have contributed so much to the development of standard broadcasting as we know it today. There is a corresponding responsibility, accordingly, on the present broadcasters, to move forward with the advance of the art and to bring to the public the fullest possible service on the new bands which will soon be opened up for FM, television, facsimile, and the other new services.

"I don't mean to suggest, of course, that existing broadcasters are to be protected against all newcomers in FM, television, or other new fields, and I don't think broad-

casters want any such protection. The proposal of the FM Broadcasters that the FM band be widened to 80 or 100 channels and that educational broadcasting be provided for is a clear indication that the basic philosophy of the free competitive field in broadcasting is not only the policy of Congress and of the Commission, but of forward-looking broadcasters as well.

"The basic principles of diversification of control and individual-licensee responsibility are now so well understood and widely accepted that we have the opportunity to build FM and television soundly from the beginning if we have the wisdom to profit by experience.

"In the early days of standard broadcasting, these principles were not as well understood; and so various concentrations of control arose which, as you know, have been eliminated only with some difficulty. Unscrambling that situation has been—and is—no easy matter, as the industry, the Commission, the Congress and the Supreme Court know.

"Fortunately, both for the Commission and for the industry, we have today a Congress which is perhaps better informed with respect to broadcasting than its predecessors were. A long succession of hearings, first on the White Resolution and then on the Sanders Bill and then on the Wheeler-White Bill and then the Select Committee to investigate the FCC, interspersed with annual hearings before the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the perennial Petrillo hearings—these sessions have certainly made the Congress expert in the problems which we face together. It is accordingly not too much to hope that, during the critical period of planning which lies ahead, the industry, the Commission and the Congress can each in its own sphere work towards a sound broadcasting structure for the future.

"I mentioned how much harder it is to undo the mistakes of the past than to build right from the beginning. An example is the hearings which the Commission has announced on the clear channels for May of this year. The need for this hearing can be clearly stated. According to the best data currently available to the Commission, approximately 38.5 percent of the area of the continental United States lies outside the daytime service area of any standard broadcast station; in this area live more than 10,000,000 people who are thus without daytime radio service. At night nearly 57 percent of the area of the country lies outside the *primary* service area of any standard broadcast station; and hence the 21,000,000 people residing in these regions must rely on a relatively inferior secondary service. This is an intolerable situation for a country with our great resources and technical capacity. The condition is particularly aggravated when you consider that the millions who have no service or only inferior service are precisely those isolated rural families which of necessity must rely the most on radio for their contact with the outside world. I want to emphasize that the decision to reopen the clear-channel issues, with special attention to the Congressional mandate to insure a *nation-wide* radio service was a unanimous decision. I know of no one in the Commission who does not recognize the need for a reappraisal of this problem.

"If we were starting from the beginning in standard broadcasting, as we are in television, for example, the Commission's engineers and the industry engineers could sit down and draw a master plan of allocation which would theoretically meet the service requirements of the entire country, both rural and urban. But of course we all recognize the difference between starting *de novo* and doing the best we can within the limits set by the existing situation. Just because an engineer's chart might show that wider coverage could be obtained by moving a clear channel station located on the coast to an inland site, does not mean that all things considered public interest would require such a shift. But I hope we will have the opportunity to look at many possibilities and I want to assure you that the Commission is determined to consider all relevant factors—social, economic, day and night coverage, rural and urban coverage, considerations of an equitable distribution of facilities and the like—before it reaches even tentative conclusions.

"What I am asking is full and complete cooperation of all interested elements in building a record from which sound conclusions can be drawn. The allocation hearings

just closed were a magnificent example of the way in which industry and government can pull together in reaching an agreement at least on the facts upon which conclusions must be based. There were, of course, some exceptions in the allocations hearings—a few problems too tough to achieve agreement even on the facts. But, in reviewing the spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles, the amount of agreement reached is astonishing—thanks principally to industry cooperation in building the record. NBC and CBS both applauded the television allocation, for example. So the day of miracles is not past. I am hopeful that similar cooperative efforts will characterize the clear-channel hearings and from the way we are started I think that will be the case.

"I want to say to you further and with all earnestness that the Commission faces the clear channel problem with no advance conclusions or commitments. So far as I know, we are completely open-minded. We want first of all to determine what the nation-wide service picture really is. The latest survey on that subject is already seven years old and was challenged as inadequate when it was made. We want a picture of what is technically possible from an engineering point of view. And we want all the other facts in addition to engineering data which bear upon the subject. With such a record, it should be possible for the Commission to reach conclusions which would bring service to the underserved millions without doing violence to the American system of broadcasting or the legitimate interests of any particular broadcaster.

"The clear-channel group of broadcasters, the four networks and all other interested parties who have something to contribute can be of genuine help by coming in with really constructive proposals for improving the present situation. Such proposals might involve the relocating of some facilities, changes in power upward or downward, duplicate operation on clear channels, changes in antenna design or any other proposals directed toward the objective of obtaining a really nationwide service. It is my belief that we'll come out with a much sounder solution if we have constructive proposals from the industry to consider, rather than having a record filled with attempts to explain why so many of the channels which were cleared with such difficulty in the late 1920's are now rendering their primary service to the residents of fully-served urban centers.

"I've been asked why there was no FM issue written into our clear-channel order. The answer, in part at least, is that it's still too early to determine the effect of FM on AM broadcasting. In the highly unlikely event that FM supplants AM altogether in the next few years, the problem solves itself. No one, of course, seriously believes that's what will happen—certainly not the people who have been buying standard broadcast stations lately. In the somewhat more likely event that after a period of years enough city broadcasters have established themselves so firmly in FM that they just don't seek renewal of their standard broadcast licenses, it may be possible to solve the clear-channel problem by creating some more clear channels in the holes that are left open. But even that solution is conjectural and lies in the indefinite future. It's little comfort to the underserved millions today to tell them that some day FM may solve all the problems of standard broadcasting. That's why we're opening the clear-channel problem now, and leaving the effect of FM on clear channels for the future. I need not remind this group that, under the legislation which Congress enacted in 1927 and re-enacted in 1934, a radio channel is public domain, not private property. Congress could hardly have stated that fact more explicitly when it provided—and I quote the Congressional language—for "the use of channels, but not the ownership thereof, by persons for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by Federal authority, and no such license shall be construed to create any right beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the license." The Commission, in setting the terms and conditions, must under the law seek to establish a satisfactory service for the entire country, and that is our basic aim in the clear-channel hearing.

"In conclusion, I have a final point. The opportunity presented by presence of members of Congress is too tempting to refrain from a little lobbying. I want to lobby quite frankly and openly for a bigger and better

FCC appropriation. And I am optimistic enough to hope that the broadcasting industry, which is alleged to have had some experience in this activity, might offer some assistance. Because I think I can prove to you that it is to our mutual advantage that the regulatory and licensing facilities of the Commission be expanded and improved.

"I hasten to point out to the gentlemen of Congress that I have read Section 201 of Title 18 of the United States Code which makes it a penal offense to use appropriations to pay for personal services to influence members of Congress to favor or oppose legislation and I have a legal opinion that since I am doing this on NAB time and at their expense, the statute does not apply.

"My purposes in seeking a larger appropriation for regular activities—not just a slightly larger but a much larger appropriation—do not arise from the pride of a bureaucrat who wants a bigger staff or more luxurious assistance, but stems from an honest conviction that the better the job the Commission does, the better not only the public but the industries which the Commission regulates will be served. Let's take a few examples.

"The Commission urgently needs more personnel to process broadcasting applications. On the very day the War Production Board gives the green light for civilian station construction, the Commission will be besieged for prompt action on some 500 applications for new FM stations (more than 350 of which are now on file), almost 100 television applications now on file and many more to come in these and other services. We estimate that when manpower and materials become available our licensing work will be increased at least ten-fold over the rate that prevailed before the war.

"Even if procedures are drastically revised and every effort made to simplify and stream-line, the administrative burden of discharging our statutory functions in determining the legal, technical, financial and other qualifications of applicants will be enormously increased.

"Many of you broadcasters have applications pending and there are many others in the industry who have been waiting for a termination of the war in order to improve existing facilities or build new stations. Considerable sums have been invested in preliminary engineering and legal work, money has been expended on sites and other preparatory and development expenses have been incurred. After months of waiting and planning you and other broadcasters will want and expect and deserve prompt service from the Commission.

"Frankly, you are not going to get it unless the Commission has the opportunity to expand its facilities and personnel to give this service. All of you are familiar with the amount of work necessary to bring even an uncontested application to final decision. This is not the place to debate whether all the procedures in effect are essential but I think there will be agreement at least upon the necessity of the Commission making an adequate review of the proposals it receives. Then consider the 350 FM and 100 television applications, with many more to come when the green light flashes. Then I will ask you to make a mental estimate of the number of engineers we now have on hand to process them. The Non-standard Broadcast Section of our Engineering Department is responsible for processing these applications. But, in addition to television and FM, this section also has responsibility for international broadcasting, facsimile, studio-transmitter link and some miscellaneous categories. And the section which has all these duties is composed of at present of precisely three engineers.

"We are reviewing our work-load, present and anticipated, with a view of asking Congress for a supplemental appropriation in order that those who have post-war plans about communications, including broadcasting, will not be held up by the Commission. Our goal in broadcast matters is to give the industry and the public a 30-day speed of service on all applications which can be granted without a hearing and a 90-day speed of service where a hearing is necessary. If we achieve this goal, the development for post-war broadcasting will be expedited, employment opportunities created for returning veterans and others and when final victory over our enemies is achieved we should be ready to move forward without undue delay.

It is a source of embarrassment to those of us at the Commission to have to explain to members of Congress

and applicants why the matters in which they are interested have been pending for months without action. Frankly, we all have gotten a little weary of having to apologize. We are now going to estimate our work as accurately as we can and submit a plan to the Budget Bureau and Congress which will be designed to achieve the goals we have set for ourselves. And I have every confidence that Congress will view our requirements sympathetically.

"Speed of service is only one aspect of the problem in which broadcasters should be interested. There is also the question of quality of service. FM, for example, is being widely advertised to the public as an interference-free service. It is also being urged as the final solution to all the alleged ills of broadcasting, all the way from the need for more free speech to the question of what to do about clear channels. I hope it fulfills all these expectations and I believe it has a real chance to do it. But the achieving of these or any other ends will depend in good measure upon soundness of the Commission's FM rules, its Standards of Good Engineering Practice and the proper application of these technical rules and standards in particular cases. The standard broadcast band today is an eloquent example of how badly such problems were handled 20 years ago. An effort must be made to get the technical rules and standards as near right as possible the first time rather than to try to unscramble the omelet at some future date.

"Accordingly, as soon as the allocations are out of the way, the Commission's technical staff will get into the job of developing the soundest possible technical rules and standards to match. Of course, we want to do the best job possible. That means more engineers—and the best engineers to be had. It means also a strengthening of the legal and accounting departments.

"When we submit revised estimates for these important purposes we may try to get a little more money for research. I am not talking about the kind of research that is performed in the great laboratories of this industry. But rather a sufficient staff of competent experts to coordinate the results of private research wherever it is important for the industry as a whole and applicable to the functions of the regulatory agency. Those of you who sat through the allocations hearings know how frequently an important issue turned upon the answer to a particular question—and nobody knew the answer. As Major Armstrong put it at one point, the Commission was in a position of having to predict or guess what was going to happen at the height of the next 11-year sunspot cycle. There were many other examples where intelligent research would have been vastly superior to argument in answering difficult questions.

"In the Technical Information Division of the Commission, where research of this general character is centered, we find again only three engineers.

"There are other important fields of non-technical research that could be explored. Questions of social and economic policy are too often based upon the predilections of the individuals rather than upon facts. (My earlier remarks this evening may be cited by some as an evidence of that conclusion.) But back in 1938, Senator Wheeler introduced a bill to establish a Director of Research within the Commission and so I take no credit for the idea. However, I am of the firm opinion that every dollar spent upon the proper kind of research in communications will be returned many times in terms of better service to the public, a more informed attitude by the regulatory authority and perhaps result in a more stable foundation for the industries involved.

"Finally, an increased appropriation is only one phase of getting us ready to do our job properly and promptly; finding the right men to fill the jobs is another. Today, of course, all the money in the world wouldn't get the engineering talent we need. Radio engineers are largely in the armed forces or engaged in vital war communications work. But as these men are released the Commission will want and need the services of some of them. I am hopeful, indeed, that the Commission at the proper time can sit down with the Army Signal Corps and the Office of Naval Communications and work out an arrangement whereby our employment needs will be geared into their demobilization policies. In that way a qualified

veteran could walk into the Commission the day he was discharged from the armed forces and find a desk ready and his work laid out.

"Time does not permit discussion or exploration of other problems which lie ahead. I can only say that we have our work cut out for us. In addition to winding up the frequency allocations above 25,000 kilocycles and bringing out a proposed allocation below 25,000 kilocycles, and devising rules and standards of good engineering practice for the new services involved, we also have the clear channel hearing in prospect. Moreover there is the complex question of international communications and the proposals for a consolidation or merger of these carriers. If that completed the agenda for the immediate future, it would be enough. But there's the question of what to do about international broadcasting when OWI is no longer in the field and we must consider that. Added to that is the question of what new communications legislation should be recommended to Congress. And, of course meantime, we must help prepare for the Inter-American Radio Conference at Rio de Janeiro in June and perhaps a world telecommunications conference thereafter. And always right ahead of us are the hundreds—and perhaps thousands—of broadcast applications staring us in the eye demanding attention when the freeze is thawed.

"It looks like a busy Spring ahead!"

PORTER TO ADDRESS MORSE TELEGRAPH CLUB

Paul A. Porter will be the principal speaker at a dinner to be given by the Baltimore chapter of the Morse Telegraph Club of America in that city on April 27. This announcement was made by Captain John Logan, President of the Chapter. The dinner will honor the 154th anniversary of the birth of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. Commemorative dinners will be held at the same time in other cities throughout the country.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS APPROVES FCC NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND

The Senate Committee on Appropriations in reporting out the Independent Offices bill for 1946 included provision of a \$2,430,000 fund for National Defense activities of the Federal Communications Commission. This provision was in the bill as passed by the House.

The Senate Committee stipulated that the funds allocated for expenditure in the European area will cease to be available for obligation 60 days after the cessation of hostilities with Germany.



WPAR GROOVES XXV INTO FLOOD NEWS PROGRAMS

WPAR, Parkersburg, W. Va., gave its listeners a series of programs in the public interest with complete news coverage on the recent floods which swept through Parkersburg and the Ohio River Valley.

Frequent mention of radio's 25th Anniversary was grooved in with announcements that: *Radio, observing its 25th Anniversary, brings you another program in the public interest—up-to-the-minute news on the flood.*

George H. Clinton, WPAR manager, announces that

these flood programs were heard on all stations in the West Virginia network, which in turn cooperated with WLW, Cincinnati, to give listeners adequate coverage on the critical flood area.

PAPER DRIVE GETS UNEXPECTED RESULTS

Another fine old proverb has just been busted wide open. If Al Johnson, manager of Radio Station KOY, could have "counted his chickens before they were hatched," he probably would have been saved a lot of grief.

It all happened when the Phoenix station offered school children a free movie ticket for turning in ten pounds of scrap paper. Plans were made to have one theater, seating capacity 1600, honor the tickets at a special Saturday morning show.

As 210,000 pounds of paper piled up in school yards, more than 13,000 children demanded tickets to the show. After much hustling and a lot of worrying, Manager Johnson solved the problem by enlisting five theaters and running the show two consecutive Saturdays.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE MEETS IN WASHINGTON

The NAB Program Managers Committee opened a scheduled three-day meeting Wednesday (14) at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.

All members of the Program Managers Executive Committee were present, as were all District Chairmen with the exception of J. C. Tully, WJAC.

First day of the meeting opened at 10 a. m. with a brief review of the origin and objectives of NAB Program Managers Committee, Chairman Harold Fair, WHO, speaking.

Afternoon of the first day was devoted to a session under the direction of George P. Ludlam, Chief, Domestic Radio Bureau, OWI. Mr. Ludlam, ably assisted by other members of the OWI staff, discussed at length problems arising from personnel and other shortages imposed by wartime operation.

Second day (15) opened with Eugene Carr (WJR), Director, Radio Section, War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, acting as Chairman for the day. Seventh War Loan was the topic of the day, with discussions on former War Loan drives. A luncheon followed at the Treasury Department where guests saw an uncensored war film. After the afternoon session at the Statler a reception concluded activities of the second day. Present were: Program Managers, Government officials, civil and military, and representatives of the Trade Press.

Friday, March 16, third and final day, will open with a discussion on *Radio's 25th Anniversary*, with later sessions devoted to discussions by Office of Censorship and Treasury Department officials. John Fetzner (WKZO), Assistant Director in Charge of Broadcasting, OWI, and Ted R. Gamble, National Director, War Finance Division, Treasury Department, are to be featured speakers.

TREASURY CONFIRMS 7TH WAR LOAN DATES

At the request of the Treasury Department, NAB is reiterating the fact that dates of the 7th War Loan are May 14-June 30, inclusive, as printed in last week's REPORTS.

Treasury Radio Chief Gene Carr says some confusion exists in the field because persons participating in the payroll deduction plan are to be solicited from April 9 on. Mr. Carr says in explanation:

"Radiowise, we plan to do nothing which will detract from the big radio 'kick-off' shows of May 13 and from all the 7th War Loan shows which follow. However, we do feel that we can help the payroll savings people get the boys in the factories to sign on the dotted line early in

April so we are putting some radio 'push' behind the advance payroll savings drive. All of the SALUTES which are to be run from April 9 to May 12 will have payroll savings announcements on them, will tell the workers to 'stash away some of that money now to help reach the goal of the Mighty Seventh.'

"OWI allocations during this same period will feature 'upping the ante' on payroll deductions. We would appreciate anything you can do locally to help the plants and factories. I am sure the local War Finance committee people will be very glad to cooperate with you in developing some shows of this type. They have been thoroughly informed as to copy policy and know all the angles to be promoted in the preliminaries to the Mighty Seventh.

"But don't forget the dates for the Seventh are *still* May 14 through June 30. That's when we give them both barrels in the way of radio promotion."

HELP FOR VETERANS

The number of Government agencies having to do with aid to the returned veteran and the larger number of other organizations, large and small, which may have helped, and which give evidence of wanting to help, have created a confused situation throughout the industry. Many letters and wires have been received from broadcasters asking for information.

NAB reproduces below an analytical letter solicited from George P. Ludlam, chief, Domestic Radio Bureau, OWI.

What Mr. Ludlam's appraisal says is that the situation is well in hand; don't rock the boat. It suggests that broadcasters use the time between now and the end of the war to make sure that there are created strong local Veteran Service Committees.

The suggestion for such committees, outlined in the book, "Veterans' Information Program" (which has been mailed to all stations), undoubtedly came from the Baruch report.

Section 6, part III (page 32), of this report reads: "That there be in each community, only one place to which returning service men and service women need to go to learn *ALL* their rights and how to get them."

Mr. Ludlam's Letter

Mr. Ludlam's letter is as follows:

"In answer to your inquiry of March 14, I can say very definitely that the affairs and problems of the returned veterans are considered an official 'war information program'—in other words, part of the regular pattern of war programs handled on a regular scheduled basis on facilities made available to the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information.

"These facilities, as you know, have been set up to provide with the cooperation of all networks and every station in the country for a complete coverage of all problems having to do with the prosecution of the war or arising immediately from it on both a national and local basis. This means, in practical terms, that whenever it is necessary to transmit official information on the subject of veterans, more than adequate facilities are available and can immediately be employed by government agencies both nationally and locally through contact with OWI national and regional offices.

"At the moment, therefore, there would appear to be no urgent reason for additional coverage over and above what can be provided by present Radio Bureau schedules. Through these schedules, in which all radio stations participate, are transmitted all currently pertinent and authoritative information, as outlined in the 'Veterans Information Program' book published February, 1945. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the Veterans Program today is of minor dimensions compared to what it will be when demobilization begins in earnest. Stations may justifiably feel that their best promotional efforts and ideas should be held back until the situation calls for them more urgently, especially since an overwhelming majority of their listeners, whose men are still fighting,

are probably less concerned today with the program of the veteran than with the life of the soldier.

"It is fair to say, I think, that existing arrangements for radio coverage will take care of the problem adequately while present Radio Bureau operating schedules are in effect, and as long as no coordinated and generally accepted local activity is in existence in any given community. It is the hope of the government, however, as outlined on page 5 of the 'Veterans Information Program' book, that such local activity will be coordinated as soon as possible through the cooperation of community and federal agencies as well as local business, fraternal and patriotic groups. Where this has been achieved or is being achieved the local radio station will undoubtedly find it most desirable to cooperate—indeed to be a leader in the community effort.

"Where such centralization has not yet occurred, stations which are approached by individual organizations eager to be of assistance to the veteran may reasonably suggest that radio cooperation should be made available to a coordinated community undertaking rather than to any single group."

SOLDIERS LIKE HARTFORD "HOME TOWN" SHOW 3 MORE COMPLETIONS, 2 MORE ALLOCATIONS

General "Ike" Eisenhower knew what he was talking about when he made his request to the broadcast industry for a series of "hometown" broadcasts. Response from Connecticut servicemen and women on the various fronts who heard Hartford's "Let's Go to Town" program proves it. Each letter tells of the lift it gave them. Some of the more than 300 communications come from men at the front, some from men in hospitals, others from men who heard the program at sea—all plainly thrilled to hear familiar voices talking of familiar places, all testifying to the fact that the program was an outstanding morale builder.

The format of the Hartford program was that of a make-believe 30 minute leave for Hartford's men and women in the Armed Forces. They were met at the railroad station, taken to various familiar places—including Bushnell Memorial, night clubs, restaurants, a theater, a jaunt up Main Street, etc. "Radio-leave" terminated at the airport from which the service men and women returned to their posts by plane. Short talks by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and Mayor William H. Mortensen were featured in addition to talks by well-known local personalities.

Hartford's four radio stations—WTIC, WDRC, WHTT and WHTD—cooperated in organizing the program, with Bernard Mullins, chief announcer of WTIC, in charge of production. Mullins also wrote most of the script. Authenticity was the keyword in the production, and many remote pickups direct from the places mentioned on the "tour" were necessary to achieve the desired effect.

Altogether fourteen "scenes" were made in various places and combined in the half-hour program, in such a way that only the initiated could tell where one "scene" ended and the next one began. The program was auditioned by Paul W. Morency, NAB 1st District Director, and Leonard J. Patricelli, Task Force Commander, and, after thirty days in production, Hartford's contribution to the "Let's Go to Town" series was on its way to our Armed Forces.

Because the first letters of response were received from the Pacific area, it is believed that the program was heard in the Pacific before it was released in the European Theater of Operations. According to George Monaghan, formerly of WHTT in Hartford, and now an announcer for the Armed Forces Radio in England, Hartford's program was first of the series to be heard in Europe. (Note: the Hartford show went air transport to ETO sometime in the period Dec. 28-Jan. 3 and to short wave, same date.)

As for the reaction to the broadcast, quotes from a few of the letters which have been received speak for themselves.

Soldier Reactions

Sgt. Fred Cook of Hartford, who heard the program in Belgium, writes: "That program is what we over here, so many thousands of miles from home, like to hear. My hat is off to the person or persons who thought of this."

Cpl. Arnold Singer, Hartford, writes from "somewhere in Germany": "I can assure you that this program was the finest morale builder we have had in a long time. Midst the shells and strain of combat in this remote land of the enemy, this radio program came as 'the pause that refreshes' to those of us from our fair city. When I heard the first few words of the program and the mention of the magic word, 'Hartford,' I called out to a couple of other Hartfordites near me and the three of us sat with a far-away look in our eyes and our ears glued to the radio for the entire period of the program. As the various familiar names were mentioned of people and places, you could see our faces light up and a trace of a smile of some pleasant memory would be noticeable to others here. Yes, it did our hearts good to hear those word pictures again and we are most grateful to whom it may concern."

Pvt. Barney C. Plevokas, East Hartford, now "somewhere in France" says: "I heard the 'Let's Go to Town' program, and my main reason for writing is to let you people back home know that I'm grateful to learn that the State has worked out a plan for this war's veterans. To be frank, I was a bit worried about my post-war security, but I'm not any more, thanks to the people of Connecticut. During the course of the program Governor Baldwin mentioned the fact that all that was needed to put the plan into motion was for the boys and women to come back. I can't exactly say how I felt when I heard the program about Hartford, my home town, but I can assure you that I feel much better now than I did before the broadcast."

Sgt. Abbott, Hartford, writes from a hospital in France: "I'll be back at the front in a few days and am grateful to you and the rest of those responsible for the program for granting me the chance to carry some choice memories back with me. It gives me something else to look forward to. Thanks again, and we'll all be seeing you soon."

Cpl. Wolcott C. Hamblin, Hartford, writes from Belgium: "It was truly a furlough by proxy."

These few excerpts are typical of the many, many letters that have been sent to Hartford.

3 More Completions

Three more "home town" shows have been finished since last week:

DISTRICT 7

Youngstown.....J. L. Bowden, WKBN, *TFC

DISTRICT 8

Detroit.....Harry Bannister, WWJ, *TFC

DISTRICT 17

Tacoma.....Verne E. Sawyer, KMO, *TFC

2 New Allocations

1. A second "Let's Go to Town" program from Milwaukee is in production. R. G. Winnie, WTMJ, is Task Force Commander.

2. A second "Let's Go to Town" program has been allocated to Waterbury, Conn. Task Force Commander is E. J. Frey, WBRY.

* Task Force Commander.

WHAS AND PAPERS GET LEGION AWARD

For promoting and sponsoring the "Phone Home Fund" which provided a "pot" slightly in excess of \$40,000 for wounded soldiers at Nichols General Hospital and Bowman

Field A.A.F. Hospital, radio station WHAS, Louisville, *The Courier Journal* and *The Louisville Times* received a certificate of distinguished service from the American Legion, Department of Kentucky. So far the fund has met the cost of more than 2500 fifteen-minute calls made by wounded soldiers to their homes.

The first calls were made at Nichols General Hospital on Armistice Day, 1944, and at the Air Force Convalescent Hospital on Christmas Eve. The fund is expected to give every wounded soldier in these two hospitals a free call during all of 1945. J. Mac Wynn, promotion director for the newspapers and WHAS, received the citation.

ADDITIONAL COPIES RADIO NEWS RECOMMENDATIONS AVAILABLE

A number of stations have written for extra copies of "Radio News Recommendations," copies of which were mailed with last week's REPORTS.

Requests will be filled promptly. A supply has been earmarked for this purpose.



MOTOROLA RADIO OBSERVES RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

In cooperation with NAB the Galvin Manufacturing (Motorola Radio) Corporation will adopt the recommended theme "1945—Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary—Pledged to Victory" for appropriate inclusion in all Motorola Radio advertising.

Means are also being considered to publicize further Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary by using Motorola Radio painted bulletin boards in metropolitan centers and Motorola Radio highway signs from coast to coast.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, March 19. They are subject to change.

Monday, March 19

- KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.
KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 1510 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night.
WGBF—Evansville On The Air, Evansville, Ind.—Renewal of license, 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited.

Wednesday, March 21

- WMC—Memphis Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.—Renewal of license, 790 kc., 5 KW (main), 500 watts (auxiliary); Unlimited (main), DA-night, auxiliary purposes only (auxiliary).

Before Norman S. Case, Commissioner

WDSU—In the matter of hearing to determine whether E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber, and H. G. Wall, doing business as Stephens Broadcasting Company (WDSU), New Orleans, Louisiana, have violated Section 315 of the Communications Act.

Thursday, March 22

Further Hearing

KFVD—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Renewal of license, 1020 kc., 1 KW, limited.

KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Renewal of license, 1110 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- KINY—Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized increase in power, etc., for extension of completion date to June 11, 1945, subject to the express condition that the permittee shall satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within the 250 mv/m contour, including external cross modulation. (B-MP-1802)
- WTMV—Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., E. St. Louis, Ill.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement. (B4-Z-1666)
- WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power, upon the express condition that the licensee shall install a new antenna and ground system which will comply with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice whenever materials become available without need for priority assistance. (B1-Z-1665)
- WRDO—WRDO, Inc., Augusta, Maine.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B1-Z-1673)
- WBIR—American Broadcasting Co. (Assignor), Radio Station WBIR, Inc. (Assignee), Knoxville, Tenn.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WBIR from American Broadcasting Co. (a Ky. Corp.) to Radio Station WBIR, Inc. (a Tenn. Corp., same stockholders), for a total of \$185,751, representing notes of assignee to assignor of \$111,222; assumption by assignee of notes payable of \$71,150, and current liabilities of approximately \$3,379. (B3-AL-467)
- KTUL—J. T. Griffin, deceased, (Transferor), John Toole Griffin and Marjorie Griffin Leake, Executors under the will of J. T. Griffin, deceased (Transferees), Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Licensee), Tulsa, Okla.—Granted consent to involuntary transfer of control of Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of KTUL, from J. T. Griffin, deceased, to John Toole Griffin and Marjorie Griffin Leake, Executors under the will of J. T. Griffin, deceased. No monetary consideration involved. (B3-TC-427)
- WIAC—Enrique Abarca Sanfeliz, deceased (Transferor), Mrs. Enrique Abarca Sanfeliz, Executrix of estate of Enrique Abarca Sanfeliz, deceased (Transferee), Radio Station WIAC, Inc. (Licensee), San Juan, Puerto Rico.—Granted consent to involuntary transfer of control of radio station WIAC, Inc., licensee of station WIAC, from Enrique Abarca Sanfeliz, deceased, to his wife as executrix of the estate. No monetary consideration involved. (B-TC-425)
- WHBG—Herbert Kendrick and G. L. Hash, a Partnership, d/b as Harrisburg Broadcasting Co., Harrisburg, Pa.—Granted modification of construction permit, pursuant to Commission action of November 9, 1944, authorizing a new station to operate on frequency of 1400 kc., with 250 watts unlimited time, for approval of antenna and transmitter and studio location. (B2-MP-1792) In its Memorandum Opinion granting the above, the Commission also ordered that a construction permit, as modified, should be issued.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc. (Assignor), Birt F. Fisher (Assignee), Seattle, Wash.—Designated for hearing application for consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KJR and relay, from Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., to Birt F. Fisher. (B5-AL-460 and B5-ALRE-35)

LICENSES GRANTED

KONP—Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1450 k.c., 250 watts, unlimited time; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) That a Triplett 1696A modulation monitor will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. (B5-L-1858)

WIBG—Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized move of old main transmitter to present site to be operated as an auxiliary transmitter; also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement. (B2-L-1863; B2-Z-1667)

WATW—Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ashland, Wisc.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized increase in power to 250 watts and change in type of transmitter. (B4-L-1869)

WAJR—West Virginia Radio Corp., Morgantown, W. Va.—Granted application for renewal of license for regular period.

WSKB—McComb Broadcasting Corp., McComb, Miss.—Granted extension of license on a temporary basis for a period of three months.

WFTC—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.—Granted extension of license on a temporary basis for a period of three months.

WIND—Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio.—Granted extension of license on a temporary basis for a period of six months.

W9XMB—The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Ill.—Granted renewal of ST broadcast station license for the period ending April 1, 1946. (B4-RST-6)

W8XFM—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted renewal of temporary class 2 experimental high frequency broadcast station license for the period ending not later than April 1, 1946. (B2-REB-3)

WNEX—Macon Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga.—Adopted Memorandum Opinion granting modification of construction permit (pursuant to Commission's action of November 28, 1944, authorizing a new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited power, subject to the condition that E. M. Lowe and Alfred Lowe divest themselves of any connection with the Middle Georgia Broadcasting Co., licensee of station WBML at Macon) for approval of antenna, transmitter site, and to specify studio location; further ordered that a construction permit, as thus modified be issued subject to condition stated above. (B3-MP-1794)

Lincoln Dellar, Sacramento, Calif.—Adopted Memorandum Opinion ordering issuance of a construction permit pursuant to Commission's action of November 9, 1944, authorizing a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Ewing C. Kelly, David R. McKinley and Vernon Hansen, d/b as Central Valleys Broadcasting Co., Sacramento, Calif.—Adopted Memorandum Opinion ordering issuance of a construction permit pursuant to Commission's action of November 9, 1944, authorizing a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Herald Publishing Co. of Klamath Falls, Klamath Falls, Ore.—Granted request for a 30-day extension of time within which to comply with the procedural conditions attached to conditional grant for a new station made on November 21, 1944.

WPIC—Sharon Herald Broadcasting Co., Sharon, Pa.—Notified station to discontinue its operation prior to local sunrise pursuant to Section 3.87 of the Commission's Rules. Station WPIC is licensed to operate on 790 kc., 1 KW daytime only, but, under Section 3.87 it has operated between the hours of 4 a.m. and local sunrise, subject to the proviso that

any station operating during such hours receiving notice from the Commission that undue interference is caused shall refrain from such operation during such hours pending further notice from the Commission. Station WTAR, Norfolk, Va., has petitioned the Commission to order WPIC to refrain from operating prior to sunrise because of interference to WTAR also operating on 790 kc.

MISCELLANEOUS

KSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station, for extension of completion date to July 16, 1945. (B4-MPED-19)

WATB—Indianapolis Broadcasting Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted renewal of relay broadcast station license.

The Ohio Broadcasting Co., E. Liverpool, Ohio.—Placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943, application for new FM broadcast station.

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for continuance for hearing on applications for renewal of licenses now scheduled for March 19 and continued same to April 18, 1945.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses now scheduled for March 19 and continued same to April 18, 1945.

Utica Observer-Dispatch, Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Granted petition to intervene in the hearing on application of Copper City Broadcasting Corp., for a new station at Rome, N. Y., now scheduled for April 11, 1945.

WEW—The St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—Denied request for special service authorization to operate on 770 kc., with power of 1 KW day and 250 watts night, unlimited time, for the period ending November 1, 1946. (B4-SSA-122)

KECA—Blue Network Company, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Denied request for special service authorization to operate on 770 kc., with power of 5 KW, unlimited time, pending completion of construction contemplated in pending application. (B5-SSA-119)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

750 Kilocycles

KXL—KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore.—Modification of license to change hours of operation from limited time to unlimited time.

770 Kilocycles

KXA—American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.—Special service authorization to operate unlimited time for the period ending 11-1-46.

1230 Kilocycles

WOLS—The Florence Broadcasting Co., Inc., Florence, S. C.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

WFVA—Fredericksburg Broadcasting Corp., Fredericksburg, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-ML-1169) which authorized change in frequency and hours of operation.

WFVA—Fredericksburg Broadcasting Corp., Fredericksburg, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WMIS—Natchez Broadcasting Co., Natchez, Miss.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3596) as modified, which authorized change in frequency.

WMIS—Natchez Broadcasting Co., Natchez, Miss.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KFOR—Cornbelt Broadcasting Corp., Lincoln, Nebr.—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from Charles T. Stuart and James Stuart to Stuart Investment Co.—100%.

1320 Kilocycles

WJHP—The Metropolis Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46300 kc. with coverage of 8,500 square miles.
- NEW—News-Press Publishing Co., Santa Barbara, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44300 kc. with coverage of 17,273 square miles.
- NEW—Kokomo Broadcasting Corp., Kokomo, Ind.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45700 kc. with coverage of 6,900 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (60000-66000 kc.), with ESR of 1720.
- NEW—Philadelphia Daily News, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #9 (180000-186000 kc.) with ESR of 770.7.
- NEW—Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3 (66000-72000 kc.) with ESR of 1227 and 1062.
- NEW—The Crosley Corp., Dayton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78000-84000 kc.) with ESR of 1920.
- W2XJT—William B. Still, tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-100, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 4-1-45 to 6-30-45.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 470000-472000 kc., power of 5 KW and special emission.
- NEW—Sacramento City Unified School District, Sacramento, Calif.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42300 kc., power of 250 watts, and A3 emission.
- NEW—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia—Construction permit for a new experimental television relay broadcast station to be operated on Channels #13 and #14 (230000-242000 kc.), A5 and A3 emission, power of watts (peak) for visual and 40 watts for aural.
- NEW—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-121 as modified, which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station) to change power from 15 watts (peak) for visual and 10 watts for aural to 40 watts (peak) for visual and 40 watts for aural, change location from area of District of Columbia to area of central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, change type of transmitter and antenna, and extend commencement and completion dates from 12-2-44 and 6-2-45 to 60 days from date of grant and 180 days thereafter, respectively.
- NEW—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-117 as modified, which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station) to change power from 15 watts (peak) for visual and 10 watts for aural to 40 watts (peak) for visual and 40 watts for aural, change location from area of Havre de Grace, Md., to area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia, change type of transmitter and antenna, and extend commencement and completion dates from 12-2-44 and 6-2-45 to 60 days from date of grant and 180 days thereafter, respectively.
- NEW—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Central and

N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-118, as modified, which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station) to change power from 15 watts (peak) for visual and 10 watts for aural to 40 watts (peak) for visual and 40 watts for aural, change location from area of Havre de Grace, Md., to area of Central and N. E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia, change type of transmitter and antenna, and extend commencement and completion dates from 12-2-44 and 6-2-45 to 60 days after date of grant and 180 days thereafter respectively.

- NEW—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia—Modification of construction permit (B2-PVB-119, as modified, which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station) to change power from 15 watts (peak) for visual and 10 watts for aural to 40 watts (peak) for visual and 40 watts for aural, change location from area of Honey Brook, Pa., to area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S. E. Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia, change type of transmitter and antenna, and extend commencement and completion dates from 12-2-44 and 6-2-45 to 60 days after grant and 180 days thereafter respectively.
- NEW—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia—Modification of construction permit (B2-PVB-120, as modified, which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station) to change power from 15 watts (peak) for visual and 10 watts for aural to 40 watts (peak) for visual and 40 watts for aural, change location from area of S.E. Pennsylvania to area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, change type of transmitter and antenna, and extend commencement and completion dates from 12-2-44 and 6-2-45 to 60 days after date of grant and 180 days thereafter respectively.
- NEW—Philco Radio & Television Corp., area of Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-122, as modified, which authorized a new experimental television relay broadcast station) to change power from 15 watts (peak) for visual and 10 watts for aural to 40 watts (peak) for visual and 40 watts for aural, change location from area of Sapington, Md., to Central and N.E. Maryland, S.E. Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, change type of transmitter and antenna, and extend commencement and completion dates from 12-2-44 and 6-2-45 to 60 days after date of grant and 180 days thereafter, respectively.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Charles of the Ritz Distributors Corporation, 9 University Place, New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of cosmetics, is charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements which represent falsely that the product designated "Charles of the Ritz Throat Cream" will keep the throat smooth, firm and young looking. (5293)

Charles A. Gearing—A complaint has been issued charging Charles A. Gearing, 311 S. 22nd Avenue, Belwood, Ill., with misrepresentation in connection with the interstate sale of church flags and banners. (5292)

Nix Cosmetics Company, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., is charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements in which it represents falsely that the product it sells under the name "Nanette Cosmetics Cream," when applied as directed, will develop and increase the size of a woman's breasts which lack normal growth in size because of insufficient estrogenic substances. (5291)

Truscon Laboratories, Inc.—Misrepresentation of the properties and effectiveness of waterproofing compounds advertised for treating stone, brick and cement structures is alleged in a complaint issued against The Truscon Laboratories, Inc., Detroit. The products sold by the respondent company are designated Truscon Zilicon Waterproofing Paste, Truscon Super-Por-Seal, Truscon Por-Lox, Truscon Caulking Compound and Truscon Mortite. (5290)

United Advertising Companies, Inc., 205 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and Nelson J. McMahon, who is the corporation's president and trades as Tally Soap Company, are charged in a complaint with disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of medicated Tally soap. (5289)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Chick Bed Co., 96 B Ave., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning a litter or floor covering for poultry and brooder houses designated "Chick Bed." (5181)

Victory Coal Saver Mfg. Co., 32 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that the chemical preparation he sells under the name "Victory Coal Saver" will effect a saving in coal consumption. According to the findings, the product was composed of approximately 90% common salt and small percentages of potassium permanganate and other substances, and was wholly incapable of producing any of the results claimed for it. (5076)

Vitamin Products Co., 2023 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning the nutritional and therapeutic properties of medicinal preparations, including various vitamin products. (4733)

Webster University—An order to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the interstate sale of correspondence courses of instruction has been issued against Webster University, 121½ Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga. (5171)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Beauty Utilities Co., 35 West 126th St., New York, have stipulated that in connection with the sale of a coal tar hair dye designated "B.U. Hair Dye" they will cease and desist. (03855)

Daison Manufacturing Corp., 1327 Fairmont Ave., Philadelphia, and Wayman Cole and Nell Cole Graves, copartners trading as J. B. Cole's Pottery Co., Steeds, N. C., engaged in the sale of glazed pottery cooking utensils, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from advertising, labeling, invoicing or selling such utensils unless there be glued or otherwise securely affixed thereto labels bearing an unequivocal statement in clear and legible type to the effect that the use of such utensils as cooking vessels or in connection with food is potentially dangerous, due to the lead or other deleterious ingredients of the glaze, and unless all advertisements, labels, invoices or sales promotional literature also contain statements to such effect. (3986)

Four Star Products—A stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of a hair remover and a facial preparation has been entered into by Samuel J. Wegman, trading as Four Star Products Co., 6513 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood. (3988)

Alice K. Rothrock, R.F.D., Lyndon, Kansas, who also trades under the name "Kay," entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of recipes or formulas for the treatment of certain poultry diseases and for the care of poultry. (3985)

Spry Farms, 6180 Belmar Blvd., St. Louis, has entered into a stipulation in which he agrees that in connection with the interstate sale of chicks he will discontinue using:

1. The word "Farms" in his trade name, or the same word or any other word of like meaning which connotes that he actually owns and operates or directly and absolutely controls a farm on which are produced the chicks offered for sale under such representation.

2. The terms or statements "U. S. Approved" or "ROP sired" as designation for his chicks; or any representations that they are U.S.R.O.P. chicks, that they are properly identified as having been sired by U.S.R.O.P. males, or that he participates in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

3. The phrase "U.S. . . . double blood tested" as descriptive of his chicks, or the words "double blood tested" or other words connoting that chicks have been blood tested, when such is not a fact. (3987)

FTC CLOSES CASE

The Federal Trade Commission has closed without prejudice the case growing out of its complaint in which it charged Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., with discriminating in price between different purchasers of its carpet sweepers of like grade and quality, in violation of Section 2 (a) of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The order states that the Commission closed the case "after further consideration of the competitive effect of respondent's quantity discount schedule of prices and respondent's justification therefor on the basis of different service costs for the different classes of purchasers paying the different prices, . . ."

1ST DISTRICT MEETING, BOSTON

First Day

Although he urged the broadcasters present to vote for a new Director from the First District, Paul W. Morency of WTIC, who has served the industry untiringly in trade association activities, was re-elected unanimously to serve another two-year term at the closing session of the two-day meeting in Boston on March 5 and 6.

In his opening remarks, District Director Morency reviewed many of the problems with which the industry is faced, and urged the station executives to resolve these problems in their discussions to avoid arbitrary rules or regulations that may limit their freedom of action.

Urging broadcasters to fight ceaselessly for freedom of speech and freedom of the press, Maurice J. Tobin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was the principal speaker at luncheon on the opening day. His forceful defense of the right of free speech and a free press brought enthusiastic and prolonged applause from the radio stations executives attending the luncheon meeting.

Following a presentation of industry problems and opportunities by J. Harold Ryan, NAB President, at the opening session, Walter Hackett of the Office of War Information thanked the broadcasters for their continued support of the government programs of war information, and urged them to redouble their efforts to inform the American public that a long, hard and bloody fight lies ahead before peace can return to the United Nations.

The first morning session was highlighted by an unusually clean and concise exposition of the part that women are playing in broadcasting by Mrs. Nell Daugherty of WSRR. Prominent in the activities of the Association of Women Directors, Mrs. Dougherty brought a new concept of the role of women in broadcasting to the station executives present.

BMB Hits New Peak

Most of the afternoon session on the opening day was devoted to an exposition of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau by Hugh M. Feltis, BMB President. His presentation was supported with talks by Miss Linnea Nelson of J. Walter Thompson Company and Dr. Robert Elder of Lever Brothers Company. At the conclusion of the two-day conference, the First District had set a record for subscriptions to BMB with 43 out of 47 stations signed up for a new high total of stations and percentage of subscriptions. (See coming *BMB Bulletin* No. 10.)

After the BMB presentation, Miss Mildred P. Stanton of WORC, District Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, presented the report for that group and was followed by Wayne H. Latham of WSPR, District Chairman of the Program Managers Committee, who detailed the activities of that organization.

At the close of the business session on Monday afternoon, radio stations WBZ, WCOP, WEEI, WMEX, WNAC and WORL of Boston with WTIC of Hartford played hosts to the broadcasters at a reception and cocktail party.

Second Day

The meeting on the second day opened with the small market stations panel which was presided over by Robert T. Mason of WMRN, Marion, Ohio, Chairman of the NAB Small Market Stations Committee, who attended the First District Meeting to present the findings of the group and to gain the opinions and ideas of small market stations in New England.

The second morning meeting closed with the sales managers clinic which had Kingsley F. Horton of WEEI, District Chairman of the sales managers committee, as chairman. Lewis H. Avery presented a new set of graphs and charts embodying the up-to-date statistics of radio and reviewed the proposed revisions of the NAB-AAAA Standard Contract for Spot Broadcasting. He also introduced Miss Helen A. Cornelius, who outlined the opportunities and problems of retail radio advertising. She also reviewed the steps taken in setting up the clinical test of broadcast advertising by Joske's of Texas in San Antonio.

Following luncheon on the second day, Howard S. Frazier, NAB Director of Engineering, and Italo A. Martino of WDRC, District Chairman of the Engineering Committee, reviewed the recent allocations proposals and other technical problems. The meeting closed with a review of labor relations by John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel.

At the conclusion of the formal program, there was a general round-table discussion of industry problems and a review of pending legislation and regulations that will affect broadcasting.

2d District meeting was held in New York yesterday and today (Thursday and Friday, 9th, 10th). Complete story on this meeting will be carried in next week's *REPORTS*, and in *BMB Bulletin* Ten.

PAPERS SEE JOHN L. LEWIS FOLLOWING IN PETRILLO'S FOOTSTEPS

The *Washington Star*, the *New-York Times*, and the *United States News*, see John L. Lewis as one who is following in the footsteps of James C. Petrillo on "The Royalty Issue," as it is termed by the *Star*.

Editorial from the *Washington Star*, March 5:

The Royalty Issue

"There is doubt in the minds of some that John L. Lewis is wholly serious in his attempt to levy what is in effect a private tax of ten cents on each ton of coal mined, the proceeds to be paid into a union fund which unquestionably would be controlled by him. Mr. Lewis seems to be serious enough. He has served notice that the coal operators must 'accede' the miners the 'right to live'—which in his estimation means yielding to his demands. 'If you don't accede it,' he says, 'we will take it anyhow.' Furthermore, Mr. Lewis has a perfectly valid precedent in the Government's weak surrender to James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, who demanded

(Continued on page 94)

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egoft, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

PAPERS SEE JOHN L. LEWIS FOLLOWING PETRILLO'S FOOTSTEPS

(Continued from page 93)

and secured the right to levy a union tax on the manufacture of phonograph records. If the consuming public can be taxed for the benefit of the musicians, Mr. Lewis might ask, why cannot the consumers be taxed for the benefit of the miners?

"Events will show whether the mine union head intends to make a fight on this point. But the fact that he has made the demand, coupled with Mr. Petrillo's earlier success in the same field, should be sufficient to impress any one with the seriousness of the issue which has been raised.

"There is a distinction to be made between the Lewis methods and his stated objectives. Mr. Lewis says that the \$60,000,000 a year which would be raised by the ten-cent royalty would be used to provide the miners with such things as medical service, hospitalization and health insurance, and for their 'economic protection.' That the miners, not to mention millions of other workers, need better health facilities is hardly debatable. And they will get them, in one way or another. But it does not follow that the public should submit to a private tax by Mr. Lewis to that end.

"His inclusion of the 'economic protection' objective raises immediate doubts. That could mean anything he wanted it to mean, including, in peacetime, political contributions. But this is an issue which goes deeper than doubt as to the validity of one of Mr. Lewis' objectives. It involves a principle of primary importance.

"If a union has the right to levy a private tax for a desirable purpose, it has the right to levy a tax for any purpose not specifically forbidden by law. And, except in wartime, the law puts virtually no restraint on unions in this respect. Furthermore, if it is right to levy a ten-cent tax on the production of a ton of coal, what assurance is there that the tax will not be boosted to a dollar a few years hence? And if it is right for unions to tax the production or sale of coal and phonograph records, there is not the slightest reason why they should not levy similar taxes on the production of automobiles or washing machines or clothing or even a loaf of bread.

"Since these taxes ultimately would be paid to the unions by the consuming public, and since the public would have no effective control over the union officials levying the taxes, it seems obvious that a serious question of public policy is involved. In that sense, this is not a dispute between Mr. Lewis and the coal operators, but rather a dispute to which the consumers of every union-made product are actual or potential parties."

The *New York Times*, March 2, says:

"The demand of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, for a royalty on every ton of bituminous coal mined in the United States for a welfare fund for his union parallels that made by James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, whose union is now receiving royalties on recordings made in this country for the benefit of its 'employment fund.'

"Mr. Petrillo decreed in 1942 that all recording and transcribing music companies would thereafter have to agree to flat royalty payments to the union fund as part of the contract by which his union supplied musicians for the making of master recordings. The Decca Company, maker of about one-third of the records sold in 1943, signed the agreement, as did more than sixty small companies.

"The record subsidiaries of the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Broadcasting System made a two-year fight against the Petrillo decree, only to lose out in the end. The case went before the War Labor Board in 1943. After a ten-month delay, the two companies protested jointly on June 8, 1944, to WLB, declaring that the union and its president 'are notable examples of labor representatives who openly violate, and pride themselves on violating, the ordinary requirements of collective bargaining and who boast of their consistent practice of laying down the terms of unilateral licenses without regard to the obligations of collective bargaining.'

"The board's delay in deciding this case,' the companies told the board, 'is putting a premium on Mr. Petrillo's tactics.'

"The WPB ordered Mr. Petrillo to end the ban on June 15, 1944, but told the union and the companies to agree by direct conference on the royalty plan. The latter part of the ruling reversed a panel recommendation that opposed the payments. Mr. Petrillo, on Aug. 17, refused to obey the WLB or to appear before it. Two months later President Roosevelt appealed to the union leader to end the ban, but the latter wired back that the companies must first comply with his terms."

In its issue of March 9, *United States News* makes the following comment on this situation:

"... From James C. Petrillo's experience in getting a royalty for his musicians from phonograph records, Mr. Lewis gets the idea of demanding a royalty from soft coal operations of 10¢ on every ton. . . . Mr. Petrillo thought up the royalty idea in 1943, and later induced record and transcription companies to pay a royalty on records into the unemployment fund of his AFL musicians union. The War Labor Board did not pass directly on this phase of the contract, but government stabilizers did nothing to prevent the royalty payments. Now Mr. Lewis demands a 10¢ a ton royalty on all soft coal mined. . . ."

PROGRAM MEN TO HOLD WAR ACTIVITIES CONFERENCE

(As released by NAB News Bureau)

Radio's war job brings station and network program men to Washington, March 14, 15, 16. Chairmen of programming activities from all seventeen NAB districts will meet with the executive committee on industry programming and government officials for the three-day session.

The second day of the meeting will be devoted entirely to plans for the Seventh War Loan Drive. Treasury officials will address the group and conduct a clinic on program methods to make the most effective use of the broadcast medium. Officials of the Office of Censorship and the Office of War Information will also participate in the sessions, which will cover all phases of radio's war activities, accentuated by the industry's observance of its twenty-fifth anniversary year throughout 1945, which has been "Pledged to Victory!"

The following broadcasters are expected: Harold Fair, WHO, Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the executive committee; Irvin G. Abeloff, WRVA, Richmond, Va.; Henry W. Slavick, WMC, Memphis, Tenn.; Eugene Carr, WJR, Detroit, Mich. (temporarily with the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.); Ray Shannon, WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; Clarence L. Menser, NBC, New York, N. Y.; Douglas Coulter, CBS, New York, N. Y.; Roy Langham, CBS, New York, N. Y.; William J. Adams, WHEC, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert Evans, WSPD, Toledo, Ohio;

George Sutherland, WOL, Washington, D. C.; Wayne H. Latham, WSPR, Springfield, Mass.; Elliott Stewart, WIBX, Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Tully, WJAC, Johnstown, Pa.; Robert L. Fidler, WIOD, Miami, Fla.; Robert Atherton, WMC, Memphis, Tenn.; Howard Chamberlain, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl Vandagriff, WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Maurice P. Owens, WROK, Rockford, Ill.; Richard Day, WDGY, Minneapolis, Minn.; Bill Bryan, KOMA, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Ed Lally, WBAP, Ft. Worth, Texas; Ralph W. Hardy, KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah; Robert H. Wesson, KGO, San Francisco, Calif.; W. L. Gleeson, KPRO, Riverside, Calif., and Homer Welch, KEX, Portland, Oregon.

Preparations for the meeting are being handled by Willard D. Egolf, NAB director of public relations.

6 MORE PROGRAMS FOR ARMED FORCES

This week's honors for shipment of "Let's Go to Town" transcriptions to Armed Forces Radio Service go to perimeter states. For the first time since broadcasters have been making GI home town recordings no interior state is represented in the list. Starting with Vermont, on the Canadian border, states making shipment touched the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific. Here is the record of shipments for the current week:

DISTRICT I

Burlington C. P. Hasbrock, WCAX, *TFC

DISTRICT II

Atlantic City Monroe Mendelsohn, WBAB, *TFC

DISTRICT III

Frederick William E. Hardy, WFMD, *TFC

DISTRICT V

Jacksonville Robert R. Feagin, WPDQ, *TFC

DISTRICT XIII

Houston-Galveston Kern Tips, KPRC, *TFC
(1 of 2)

DISTRICT XVI

Los Angeles Don McNamara, KFI, *TFC
(3 of 3)

* Task Force Commander.

Hear "Let's Go To Town" on Iwo Jima

The Marines, busily engaged in going to town with a vengeance on Iwo, are having the old home town carried right up into the front line foxholes.

Punctuated by the roar of actual battle, "Let's Go to Town" programs are picked up on the island from ships standing offshore, according to Col. E. M. Kirby, former NAB director of public relations, now chief of the Radio Section of the War Department's Public Relations Bureau.

RADIO NEWS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

"Radio News Recommendations," prepared by the Radio News Committee, and endorsed by the Board of Directors, February 28, are being distributed to the membership with today's "REPORTS."

Part one is concerned with "Handling Sponsored Radio News Programs." Its four subdivisions are "Acceptable Sponsorship of News Programs"; "Commercial Copy and Length of Commercials"; "Identification of Sponsor's Message" and "Placement of Commercials in News Programs."

"Proper Identification of Men and News Sources" is discussed in part two. There are two sections: "Commentators and News Analysts" and "Identification of Radio News Sources."

"Radio News Editor Must Be Sole Judge of Content" is part three and "Expansion of Radio News Service Indicated," part four.

The NAB Radio News Committee consists of: Karl Koerper, KMBC, Kansas City, chairman; William Brooks, National Broadcasting Co.; H. K. Carpenter, WHK, Cleveland; Rex G. Howell, KFXJ, Grand Junction; L. Spencer Mitchell, WDAE, Tampa; E. R. Vadeboncoeur, WSYR, Syracuse, and Paul White, Columbia Broadcasting System.

7TH "E" BOND QUOTA AT NEW HIGH

Quota of "E" bond purchases during the 7th War Loan, May 14-June 30, has been set at 4 bns. with 7 bns. the quota of individual purchases. Total quota for all war bonds is 14 bns. According to present plans there will be one additional campaign in 1945, the 8th.

Though not the largest campaign in history, the 7th will hold top rank so far as "E" bonds are concerned.

"WAR MISSION OF RADIO"

The duty of radio management to bring to listeners things they don't want to hear was included in an address to the Board of Trade, Washington, D. C., March 5, by Col. E. M. Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, WDOPR. His subject was, "The War Mission of Radio." Col. Kirby was formerly NAB Director of Public Relations.

"Perhaps," said Col. Kirby, "some people don't want to hear that many men are coming home from the wars without arms and limbs and that many are not coming home at all. But, until each of us knows the price we must pay, until each of us feels a sense of personal responsibility to the man at the front and in the hospital and under the white cross, we are going to fall a long way short of winning total peace through total war."

Radio to Troops

What American radio means to American soldiers, at home and abroad, was pointed up by Col. Kirby's assertion: "from a morale point of view, radio is the next best thing to a letter from home."

Radio and Allied Accord

"What American radio means to the development of Allied accord, and, later, to international goodwill and understanding, is almost beyond comprehension," he said. Col. Kirby characterized music as "the common denominator of this generation on both sides of the Atlantic," and gave innumerable examples to illustrate this viewpoint.

Radio to the Home Front

Reason for radio correspondents and radio equipment going along with first assault waves is to implement the War Department's position that the "American people are entitled to the facts of war as covered by a free press and radio."

Besides the daily network broadcasts from the various theatres of operation, domestic broadcast stations are now receiving transcribed localized, hometown interviews and programs made overseas. During the last three weeks, Col. Kirby said, the Army delivered, from France, over 750 such programs to 345 domestic stations. Before the Luzon landing domestic stations received from 40 to 60 hometown recordings per week from the Southwest Pacific.

Credit for this accomplishment was attributed to overseas Army public relations men, "99 per cent of whom worked in somebody's radio station before working for Uncle Sam."

In addition to all this, from 850 to 900 local programs are broadcast weekly from Army posts and hospitals.

March 9, 1945 — 95

Col. Kirby pointed to the Army Hour as an "outstanding example of wartime cooperation between the radio industry and the War Department." This service, a "military operation of the War Department," he explained, costs the tax payers nothing, since the entire cost for lines, facilities, overseas circuits, orchestra and chorus were underwritten by the National Broadcasting Co. as a public service.

"VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER"—25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN 6

Special 25th Anniversary Bulletin 6 is on its way to you, carrying an address made by Colonel Thomas H. A. Lewis, Commanding Officer of the Armed Forces Radio Service.

This address was delivered before the Advertising Club of Los Angeles commemorating radio's 25th Anniversary.

It isn't necessary to tell you to be sure to read the whole story—just start reading. Your eyes won't leave this finest of stories on radio's part in anticipating its *Pledged to Victory Theme* from the very outset of the war.

BROADCASTERS ACTIVE IN RED CROSS DRIVE

John J. Dixon, commercial manager, WROK, Rockford, is general chairman of the Red Cross war fund drive in Winnebago County. William R. Traum, WROK promotion director, is chairman of the campaign's advertising and publicity committee.

Karl Koerper, vice president. KMBC, is general chairman of the Red Cross war fund campaign in Kansas City and Jackson County.

THEY COULD USE SOME OF YOUR HELP

Here's a chance to help the kids who deliver your newspapers . . . youngsters who are also regular listeners of your programs. According to Treasury these boys are out to sell 48,150,000 ten cent war stamps between now and May 12. The \$4,815,000 which the sale will produce is to buy 1,000 water weasels, "swamp going jeeps," specially designed for jungle warfare against the Japs.

After checking to make sure the campaign is operative in your area, why not schedule some announcements in behalf of the newsboy listeners? Why not spot some of the boys, for a minute, here and there, on some of your shows?

This direct sales activity on the part of these young business men will also serve to "prime" buyers for the forthcoming Seventh War Loan.

ANGEL OF BATAAN ON WHIO

Dayton, Ohio, March 1.—Almost as soon as Lt. Helen Gardner, one of the "Angels of Bataan," arrived in Dayton, WHIO had her on the air. This nurse, who had been interned in the Santo Tomas camp at Manila, was interviewed Wednesday, February 28, at 5:30 p. m.

FIRE MOVES WOPI INTO TEMPORARY QUARTERS

Bristol, Tenn.—Station WOPI, Bristol, Tenn., is occupying temporary offices in the Union Trust Building at 410 State Street, Bristol.

WOPI's equipment was almost entirely destroyed in a recent fire which ravished the building in which the station was formerly located.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL"

Mahlon Aldridge, KXOK news editor, recently worked until small hours of the morning greeting Bataan nurses at Lambert Airport, recording interviews, then rebroad-

casting them twice. He next rushed to make a train for Jefferson City, where his wife presented him with a new heir, a bouncing boy.

INMAN DISTRIBUTES MONTAGE OF CLIPS

Don E. Inman, vice president, WNAX, Yankton, has given wide distribution to a 13½ x 20 montage of newspaper clippings which followed the trip to Washington, D. C., of the "typical Midwest farm family," late January.

"Even a Hollywood glamour star would raise an envious eyebrow at the avalanche of articles that appeared in newspapers throughout the nation," says Don.

While in Washington, the Ettesvold family were guests at a dinner at the Statler, tendered by the Cowles stations.

MIDLAND SCHOOLS SOLD BY KMBC

Stock in Midland Radio & Television Schools, Inc., all of which was owned by KMBC, has been acquired by G. L. Taylor, president and active head of the schools. Under the new ownership the school name will be changed to Central Radio & Television Schools, Inc., the Midland name being retained by the Midland Broadcasting Company, owners and operators of KMBC.

Coincident with the school changes, the appointment of Robin D. Compton was announced as technical director of Midland Broadcasting Company.

Much of Mr. Compton's time will be occupied with FM, television, facsimile, and other developmental and technical research projects.

PROGRAM MATERIAL

Returning veterans are big news to the home town folks these days.

NAB is anxious to hear from you about programs built around this subject.

Just a few lines on this and other programs that you feel are a little unusual, or have an unusual angle.

VICTOR H. HANSON, WSGN OWNER, DIES

Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 7.—Victor H. Hanson, 69, owner of WSGN, Birmingham, and chairman of the board of the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, died today after a brief illness at his home here.

Mr. Hanson suffered a heart attack two weeks ago at Miami Beach, Fla., and had been confined to his home since his return last Friday.

GEORGE HENRY PAYNE DIES

George Henry Payne, FCC Commissioner from 1934 to 1943, died March 3 of a heart ailment at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Payne Ahrens, in Hollis, L. I. His age was 68. After leaving the FCC, he became vice president and director of the Finch Telecommunications Company of New York.

PLATTERS TO YANK PRISONERS

American prisoners of war in Germany are to receive recordings of American radio programs, War Prisoners Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association has announced. Through special arrangements made with sponsors as well as with the American Federation of Musicians and the American Federation of Radio Artists, the programs are to be recorded on twelve inch discs, with all commercials deleted. They will be shipped to German prison camps where Americans are interned, through War Prisoners Aid of the Y.M.C.A. whose function is to furnish edu-

cational, recreational and religious materials to prisoners of war.

SPECIAL A. F. OF L. BULLETIN

This bulletin, containing a letter from the Hon. Clarence F. Lea, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, went out to you on March 5.

NAB urges that you give this bulletin careful consideration.

SET DATES FOR EDUCATION WEEK

The 1945 American Education Week will be held November 11-17, inclusive, according to announcements from the four sponsoring organizations, National Education Association, American Legion, U. S. Office of Education and National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The list of daily topics as supplied by Lyle W. Ashby, National Education Association, will be: Emphasizing Spiritual Values, November 11; Finishing the War, 12; Securing the Peace, 13; Improving Economic Well-being, 14; Strengthening Home Life, 15; Developing Good Citizens, 16; Building Sound Health, 17.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, March 12. They are subject to change.

Monday, March 12

WSOO—Hiawathaland Broadcasting Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Renewal of license; 1230 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited.

Thursday, March 15

Consolidated Hearing

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary); 1000 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (auxiliary), unlimited.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary); 950 kc., 5 KW (main), DA-night, 1 KW (auxiliary), unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KENO—Nevada Broadcasting Co. (assignor), Maxwell Kelch and Laura Bell Kelch, d/b as Nevada Broadcasting Co. (assignee), Las Vegas, Nevada.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KENO from Nevada Broadcasting Company to Maxwell Kelch and Laura Bell Kelch, d/b as Nevada Broadcasting Co.; no monetary consideration involved; reason for assignment is to change the form of license from a corporation to a partnership. (B5-AL-472)

WMFF—Edward H. Bragg and Leslie F. Bragg (transferor), George F. Bissell (transferee), Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp. (licensee), Plattsburg, N. Y.—Granted consent to transfer of control of Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp., licensee of station WMFF from Edward H. Bragg and Leslie F. Bragg,

to George F. Bissell through purchase of 169 shares, or 51.9 percent, of outstanding capital stock for a consideration of \$24,000. (B1-TC-422)

WJJD—Marshall Field (transferor), Field Enterprises, Inc. (transferee), WJJD, Inc. (licensee), Chicago, Ill.—Granted consent to transfer of control of WJJD, Inc., licensee of WJJD, from Marshall Field to Field Enterprises, Inc., by issuance to transferor of 6,926 shares (par value \$692,600) of transferee's 6 percent non-cumulative voting preferred stock; for 15,000 shares, 100 percent of the outstanding no par common stock of the licensee. (B4-TC-426)

WSAI—Marshall Field (assignor), Buckeye Broadcasting Co. (assignee), Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WSAI from Marshall Field to Buckeye Broadcasting Co., by issuance to assignor of 5,834 shares of 6 percent non-cumulative preferred stock (par value \$583,400) of Field Enterprises, Inc., for the issuance to it of all the authorized capital stock (1,000 shares of common stock) of the assignee, Buckeye Broadcasting Co. (B2-AL-463)

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit (B1-P-2924 as modified) for changes in directional antenna system and extension of completion date to 60 days after grant hereof. (B1-MP-1801)

W1XMR—Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted modification of construction permit for approval of transmitter site. This grant is upon an experimental basis only and upon the express condition that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing, if in the discretion of the Commission the need for such action arises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Comm. that the operation of this station upon the frequencies authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof.

LICENSE RENEWALS

WAGE—WAGE, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter to operate with 250 watts power, employing DA at night. (B1-L-1862)

WCHV—Barham & Barham, Charlottesville, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency to 1240 kc. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WBKY—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new noncommercial educational broadcast station; 42900 kc., 500 watts.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

The Brockway Company, Massena, N. Y.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; hearing to be upon issues relating to Supplemental Statement of Policy and interference to existing station. (Commissioner Durr voting for a grant.) (B1-P-3734)

Birney Imes, Jr., Corinth, Miss.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new standard broadcast station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, transmitter site to be determined; hearing to be upon Supplemental Statement of Policy and other stated issues. (B3-P-3850)

MISCELLANEOUS

Adelaide Lillian Carrell, Wichita, Kansas—Adopted Order granting petition insofar as it requested dismissal without prejudice of application for construction permit for new standard broadcast station. (Docket No. 6742, B4-P-3852)

Harvey Radio Laboratories, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; 250 watts, A0, A4 and special emission for frequency modulation; unlimited time. (B1-PEX-60)

Robert W. Rounsaville, Cleveland, Tenn.—Adopted Memorandum Opinion ordering issuance of construction permit to Robert W. Rounsaville pursuant to Commission's action of January

March 9, 1945 — 97

16, 1945, grant application for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for renewal of license now scheduled for March 5, to April 9.

The Press Co., Inc.—Granted request to participate in Oral Argument on application for renewal of license of WOKO, Albany, N. Y., now scheduled for March 28.

Ernest E. Forbes, Jr., tr/as Magic City, B/c Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Ramon G. Patterson and Louise Patterson (Pursley), d/b as Patterson B/c Service, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas N. Beach, Birmingham, Ala.—Granted joint motion for extension of time, a period of 30 days from March 5, for filing Proposed Findings in re applications for a new station in Birmingham.

Bernard Fein, New York City—Placed in the pending file in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943, application for FM broadcast station.

Sacramento Valley Broadcasters (a partnership), Marysville, Calif.—Placed in the pending file in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943, application for FM broadcast station.

KOMO-KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—On the Commission's own motion, ordered that the hearing on the applications for renewal of licenses of (main and auxiliary) stations KOMO and KJR be continued from March 15 to April 16, 1945. (Dockets 6614 and 6644)

WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Granted request on behalf of WOKO, Inc., for advancement of oral argument in the matter of the application for renewal of license of station WOKO, now scheduled for March 28, and advanced the oral argument to March 14, 1945. (Docket 6486)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

KTBC—State Capital Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Austin, Texas—Voluntary assignment of license to Claudia T. Johnson.

970 Kilocycles

KOIN—KOIN, Incorporated, Portland, Ore.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3845) which authorized changes in transmitting equipment.

1060 Kilocycles

KYW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit to install new directional antenna system.

1230 Kilocycles

WJNO—WJNO, Incorporated, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

KVSO—John F. Easley, Ardmore, Okla.—Modification of license to increase night power from 100 watts to 250 watts.

WOCB—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., near Hyannis, Mass.—Voluntary assignment of license to Bristol Broadcasting Company, Inc.

1340 Kilocycles

WNBH—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.—Voluntary assignment of license to Bristol Broadcasting Company, Inc.

1400 Kilocycles

WRDO—WRDO, Incorporated, Augusta, Maine—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WATW—Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ashland, Wis.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3676) which authorized increase in power and change in type of transmitter.

1460 Kilocycles

KINY—Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska.—Modification of construction permit (B-P-3622, which authorized increase in

power, installation of new transmitter, and changes in antenna) for extension of completion date from 3-11-45 to 6-11-45.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 100 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATION

NEW—Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44500 kc. with coverage of 3,000 square miles. AMENDED to change type of transmitter, change antenna system and change coverage from 3,000 square miles to 21,250 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W8XGZ—Gus Zaharis, S. Charleston, W. Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PVG-103, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 4-1-45 to 10-1-45.

W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-40, as modified, which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date from 3-31-45 to 6-30-45.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W8XFM—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio—Modification of license to change class of service from temporary class 2 experimental high frequency broadcast to developmental broadcast.

KETJ—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PRY-298) which authorized a new relay broadcast station.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Anti-Co-Rode Laboratories, 5858 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, is charged in a complaint with misrepresenting the properties of a product designated "Anti-Co-Rode," which he advertises and sells as an effective treatment or conditioner for automotive storage batteries. (5286)

Hawthorne Candy Co., 1664 West Division St., Chicago, is charged in a complaint with the use of lottery methods in the sale of candy and other merchandise to the consuming public. (5287)

Frank L. Singer Fur Co.—A complaint has been issued charging Frank L. Singer, trading as Frank L. Singer Fur Co., Peekskill, N. Y., with misrepresentation in connection with his business of purchasing and selling raw furs. (5288)

March 9, 1945 — 98

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

No cease or desist orders were issued by the Commission last week.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Marshall Drug Company, Inc., 213 West 34th Street, New York, has stipulated that it will discontinue misrepresenting the properties and results to be obtained from the use of a vitamin preparation designated "Dr. Brown's Calcium Pantothenate," advertised as being capable of restoring the natural color to hair and preventing gray hair. (03254)

H. H. Robertson Co.—Under an amendment to a stipulation entered into H. H. Robertson Company, Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, engaged in the manufacture and sale of a monolithic floor surfacing designated "Robertson Hubbellite", agrees to cease and desist from representing that the organism causing athlete's foot cannot survive contact with such material; or otherwise representing that the material will kill such organism or under usual conditions will prevent the spread of skin infections or athlete's foot. (3734)

FTC COMPLAINT DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Roebing Luggage Corporation, 121 Liberty Street, New York, with certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of luggage, leather goods and novelties.

The complaint was dismissed because the respondent company has expressed its intention, in writing, to be bound by the Trade Practice Conference Rules promulgated by the Commission for the Catalog Jewelry and Giftware Industry and has furnished satisfactory evidence of such intention.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The order to cease and desist is issued by the Commission and is binding on the respondent.

STIPULATIONS

Stipulations are made by the respondent and the Commission and are binding on the respondent.

Stipulations may be made by the respondent and the Commission and are binding on the respondent. The stipulations may be made by the respondent and the Commission and are binding on the respondent.

ETC COMPLAINT DISMISSED

The respondent may request the Commission to dismiss the complaint. The Commission may dismiss the complaint if it finds that the respondent has complied with the order to cease and desist.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

The NAB Board met in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday (February 27-28). All members, with the exception of William B. Way, were present. Mr. Way was detained in Tulsa because of a banquet being given in his honor as retiring president of the Tulsa Club.

Hugh M. Feltis, Director-at-Large for large stations, submitted his resignation. Having accepted the presidency of Broadcast Measurement Bureau, he has severed his connection with KFAB and is, therefore, no longer eligible for membership on the Board. His resignation was accepted with regrets and Leonard Reinsch, WSB, Atlanta, was elected to serve out his term.

Membership and Meetings

A membership report was submitted which disclosed that there are now 654 active members and 37 associate members, or a total of 691. An analysis of the active membership shows that there are 635 AM stations, 16 FM stations, 1 television station, and 2 networks. There has been a gain of 31 active members in the three months since the Board last met in November.

The Board ratified the action of President Ryan in canceling plans for the membership meeting in 1945. They approved the holding of the remainder of the District meetings, consistent with the Government policy regarding outside attendance.

Acting under the By-Laws, which give the Board authority to conduct election of Directors-at-Large by mail ballot and to determine the date upon which the new NAB year shall begin, the Board designated July 1 as the beginning of the new year and the time at which newly elected District Directors and Director-at-Large shall assume their offices.

Pursuant to the By-Laws, the District Director members of the Board constituted a Nominating Committee for the purpose of selecting nominees for Directors-at-Large for the ensuing one-year term. Two Directors in each classification—large stations, medium stations and small stations—are to be elected. Those nominated are:

Large Stations—W. H. Summerville, WWL, New Orleans, Louisiana

J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, Atlanta, Georgia

J. O. Maland, WHO, Des Moines, Iowa

Lee B. Wailes, KYW (Westinghouse Stations), Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut

Medium Stations—G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, South Carolina

T. A. M. Craven, WOL (Cowles Stations), Washington, D. C.

Robert E. Priebe, KRSC, Seattle, Washington

Clarence T. Hagman, WTCN, Minneapolis, Minnesota

E. E. (Ted) Hill, WTAG, Worcester, Massachusetts

F. M. Doolittle, WDRC, Hartford, Connecticut
George M. Burbach, KSD, St. Louis, Missouri

Small Stations—Dietrich Dirks, KTRI, Sioux City, Iowa
Frank King, WMBR, Jacksonville, Florida

Clair R. McCollough, WGAL (Mason-Dixon Group), Lancaster, Pa.

Dale L. Taylor, WENY, Elmira, New York

Matthew H. Bonebrake, KOCY, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Marshall Pengra, KRNR, Roseburg, Oregon

These nominations will be officially submitted to the membership on May 15. Under the By-Laws, any ten members acting in concert or individually may submit additional nominations for any classification. Such nominations must be made within 15 days, or in this case by June 1. The voting is then conducted by mail and 20 days is given within which to cast the ballots. The two from among all the nominees in each classification receiving the highest number of votes are declared elected. The Directors so elected under the plan adopted by the Board, will assume their offices on July 1.

Because of the Government restriction on travel, it was necessary to divide the 5th District meeting into two sessions, one at Atlanta for the Georgia and Alabama broadcasters, and one at Jacksonville for the Florida and Puerto Rico broadcasters. An election of a District Director must be held in that District. The Board adopted a resolution providing for the holding of a mail election under the supervision of Ernst and Ernst. This election will be conducted within the next 30 days.

Broadcast Measurement Bureau

President Hugh M. Feltis of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, reported a very gratifying response as a result of the nine District meetings thus far held. His report showed that a total of 285 stations have thus far subscribed. He expressed confidence that in the 9 District meetings lying ahead the total would be more than doubled. He further reported that the BMB Board is rapidly completing the details of internal organization and he expects to have the Bureau in full operation before April 1.

7th War Loan

Ted Gamble, Director of the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, was the luncheon speaker on Tuesday and outlined the plans and purposes of the 7th War Loan Drive and the relation of broadcasters thereto. Full information regarding this matter will be sent to all broadcasters well in advance of the opening of the 7th War Loan Campaign. Tom Lane, Director of the Advertising, Press and Radio Section, and Eugene Carr, Assistant to the President of the G. A. Richards' stations (WJR-WGAR-KMPC), loaned to serve in the 7th War Loan, also were guests.

(Continued on page 84)

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

(Continued from page 83)

Public Relations

John Patt (WGAR), Chairman of the NAB Public Relations Executive Committee, had expected to appear before the Board to present the report and recommendations of that Committee, which held a two-day session in Washington last week. Illness in his family prevented Mr. Patt from attending and the report was received from Willard Egolf, NAB Public Relations Director. Acting upon the suggestion of the NAB Public Relations Committee the Board adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters has undertaken a national campaign entitled "Women of the United Nations," wherein women broadcasters will make a significant contribution to world unity, and

WHEREAS, this campaign was launched on February 17, 1945, at a conference and luncheon in New York City, in which women representatives of many nations and leaders of women's organizations in the United States, including the wife of the President of the United States, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, participated, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters commend the Association of Women Directors of NAB, together with Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, NAB Co-ordinator of Listener Activity, on this activity, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution shall be furnished to Mrs. Lewis and the officers and directors of the Association of Women Directors and spread upon the records of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Code Discussed

An interim report of the NAB Code Committee was submitted by Lee B. Wailes, Chairman. A lengthy general discussion of the Code and industry policy was had in order that the Committee might have the benefit of the thinking of the entire Board. At the suggestion of Chairman Wailes the Board Liaison Committee to the Code Committee was increased by two members. This Committee now consists of Kolin Hager, WGY; Don S. Elias, WWNC; F. M. Russell, NBC; Campbell Arnoux, WTAR; and Paul W. Morency, WTIC.

Following the Board meeting Chairman Wailes announced that March 31 and 22 were the dates tentatively set for the Code Committee to meet in New York.

Labor and Sales Departments Report

John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel and Labor Relations Director, reported on the work of the Labor Executive Committee in perfecting plans for the enlargement of the employer-employee relations service of NAB. These plans were initiated at a meeting of the Labor

Executive Committee meeting held in Washington in January, and another meeting is to be held in New York next week (March 6-7).

The Board adopted the following resolution recommended by the Sales Managers Executive Committee:

WHEREAS the use of so-called "cow-catcher" and "hitch-hike" announcements militates against the interests of radio listeners generally by tending to create annoyance, confusion, and misunderstanding in the minds of such listeners, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the NAB Board of Directors urges all broadcasters to eliminate so-called "cow-catcher" and "hitch-hike" announcements from network, national spot and local programs at the earliest possible date.

They also adopted another recommendation of the Sales Managers Executive Committee as follows:

WHEREAS it should be the constant aim of radio station management to present programs of varied interest, and to promote such programs to the end that the number of sets in use shall increase, and

WHEREAS, the present practice of network, non-network and local advertisers of calling attention to their programs on competing stations or networks tends only to divide the existing audience, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors urges the broadcasting industry to discourage and ultimately to deny to network, non-network, and local advertisers the privilege of calling attention on one program to another program on a competing station or network.

Nominating Committee Enlarged

The Committee to Select a President to succeed Harold Ryan, whose term expires on July 1 and who has indicated his intention to give up the office at that time, reported progress. That Committee, made up of President Ryan, G. Richard Shaffo, and James W. Shouse, was enlarged to include John J. Gillin, Jr., Paul W. Morency and Don S. Elias.

Miscellaneous Actions

A recommendation of the Radio News Committee was endorsed by the Board and ordered sent to all member stations. This report is now being prepared and will be sent out as a separate mailing within the next few days.

Don S. Elias, Chairman of the NAB Legislative Committee, gave an over-all report on legislative matters.

The plan for an Academy of Radio Arts and Sciences was discussed at some length and the matter was referred to the Public Relations Committee for detailed study and recommendation.

Hugh A. L. Half, who for the past two years has served as District Director for the 13th District (Texas), tendered his resignation due to ill health. The resignation was accepted and Martin Campbell was elected by the Board to fill out Mr. Half's term, which expires on July 1. At the recent 13th District meeting, Mr. Campbell had been elected for the following two-year term.

The Board voted to hold its next meeting at some time around the middle of May at Omaha, Nebraska.

PETRILLO ASSAILED AS MENACE TO AMERICANS

On George Washington's 213th birthday, James C. Petrillo, president, American Federation of Musicians, was assailed before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during consideration of the Dondero bill (NAB REPORTS, Vol. XIII, page 50) to prevent Petrillo from interfering with non-commercial educational and cultural broadcasts.

Accusations were made to the accompaniment of a children's symphony and were voiced by Joseph E. Maddy, president of the Interlochen, Michigan, music camp, who described Mr. Petrillo as "a despotic dictator" and a "menace to all Americans . . . an arrogant labor leader quarreling with school children."

Paul A. Porter, FCC Chairman, joined in support of the legislation already passed unanimously by the Senate in the Vandenberg bill to which the Dondero bill is a companion. Porter told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the legislation "represents a desirable objective and merits approval."

Maddy and Porter said that the musicians, headed by Petrillo, had banned the broadcasts by the National High School Symphony Orchestra from Interlochen and subsequently threatened action against union musicians engaged as instructors at the Camp.

In an unusual show for Capitol Hill, Interlochen officials set up a complete motion picture plant, sound and all, in a committee room, and treated the lawmakers with symphony, as played by the Interlochen children.

Porter told the committee that the union's action against Interlochen "results in a severe restriction being imposed upon what may be broadcast" and added:

"We must make sure that no arbitrary restrictions are imposed by private groups concerning material which shall be broadcast.

"It is the commission's constant endeavor to see that the radio industry keeps itself as free as possible of all unreasonable restraint so that the radio stations are in a position to discharge their obligation of operating in the public interest. . . .

"If an organization can prevent radio stations from broadcasting a concert by high school students, a precedent is established whereby broadcast of speeches, forums, conventions, etc., will be prevented."

Representative Dondero told the committee, "Liberty is being assassinated." He said that requests for a Navy band to participate in a soldiers' memorial service in his home town of Royal Oak had been refused "without any definite explanation," and Secretary Forrestal had not replied to his request for an explanation.

"I asked when did a musicians' union become more powerful than the Government of the United States?" said Mr. Dondero. "That question has not been answered yet."

Petrillo did not attend the hearing, nor was he represented. When no one responded for the union, Representative Wolverton (New Jersey) said:

"Can we assume that they are not interested in what this committee does? In my eighteen years of Congressional services I have never seen a situation where a man so directly involved in proposed legislation was not even present or represented when it was up.

Other committee members nodded in approval and Representative Brown of Ohio interjected:

"I don't believe this bill goes as far as desired. Seemingly, Mr. Petrillo is not interested in this committee. Perhaps he is doing the same thing he did toward the President of the United States—taking a defiant attitude. Mr. Petrillo has asked for it, and it is about time Congress let him have it."

Chairman Clarence F. Lea of California said he wanted definite fines and imprisonment penalties written into the legislation, to be applied to any violator. Mr. Lea added:

"Members seem to want broader legislation than we have before us."

Army and Navy officers appeared before the committee and told the members of protests by the union locals against performances by service bands. These, they indicated, were "borderline" cases where the local contended a service band competed with local musicians.

The officers explained that regulations prohibit service men from competing with private arts, trades and professions, and that their bands are permitted to appear at patriotic and non-commercial functions.

One point, often mentioned in the discussions, was emphasized by Representative Brown who said that although

REPRINTS OF HOLLISTER TALK BEFORE NRDGA CONVENTION

There was so much sound advice for retailers and encouragement for broadcasters in the talk delivered by Paul M. Hollister, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, before the annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York on January 11, that NAB obtained permission to reprint this address. With this issue of the NAB REPORTS a copy of the reprint is enclosed. A separate mailing of the reprint will be made to radio station commercial managers. Additional copies are available on request.

Petrillo's wings must be clipped there was no desire to interfere with the legitimate functions of a union.

PETRILLO AFTER TELEVISION

In the February issue of "The International Musician," official journal of the American Federation of Musicians, the policy of AFM toward television is high-lighted. In a box on the front page we find the following:

"Re Television: By order of the International Executive Board, members of the American Federation of Musicians are not permitted to play for television in any form until further notice. (signed) James C. Petrillo, President, AFM."

At the AFM meeting in Chicago last summer a report was adopted, the essential features of which are a statement that "television, if not controlled will have the same nefarious effect on the livelihood and future of the members of the American Federation of Musicians as the 'talkies' had when they made their appearance. * * *"

The report empowered the creation of a committee to collaborate with Petrillo in order to enact laws and measures which they deemed beneficial to the AFM membership with respect to television. The above order is the result.

DRASTIC ACTION DEMANDED

The following editorial, entitled "Petrillo and Congress," appeared in a recent issue of *Editor & Publisher*:

James Caesar Petrillo has nothing whatever to do with the newspaper business, except that many newspapers own or are financially interested in radio stations and this gentleman rules the networks with a firmer hand than the heads of those organizations.

However, Petrillo is a symptom of what is wrong with our labor laws which permit a labor leader to wield the sword of Damocles over all employers of men in his union, and also to coerce the individual worker to do his bidding.

Last week we pointed out his refusal to recognize a decision of the NLRB and the rights of other unions and individuals, and his ability to dictate terms to the large broadcasting networks.

This week his action in placing the National Music Camp on the "unfair list" has the effect of ruining any radio station that dares to employ musicians who might have the temerity to work for the Music Camp, and it also ruins any such musician by making it impossible for him to make a living at his profession.

Petrillo now holds the power of life and death over one segment of this nation's business and people, just as surely as Hitler holds it over the entire German people.

Congress can legislate against this man, Petrillo, and deprive him of his arbitrary powers, but that will not solve the evil of which he is the most troublesome symptom.

Not until Congress has the guts to review the entire labor picture and correct the federal laws controlling it will we have any fair and equitable distribution of power between industry and labor. Individuals' rights are alleged to be sacred in this country but they are rapidly being sacrificed to the powerful labor unions who care nothing for such rights, or the rights of management, and most often can't see into the future beyond the ends of their noses.

ALLOCATION ARGUMENTS UNDER WAY

The oral arguments on the allocations findings of the Federal Communications Commission opened in Washington on Wednesday (28th) and are continuing. Wednesday's and Thursday's arguments were devoted largely to the presentation of the views of those representing Frequency Modulation broadcasters.

NAB is closely following the sessions and will have a full transcript of all of the arguments presented. Such portions of these arguments as are deemed of interest to broadcasting will be published in the near future.

CAPPER-JOHNSON BILLS WOULD PROHIBIT ADVERTISING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas introduced S. 599—a bill prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages.

This bill would cover advertising by any newspaper, periodicals, news reel, photographic film, or record for mechanical reproduction advertising alcoholic beverages or containing the solicitation of an order for alcoholic beverages.

The bill introduced by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, S. 623, provides that no radio station or owner thereof shall receive any payment for the service of broadcasting any advertisement or information concerning any alcoholic beverages if the purpose of such advertising or information is to induce the purchase or use of any alcoholic beverage. Both these acts would subject the licensee to revocation under the Communications Act.

Both bills were referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

NAB CONVENTION ADVOCATED BY EDITOR & PUBLISHER

Suggesting that the *American Society of Newspaper Editors* was "too modest in calling off its [1945] meeting," *Editor & Publisher* comments in its issue of February 10, as follows:

"If any national conventions are justified in spite of the Office of War Mobilization ruling against them, we think it is the annual business sessions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the National Association of Broadcasters.

"The press and radio of this country have contributed millions of dollars in time and money to the war effort. They have played increasingly important roles in every home front campaign and they have brought the story of the war back from the fronts with a degree of accuracy and speed never before contemplated.

"The annual meetings of these two large communications industries would certainly pass scrutiny as being in the interest of the war effort. But the ASNE, ANPA and NAB have suspended plans for their annual meetings seeking to cooperate with the government in correcting a drastic transportation problem. The directors of these organizations again are to be congratulated on their patriotism."

NAB wishes to express its thanks for this praise. *Editor & Publisher* goes on to say:

"Director of War Mobilization James Byrnes would do well to consider the value of such a meeting . . . not only in keeping the people better informed but in revealing public thinking and attitudes to government executives."

TELEVISION: "INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE"

New York, February 18—Brigadier General David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said here today that television would become an "international language, a medium through which nations will see themselves as others see them."

"People everywhere will understand, as never before, how freedom functions in democracies," he said.

General Sarnoff spoke at a dinner given in memory of Wendell L. Willkie. He received an award as "an early believer" in the importance of radio as a cultural and educational agency.

"I OBJECT"—CRANDALL

Answering an editorial, "A Tip to the Networks," which appeared in the January 30th edition of *The Christian Science Monitor*, George Crandall (CBS) does a neat job of countering in his reply which appears in a later edition of the *Monitor* (Feb. 17):

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the editor of a highly reputable newspaper, what would be your reactions under the following hypothetical circumstances?

You are listening to the radio when, suddenly, a speaker begins lambasting the newspaper business for the lax standards (if any) of its advertising columns. He cites examples of obnoxious newspaper advertising—and there are examples in abundance he could quote if radio would permit such language. He then warns the entire industry to mend its ways or lose its readers to papers that carry no advertising whatever.

Knowing that *The Christian Science Monitor* is guiltless in this matter, what would you . . . ? But let me cite an example from the other side of the fence.

In May, 1935, the Columbia Broadcasting System barred from its network all advertising of laxatives, deodorants, and the like. It has a Commercial Editing Division that not only passes on the content of all commercials, but limits them to specified time allotments. It has, in short, an unbroken ten-year record of "leadership in getting rid of obnoxious radio advertising."

Your January 30th editorial—"A Tip to the Networks"—affected me much as I imagine my hypothetical radio speaker would affect you.

GEORGE CRANDALL,
Columbia Broadcasting
System, Inc.

New York

HOME TOWN SHOWS RING THE BELL

"Let's Go to Town" programs, broadcast three times weekly since the start of the year, will be on a six per week schedule as soon as the backlog of completions will warrant it, according to Armed Forces Radio Service, Los Angeles.

Reported response to these programs from overseas personnel is phenomenal. Units of the industry receive letters direct, as well as "thank you" telephone calls and letters from friends and relatives, in the USA, of the men and women who heard the programs 'round the world.

In Rochester

Rochester stations are among those that have learned at first hand how much the programs are liked and appreciated. Says William J. Adams, program director, WHEC:

"We are just now beginning to receive reports from the first 'Let's Go to Town' program produced by the three Rochester radio stations. The reaction in favor of these programs has been so great—phone calls, letters . . . the praise for the word from home is so sincere and out-

spoken that we are wondering if it would be possible for the three stations in Rochester to continue to make similar programs for overseas consumption."

"I Almost Crawled Inside the Radio"

Early in January the Richmond, Virginia, hometown program was broadcast. January 12, Irvin G. Abeloff (WRVA), Task Force Commander for this job, had received the following expression of satisfaction from a Navy listener 5,000 miles from home:

"I was lucky enough this afternoon to turn on the radio and catch the last half, or last fifteen minutes, of the program originating in Richmond—the home town. . . . Unless you have been 5,000 miles from home, as I am right now, somewhere in Brazil, you have no idea what a thrill it is to get such news right from home. *I almost crawled inside the radio.*"

Houston Allocation Doubled

The allocation committee for "Let's Go to Town" programs has authorized the production of two global programs for the Houston area instead of one. Kern Tips, KPRC, is Task Force Commander.

16 More Shows Completed

Since February 16, sixteen additional "Let's Go to Town" programs, from ten districts, have been produced as follows:

DISTRICT I

Boston Harold Fellows, WEEL, *TFC
(1st of 2 shows)

DISTRICT II

New York City-Brooklyn-Queens Arthur H. Hayes, WABC, *TFC (2 of 6 shows)
Rochester Gunnar Wiig, WHEC, *TFC
(2nd of 3 shows)

DISTRICT III

Baltimore Harold C. Burke, WBAL, *TFC

DISTRICT IV

Raleigh Richard H. Mason, WPTF, *TFC
Washington, D. C. Fred Shawn, WRC, *TFC
(2nd of 2 shows)

DISTRICT VII

Cincinnati R. E. Dunville, WLW, *TFC
Lexington Lindsay Nunn, WLAP, *TFC

DISTRICT VIII

Indianapolis C. Bruce McConnell, WISH, *TFC
(2 of 3 shows)

DISTRICT IX

Milwaukee G. W. Grignon, WISN, *TFC
Racine Messrs. Newcomb & LePoidevan, WRJN, *TFC

DISTRICT XI

Fargo E. C. Reineke, WDAY, *TFC

DISTRICT XIII

El Paso Karl Wyler, KTSM, *TFC

DISTRICT XVII

Seattle W. B. Stuht, KOMO, *TFC

* Task Force Commander.

PROGRAM FIGHTS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Kansas City, March 1.—Interest in KMBC's "Big Brother Club," a five-a-week western strip featuring KMBC's singing cowboy, Smokey Parker, and his Palomino mount, "Fire," forced a rush re-order on the giveaways offered to youngsters writing in to join this club of the air.

The club was originated by KMBC as part of a civic movement to curb juvenile delinquency.

Kids get a Big Brother microphone pin and a membership card bearing the Big Brother creed, which ties in with the idea underlying the program.

Framed "distinguished service" certificates, for which non-members are equally eligible, are awarded each Friday, upon recommendations made by local youth leaders in Kansas City.

Club, which is a part of KMBC's educational program, is heard at 5:30, Monday through Friday, under the direction of Dr. Charles F. Church, Jr., the station's educational director. Script is by Tom Eells, recently appointed assistant to Doctor Church.

KMBC is also plugging Radio's 25th Anniversary with some fine brochures.

HUMAN INTEREST PROGRAMS

Word comes from Ironwood, Michigan, that WJMS is stimulating listener interest with programs built around human interest stories of people in the Gogegic Iron Range.

Listeners are encouraged to write, in their own words, stories about someone in the Range. If the story is true, it is rewritten for future radio programs.

Contributors are cautioned to make certain that names and addresses are on all letters sent in to assure proper consideration and credit.

FCC ORDER RE THE CLEAR CHANNEL HEARINGS

Docket No. 6741

In the Matter of

CLEAR CHANNEL BROADCASTING IN THE STANDARD BROADCAST BAND

Order

WHEREAS, this Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, have since November 11, 1928 designated certain channels in the standard broadcast band as "clear channels" the purpose of which is to render service over large areas and to bring service to the rural population of the United States; and

WHEREAS, there are still large areas of the continental United States which have no radio service during the day and no primary radio service at night; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has received many applications requesting authorization for the operation of additional stations and for the use of higher power on the clear channel frequencies; and

WHEREAS, these applications raise issues which can more appropriately be considered in a general hearing than in a hearing limited to particular applications; and

WHEREAS, the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement expires March 29, 1946, and it is desirable to determine what, if any, changes are necessary in connection with clear channel assignments prior to a renegotiation of the treaty;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, this 20th day of February, 1945, that a hearing be held before the Commission en banc commencing at 10:30 A. M. on May 9, 1945, at the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of determining:

1. What recommendation concerning the matters covered by this order the Commission should make to the Department of State for changes in provisions of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

2. Whether the number of clear channels should be increased or decreased and what frequencies in the standard broadcast band shall be designated as 1-A channels and as 1-B channels.

3. What minimum power and what maximum power should be required or authorized for operation on clear channels.

4. Whether and to what extent the authorization of power for clear channel stations in excess of 50,000 watts would unfavorably affect the economic ability of other stations to operate in the public interest.

5. Whether the present geographical distribution of clear channel stations and the areas they serve represent an optimum distribution of radio service or whether the fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service among the several states and communities specified in Section 307(b) of the Communications Act requires a geographical redistribution at this time.

6. Whether it is economically feasible to relocate clear channel stations so as to serve those areas which do not presently receive service.

7. What new rules or regulations, if any, should be promulgated to govern the power or hours of operation of Class II stations operating on clear channels.

8. What changes the Commission should order with respect to geographical location, frequency, authorized power or hours of operation of any presently licensed clear channel station.

9. Whether and to what extent the clear channel stations render a program service particularly suited to the needs of listeners in rural areas.

10. The extent to which the service areas of clear channel stations overlap and the extent to which this involves a duplication of program service.

11. What recommendations, if any, the Commission should make to the Congress for the enactment of additional legislation on the matters covered by this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that persons or organizations desiring to appear and testify shall notify the Commission of such intention on or before April 2, 1945, stating the names of all witnesses who will appear, the topic each will discuss and the time expected to be required for the testimony.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary*.

945 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the month of January 1945, the FCC granted two new construction permits, and licensed two stations to operate. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

	1944												1945	
	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	
Operating	910	909	909	909	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	
Construction	4	8	9	11	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	
	914	917	918	920	923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARING

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, March 5. It is subject to change.

Monday, March 5

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Renewal of license; 580 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

March 2, 1945—88

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KPDN—R. C. Hoiles (assignor), C. H., Harry and Jane Hoiles, a partnership, doing business as Radio Station KPDN (assignee), Pampa, Texas.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KPDN from R. C. Hoiles to C. H., Harry and Jane Hoiles, a partnership, doing business as Radio Station KPDN; monetary consideration is \$1.00. (B3-AL-468)

KQV—KQV Broadcasting Co. (assignor), Allegheny Broadcasting Corp. (assignee), Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted consent to assignment of license of Station KQV from KQV Broadcasting Co. to Allegheny Broadcasting Corp.; no monetary consideration involved, the assignee owning all the capital stock of the assignor. (B2-AL-466)

KTUC—Tucson Broadcasting Co. (transferor), Burrige D. Butler (transferee), Tucson, Arizona.—Granted consent to acquisition of control of Station KTUC from the present stockholders, collectively, by Burrige D. Butler, who now owns over 49 per cent of outstanding stock, by the purchase of 23 shares of Treasury stock for a consideration of \$2,300. (B5-TC-424)

KFFA—The Helena Broadcasting Co., J. Q. Floyd, et al., Helena, Ark.—Adopted order granting petition for rehearing filed by A. L. Chilton and Lenore H. Chilton, a partnership, d/b as KGHJ Broadcasting Service (KGHI), Little Rock, Ark., directed against the Commission's grant without hearing on January 16, 1945, of the application of Helena Broadcasting Co. (KFFA), for construction permit to change frequency from 1490 to 1230 kc.; set aside said grant; and designated the application for hearing. (B3-P-3724)

WKBZ—Ashbacher Radio Corp., Muskegon, Michigan.—Adopted order denying petition filed by WKBZ for a review by a quorum of the Commission on a ruling February 7, 1945, by the Presiding Officer of the Motions Docket denying the motion filed by WKBZ to amend issue No. 3 of the Commission's Notice of Hearing in re application of WKBZ for construction permit (Docket No. 6628); and sustained the action of the Presiding Officer of Motions Docket.

WJEF—John E. Fetzer and Rhea Y. Fetzer, d/b as Fetzer Broadcasting Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Adopted decision and order denying petition filed by Ashbacher Radio Corp. (WKBZ) for hearing, rehearing and other relief, directed against the action of the Commission February 8, 1945, granting without hearing the application of WJEF for license. (B2-L-1855)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Copper City Broadcasting Corp., Rome, N. Y.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; hearing to be on issue of Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 16, 1945. (B1-P-3851)

LICENSE RENEWALS

WBT—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.—Granted further extension of license, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than May 1, 1945. (B3-S-458)

WEBC—Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Duluth, Minn.—Granted authority to make changes in automatic frequency control unit of auxiliary transmitter. (B4-F-285)

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York City.—Granted license to use formerly licensed main transmitter as an auxiliary transmitter, with power of 1 KW, employing DA day and night. (B1-L-1860)

WJOD—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Granted modification of relay broadcast station license to move transmitter to 11th and Penna. Ave. N.W. (B1-MLRE-117)

WEJC—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized move of relay station transmitter to 11th and Penna. Ave. N.W. (B1-LRE-439)

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

The following applications for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Marion, Ohio; S. E. Adcock, Knoxville, Tenn.; Elmira Star-Gazette, Inc., Elmira, N. Y.; Lehigh Valley Broadcasting Co., Allentown, Pa.; Brownsville Herald Pub. Co., Brownsville, Texas; Valley Evening Monitor, Inc., McAllen, Texas; Beckley Newspapers Corp., Beckley, W. Va.; The Valley Publishing Co., Harlingen, Texas; Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio; Dubuque Broadcasting Co., Dubuque, Iowa.

The following FM amended applications were retained in the pending files pursuant to policy adopted February 23, 1943:

E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.; Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The following applications for new commercial television stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Raytheon Mfg. Co., New York City; Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York City.

Amended application of Hearst Radio, Inc., Baltimore, Md., was returned in the pending files in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943.

College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.—Placed in the pending files application for new noncommercial educational broadcast station.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

580 Kilocycles

KALB—Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3062) as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter and studio.

KALB—Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

610 Kilocycles

WHKC—United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3657) which authorized change in frequency, increase in power and hours of operation, and installation of directional antenna for night use.

WHKC—United Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ohio.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

640 Kilocycles

WHKK—United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3566) as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, change in hours of operation, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, and move of transmitter and studio.

WHKK—United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

990 Kilocycles

WIBG—Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3721) which authorized move of old main transmitter to present site to be operated as an auxiliary, with power of 1 KW, employing directional antenna day and night.

WIBG—Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1160 Kilocycles

KSL—Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Extension of special service authorization to operate with

two Federal telegraph tubes in last radio stage for the period 5-1-45 to 5-1-48.

1240 Kilocycles

WOMT—Francis M. Kadow, Manitowoc, Wis.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3718) which authorized increase in power and changes in transmitting equipment.

1340 Kilocycles

KCKN—The KCKN Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Kans.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WDAK—L. J. Duncan, Leila A. Duncan, Josephine A. (Keith) Rawls and Effie H. Allen, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., Columbus, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license to L. J. Duncan, Leila A. Duncan, Josephine Rawls, Effie H. Allen, Allen M. Woodall, and Margaret A. Pill, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Company.

1370 Kilocycles

WFEA—New Hampshire Broadcasting Company, Manchester, N. H.—Voluntary assignment of license to H. M. Bitner.

1480 Kilocycles

WHOM—New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J.—Modification of license to change corporate name to Atlantic Broadcasting Company, Inc.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW—S. E. Adcock, Knoxville, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 12,862.5, 6,425 kc., or other frequencies as the Commission may assign, power of 200 watts and A3 emission.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Parrott & Company, 320 California St., San Francisco, and Superior Fisheries, Inc., 1709 West Eighth St., Los Angeles, are charged in a complaint with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with the interstate sale of food products, including canned fish, canned fruits and canned vegetables, and other commodities. Parrott & Company owns all of the capital stock of Superior Fisheries, Inc., and maintains branch offices in Seattle and Spokane, Wash., Portland, Oreg., and Los Angeles. (5284)

South Coast Fisheries, Inc., 820 Ways St., Terminal Island, Calif., is charged with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with the interstate sale of sea food products, including canned tuna, canned mackerel and canned sardines. (5285)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Commission issued the following cease and desist order last week:

March 2, 1945 — 89

Durakote Paint Corp., 1775 Broadway, New York, and its officers, individually and as officers of the corporation, have been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the interstate sale of paint sold under the brand name "Durakote." The respondent officers are Philip H. Eisgrau, president; Cele Eisgrau, vice president; Nathan Pashman, secretary; and Theodore Shapiro, treasurer. (5018)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Acquin Pharmacal Co., et al.—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresentation of the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation designated "Acquin" has been entered into by Gottlieb Bass, trading as Acquin Pharmacal Co., 8005 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, and Clark F. Ross, trading as Ross Advertising Service, 1031 Big Bend Blvd., St. Louis. Ross prepares and disseminates advertising for the product, which is sold and distributed by Bass. They agree to cease and desist from representing that the preparation will overcome fatigue, cure headaches or relieve congestion due to headaches or head colds, or that it is prescribed by doctors for the relief of minor aches or pains. Bass also stipulates that he will cease representing that the product is formulated from a doctor's prescription or that it is safe for use. (03253)

Battle Creek Dietetic Supply Co., Battle Creek, Mich., entered into two stipulations to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of Health House Brand health foods and of a vitamin preparation advertised as being capable of restoring the natural color to hair. (03248-03251)

Irene Blake Cosmetics, Inc., 101 West 15th St., New York, stipulated that it will cease representing, through the use of the word "Chinese," through the use of Chinese words or characters or picturizations indicative of Chinese origin, or in any other manner, that cosmetics which are made or compounded in the United States are made or compounded in China or in any other foreign country. The stipulation provides, however, that if any of the ingredients of the cosmetics are produced in a foreign country, the country of origin may be stated if it is immediately accompanied in equally conspicuous type by a statement that the cosmetics are made or compounded in this country. (3976)

Brockway Glass Company, Inc., Brockway, Pa., manufacturer of glass containers including nursery bottles, stipulated that it will cease representing, by means of guarantee agreements, or otherwise, that any of its products are guaranteed "forever" or for any greater extent of time than that during which, by reasonable estimate, it will be capable of complying with the provisions contained in such agreement; and representing, by use of the word "guaranteed" or other words of like meaning, that a product is guaranteed unless clear and unequivocal disclosure be made in direct connection therewith of exactly what is offered by the way of security, as, for example, replacement or refund. (3978)

Campbell's Foods, 712 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa, and E. M. Meneough, trading as Meneough Advertising Agency, 720 Grand Ave., Des Moines, entered into a stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the properties of a vitamin preparation designated "Calcipan," advertised as being capable of restoring the natural color to hair and preventing gray hair. Campbell is engaged in the sale and distribution of the preparation, the advertisements for which are prepared and disseminated by Meneough. (03250)

Cupples Company—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of a preparation designated "Kent Vitamins A B₁ D" has been entered into by Cupples Company, Cupples Station, St. Louis. (3982)

Dave Minor Company, 230 East Ohio St., Chicago, engaged in the sale of a set of piano lessons entitled "Music Is Fun for Everyone—the Ear Way" and a collection of songs entitled "Dave Minor's Famous Play by Ear Song Book," entered into a stipulation to cease and desist. (3977)

Meat Industries Laboratory, Inc., 366 West 15th Street, New York, engaged in the sale of meat-curing and seasoning compounds, has entered into a stipulation to discontinue the use in its corporate or trade name, or in any other manner, of the word "Laboratory" or any similar term or designation which may imply that it owns and operates a laboratory equipped for the compounding and testing of products and for research in connection therewith. (3981)

Old Town Ribbon & Carbon Company, Inc., 750 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, entered into a stipulation to cease representing that it was the "first in the field" to manufacture or sell the product known as black spirit carbon paper. (3984)

N. B. Remedy Co., 412C East St. John St., Seattle, stipulated that in connection with the sale of N. B. Remedy, they will discontinue representing that the preparation is of value in the prevention, treatment or cure of mastitis or in the treatment of cowpox; or that the quality or quantity of the cow's milk will increase after the preparation has been given for mastitis. (03249)

Save Electric Corp., 615 Front St., Toledo, Ohio, have entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the interstate sale of electric light bulbs designated "Verd-A-Ray." (3980)

Soi Jus Co., 1 North Western Ave., Chicago, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a food preparation designated "Golden Brand Soi Jus." He agrees to stop representing that the preparation contains vitamin D or a vitamin recognized as vitamin F, or that it contains a substance of benefit to the hair, nerves or skin; that it is nonfattening or incapable of increasing body weight; or that brands of soya oil other than Golden Brand Soi Jus are produced through a process which destroys or removes any significant amount of the nutritional properties of soya oil. (03252)

20th Century Hat Co., Inc., 65 East South Water St., Chicago, entered into a stipulation to discontinue representing in any manner that women's hats made in whole or in part from old, used or secondhand materials are new or composed of new materials. (3979)

Washington's Haberdashery, Inc., 1104 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C., also trading as Marilyn Bootery, stipulated that it will discontinue misrepresenting the fiber content of women's hosiery. The corporation, which operates two retail stores in Washington, agrees to cease and desist from use of the word "Chiffon" to describe merchandise not made from fabric composed of fibers of silk, and from use of the same word or any other silk-connoting term or representation in referring to such merchandise so as to imply that the merchandise is silk. (3975)

FTC CLOSES CASE

A stipulation to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of "Granidur" memorial monuments has been entered into with the Federal Trade Commission by William Reinhard, Carl Reinhard and Robert Reinhard, copartners trading as Economy Monument Co., 4145 West Kinzie St., Chicago, and Nelson Friis, who at one time was sales manager for the copartnership.

After accepting the stipulation, the Commission closed without prejudice the case growing out of the complaint it had issued

against the respondents on February 9, 1945, charging them with misrepresenting the durability, quality and composition of their monuments. Under the stipulation the respondents agree to cease and desist from:

(1) Use of the words "manufactured granite," "genuine Granidur," or "solid Granidur" to designate monuments not composed of natural granite rock;

(2) Describing such monuments as "genuine" or "solid" Granidur or as "granite" or "manufactured granite," or as having been "executed by skilled craftsmen in a time tested material," or in any other manner representing that the monuments are composed of or actually carved from natural granite rock;

(3) Use of statements or terms such as "enduring," "lasting," "retaining its high polish and original appearance, regardless of climatic conditions," or any similar expression having the tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers with respect to the durability of such monuments or their capacity to withstand the elements;

(4) Representing, as by use of the statement "comparable to the more costly monuments," that such products are of a quality or value or possess lasting properties in excess of what is actually a fact.

Table of Contents

January—February

ALLOCATIONS

Developments	39
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Procedure Announced by FCC	43
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations	4

A. F. OF M.

KSTP Bows to Petrillo	65
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
Petrillo Bans Inter-Lochen	49
Petrillo to Be Curbed, Says Senator Ball	65
Petrillo vs. Congress	49
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
Senate Acts for Inter-Lochen	50

BROADCAST ADVERTISING

FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
---------------------------------	----

DEFENSE

Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
Industry Support of 6th War Loan	40
"Let's Go To Town" Global Shows Produced	42, 52, 58
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24
Task Force Commanders	58
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24

ENGINEERING

De Wolf Addresses I R E	42
-------------------------	----

FCC

Allocation Procedure Announced	43
Appropriations	51
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9
Broadcasters to Hear Paul Porter	66
Clear Channel Hearing	65
Inspection of Records Rule Amended	51
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2

Page

Manpower Survey	5
Members on Tour	40
NAB-RTPB Panel Briefs Filed	69
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5
New Construction Restricted	22
Porter, Paul, Again Nominated	2
Porter's Speech to FCC Bar Ass'n	32
Revenue Figures Released	40

FM

Allocations	18, 70
FM in Australia	24

GENERAL

Abeloff, Irvin G., Given Award for Distinguished Service to Richmond	42
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Colonel Coe Returns to KSD	44
Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Transcriptions	40
Egolf, Willard, Presents A. F. A. Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
NAB News Committee Makes Recommendations to Council on Radio Journalism	51
NAB Represented at Quebec Meeting	59
Navy Again Thanks Broadcasters	40
Office of Censorship Commends Broadcasters	59
Radio at War	69
Radio Correspondents Dinner Advanced	2
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Campaign	24

GOVERNMENT

FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Navy Commends Radio Again	2, 40
New Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee	52
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	52
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4

LABOR

NLRB Hears NABET-NBC-Blue Case	37
NLRB Sets NABET Hearing	74
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24

LEGISLATION

Coffee Bill Reintroduced	41
Hearings on Dondero Bill, H. R. 1648	60
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
Monroney Bill Would Affect Petrillo	60
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19
Senate Acts on Petrillo Situation	50
Senate Investigation on International Communications Authorized	41

LISTENER ACTIVITY

A W D New England Chairman	42
A W D Sponsored Meeting Successful	66

NAB

A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Annual Meeting Abandoned	37
Code Committee Meets in Washington	68
District 3 Meeting	68
District 6	20
District 10 Meeting	57
District 11 Meeting	57
District 13	31
District 14 Meeting	51, 58
District 15 Meeting	39

	Page
District 17 Meeting	50
District Meeting Attendance Limited	37
District Meetings Schedule	22
Meetings Ahead	50
News Committee Makes Recommendations	51
News Committee Meets	33
Quebec Meeting of C A B	59
Research Committee Meets	12
Starkey, Bruce, Chief of News Bureau	52
Sutherland, George, Completes Program Managers Committee	59

PROMOTION

Certificate of Merit for KFEL	60
Easter Program Material	60
Nunn Stations Announce Newspaper, Trade Journal Schedules	60
Waste Paper Program Material	69

RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY

Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meeting Topic	11
Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year	3
KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB	3
Musical Signature	41
Network Committee Meets in New York	58

	Page
Program Ideas	20
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4, 41
Westinghouse to Aid with Material	3

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Changes	2
Deferments	59
War Manpower Commission Continues Broadcasting on Essential List	20

TELEVISION

Allocations	17, 70
British to Develop Color in Television	44

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

A. F. OF M.	Vol. 12, #1
THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU	#1-#7
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	#2-#5
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#26

FCC SETS "CLEAR CHANNEL" HEARING

The Federal Communications Commission today ordered a general public hearing beginning May 9, 1945, to determine what changes, if any, should be made in the present policies on allocation of so-called "clear channels" in the standard radio broadcast band.

Since 1928, the Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, have set aside so-called clear radio channels for the use of one Class 1A station or a limited number of 1B stations to give a radio service over a wide area and with the particular aim of providing the rural population of the United States with a radio service.

A reexamination of present clear channel allocations is necessary since Commission studies reveal there are still large areas within the United States which receive no radio service at all during the daytime hours and no primary radio service at night.

The Commission has, moreover, received many applications for authority to operate additional stations on these clear channels and for authority to use power in excess of 50,000 watts, maximum power now permitted a clear channel station under present Commission rules.

Radiation station assignments on clear channels in this hemisphere are provided for by Treaty agreement and in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement of December 13, 1937. Since NARBA expires March 29, 1946, it is desirable to determine what if any changes are necessary in present clear channel assignments and what recommendation should be made to the Department of State prior to renegotiation of the Treaty.

Under existing FCC rules certain radio frequencies are allocated for exclusive or dominant use by one high-powered station and are defined as clear channels. A clear channel is defined as "one on which the dominant station or stations render service over wide areas and which are cleared of objectionable interference within their primary service areas and over all or a substantial portion of their secondary service area."

On these clear channels, Class I or II radio stations may be assigned. Class I-A channels—there are now 24—are reserved for exclusive nighttime use by only one domestic station, which must operate with 50 KW power. Class I-B channels—there are now 22—are generally allocable to more than one station nighttime, operating with power ranging from 10 to 50 kilowatts.

Class II stations are secondary stations which offer limited service on clear channels.

All persons wishing to testify or appear must notify the Commission before April 2.

KSTP BOWS TO PETRILLO

Minneapolis, February 16: After a controversy of eleven months duration Stanley E. Hubbard, President of Radio Station KSTP, acceded to the demands of the American Federation of Musicians, headed by James C. Petrillo.

Under the terms of contract signed early this morning, KSTP will employ in the Minneapolis studio a minimum

of eight musicians, working twenty-two hours a week at a wage of \$52.00 each. These eight musicians are in addition to those now employed by KSTP at St. Paul.

Mr. Hubbard had previously described these musicians as not needed in the operation of his station, and explained that his action was dictated by the fact that "Petrillo has demonstrated to the world that he has more power" than the National War Labor Board.

In New York Mr. Petrillo described the contract as an "important victory" for the Union, but declined further comment. The union official made no secret of his satisfaction over the outcome of the bitter controversy.

In the course of the dispute William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, had sought unsuccessfully to have Mr. Petrillo modify his position, and a local court had issued a warrant for Mr. Petrillo's arrest if he ever came to Minneapolis.

Mr. Hubbard issued the following statement in connection with the matter:

"We have been fighting for a fundamental American principle but that after all these months it has been made clear to us that the Government is unable to assist us." He continued:

"We have sought justice through the proper legal and administrative channels afforded us—the State Labor Conciliator, the Federal Labor Conciliator, the Regional War Labor Board and the National War Labor Board—and we have had unqualified decisions from every one of these agencies but to no avail, because Petrillo has demonstrated to the world that he has more power than all of them.

"The American public and the working men and women of America, as well as the majority of the unions, have told us that they are with us in this fight, but in these eleven months the Government has done nothing to force Petrillo to change his demands and methods.

Bows to "Forcing" Employment

"As long as matters are as they are at present, we had no alternative but to at least temporarily accept the situation. We therefore have capitulated and today signed a contract with his union acceding to his demands that we employ men under contract regardless of whether or not we need them.

"If the Petrillo system of forcing an employer to contract for men he does not need, and to pay royalties directly to the union because union members are employed in the manufacture of his commodity (a provision in the recent contract signed with record companies) is adopted by other unions, it means the finish of American business.

"We fully recognize the reasonable rights of labor and by the same token labor should recognize the problems and rights of management.

"The difficulty which exists today in our country is that labor and management cannot deal on a parity. The remedy to this situation lies in the hands of the legislative branch of our government, and that is where immediate relief should be worked out."

PETRILLO TO BE CURBED, SAYS SENATOR BALL

The KSTP case evoked the following comment as published in the *Washington Post*, February 18:

(Continued on page 66)

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel.

PETRILLO TO BE CURBED, SAYS SENATOR BALL

(Continued from page 65)

"Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) predicted last night that Congress eventually would find it necessary to curb the 'arbitrary activities' of Joseph C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians.

"Sooner or later the arbitrary activities of Petrillo will have to be curbed," Senator Ball said when he was informed that Stanley E. Hubbard, president of radio station KSTP at Minneapolis, protestingly had signed what Hubbard described an onerous contract with Petrillo's AFL Musicians' Union.

"It is too bad," Ball said, "that Hubbard felt that he had to capitulate. It sets a bad precedent."

BROADCASTERS TO HEAR PORTER

As a part of the meeting of the Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia broadcasters, to be held at the Hotel Statler in Washington, Monday, Tuesday, March 12-13, FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter will be the guest and principal speaker at a dinner to be held on Monday night.

Mr. Porter will take as his subject "Broadcasting of Tomorrow." The guests from outside of Washington are limited strictly to those who have pre-registered to attend the District meeting. This has been made necessary in order to comply with the government policy limiting outside attendance to less than 50.

Representatives of Washington stations, together with members of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees have been invited. Invitations likewise have been extended to Vice President Truman, Speaker Rayburn and majority and minority leaders of both the House and Senate, as well as members and top administrative personnel of the FCC. The dinner will be under the auspices of the 4th District and of Washington radio stations. Campbell Arnoux, NAB 4th District Director, will preside and Harold Ryan, NAB President, will act as toastmaster.

AWD SPONSORED MEETING SUCCESSFUL

Sponsored by the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters, the second annual campaign of the "Women of the United Nations" was successfully launched at a luncheon in New York on Saturday 17th.

The program of the morning session started off with a business meeting. Following this outstanding speakers and women commentators carried out the following program:

Theme—"Woman of the United Nations"

Presiding—Ruth Chilton, President, Association of Women Directors

NO BMB BULLETIN THIS WEEK

BMB President Hugh Feltis is busily engaged this week in internal organization matters, the appointment of committees, selection of headquarters, etc. Until all of these internal arrangements are completed nothing of any particular interest suggests itself as a topic for a bulletin. However, another BMB Bulletin will be forthcoming next week.

Distinguished Speakers (10 minutes each)

"*Neighboring by Radio*"—Miss Elizabeth Long, Director of Women's Activities, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

"*Women of the Americas*"—Miss Mary M. Cannon, United States Representative Inter-American Commission of Women

"*The Task of Sharing*"—Dr. Frank Munk, Czechoslovakia, Director of Overseas Training Center, UNRRA

"*Babies, Bullets, Ballots*"—Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, National Chairman on International Affairs, General Federation of Women's Clubs

"*Radio's Strategic Role in War and Peace*"—Col. Edward M. Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department

"*I Knew Your Soldier*"—Mrs. Eleanor Stevenson, Author Panel Discussion by Well Known Women Broadcasters

Chairman—Ruth Chilton, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.

Panel Participants

Alma Kitchell, Blue Network and WJZ

Mary Margaret McBride, WEA

Bessie Beatty, Mutual Network and WOR

Ruth Crane, WMAL, Washington, D. C.

Mildred Bailey, WTAG, Worcester, Mass.

Helen Sioussat, Columbia Broadcasting System

Jane Wagner, Inter-American University of the Air,

National Broadcasting Company

Hazel Cowles, WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.

Ruth Welles, KYW, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nell Daugherty, WSRR, Stamford, Conn.

Estelle Sternberger, WLIB, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The noon luncheon found Dorothy Lewis, NAB Coordinator of Listener Activities presiding. Ruth Chilton, AWD President, made a presentation of an AWD award to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, following which Mrs. Roosevelt responded with appropriate remarks. The remainder of the luncheon program follows:

Greeting—Mme. Henri Bonnet, Wife of the French Ambassador

Music—Russian Folk Song—"Ananis"

Song of the United Nations—Shostakovich

Mr. Sidor Belarsky, Distinguished Russian Basso

Address—"Time for Leadership"—Hon. Emily Taft Douglas, Member-at-large, House of Representatives

Music—Spiritual—"Wasn't It a Wide River"

Aria—"Coucou" from "Queen of Spades"—Tchaikovsky

Miss Portia White, Distinguished Canadian Contralto

Address—"Canadian Women on the March"—Mrs. Edgar D. Hardy, President, National Council of Women of Canada

Address—Mr. Charles P. Taft, Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, Department of State

Tribute to Women Broadcasters for Wartime Services—War Administration—Miss Anne Hagen

From 3:00 to 3:45 p. m. there was an international broadcast carried in the United States over CBS and throughout Canada over the facilities of CBC, in which Mrs. Roosevelt and Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands participated. A rebroadcast of this pro-

gram was made to all overseas stations through the courtesy of the Office of War Information.

The following distinguished guests attended the luncheon and many of the sessions:

International Representatives

Madame Henri Bonnet—France
Madame A. Loudon—Netherlands
Madame Georg Bech—Denmark
Madame Wei Tao-ming—China
Madame Hugues La Gallais—Luxemburg
Madame Jan Papanek—Czechoslovakia
Miss Agnes McCloskey—Canada
Miss Mary Cannon—United States—U. S. Delegate of the Inter-American Commission of Women
Sra. Carmen B. de Lozada—Bolivia—Bolivian Delegate to Inter-American Commission of Women
Mrs. Vera Jordao Pacheco—Brazil—Writer and Newspaper woman
Mrs. Kitty Boshell d'Botero—Colombia
Miss Ana Maria Berlanga—Mexico
Miss Josefina Tarafa—Cuba
Mrs. Mayrink Viegá—Dominican Republic
Mrs. Pilar Hildago Lim—Philippines
Miss Cecily Hastings—Acting British Consul
Mrs. Oscar Gavrilovitch—Yugoslavia

National Leaders

Mrs. Lula Bachman, President, National Association of Women Lawyers
Mrs. William A. Becker, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. Jeannetta Welch Brown, National Council of Colored Women
Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs
Mrs. Ellen O'Gorman Duffy, National Conference of Christians and Jews
Mrs. E. Wesley Frost, President, National Garden Clubs
Mrs. Guy Patterson Ganett, President, National Federation of Music Clubs
Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, President, American Legion Auxiliary
Mrs. Clifford Thompson, Vice President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers
Mrs. Joseph E. Goodbar, Radio Chairman, National Federation of Press Women
Mrs. Ruth A. Handy, President, National Federation of Negro Business and Professional Women
Mrs. Edgar B. Hardy, President, National Council of Women of Canada
Mrs. Henry Ingraham, President, National Board of YWCAs
Mrs. Esther Johnston, American Library Association
Prof. Dora S. Lewis, President, American Home Economics Association
Miss Frances Maule, National Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Mrs. Valentine E. Macy, National Girl Scouts, Inc.
Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, President, National Council of Women of the U. S.
Miss Sophie Okun, Camp Fire Girls
Dr. Helen Dwight Reid, American Association of University Women
Mrs. Harper Sibley, President, United Council of Church Women
Mr. Theodore Simpson, American Institute of Decorators
Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagley, President, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation
Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, President, Women's Action Committee
Mrs. Joseph Welt, President, National Council of Jewish Women
Miss Charl Williams, National Education Association

Radio Executives

Brig. General David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corp. of America
Mr. Paul Kesten, Executive Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System

Mr. Mark Woods, President, American Broadcasting Co.
Mr. Edgar Kobak, President, Mutual Broadcasting Co.
Mr. Paul Porter, FCC, Chairman

The purpose of the "Women of the United Nations" campaign and its procedure was announced as follows:

Purposes:

To develop understanding among women of the world.
To meet returned veterans' enlarged horizons.
To share mutual experience and encourage a respect for differences.
To build a foundation for a lasting peace.

Procedure:

This is AWD's second editorial campaign. Through its membership of 700 women broadcasters of local stations from coast to coast, women listeners will be reached every day with variations of the theme, "Women of the United Nations." Special material in the form of spot announcements has been prepared by the United Nations Information Office and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In addition, series of spot announcements have been submitted by 30 national groups, with Mrs. Luella S. Laudin, Radio Chairman for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, acting as editor.

Recipes and recommended music of the United Nations will accompany the prepared material.

In 70 key cities, an AWD member will serve as Local Coordinator for local integration of the plan. She is provided with a "Blueprint" which calls for close cooperation with civic, club and educational leaders in each community. Where unusual interest is developed, various United Nations will beam special messages to the local programs of our women broadcasters. Mildred Bailey, WTAG, Worcester, Mass., has greatly aided in the preparation of the "Blueprint."

Request has been received for the campaign material from women broadcasters of other countries.

Participating national organizations included the following:

Participating National Organizations

American Home Economics Association
American Institute of Decorators
American Legion Auxiliary
American Library Association
Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation
American Association of University Women
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Girl Scouts, Inc.
National Association of Women Lawyers
National Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Board of Young Women's Christian Ass'n.
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Council of Women
National Council of Women of Canada
National Council of State Garden Clubs
National Federation of Music Clubs
National Federation of Negro Business and Professional Women
National Federation of Press Women
National League of Women Voters
National Music Council
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
National Society of New England Women
Pan Pacific Association
United Council of Church Women
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace

The reaction to this brilliant affair, termed by many as one of the most outstanding programs in radio history, has come from many sources. In her column, "My Day", Mrs. Roosevelt comments as follows:

"On Saturday I went to the meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters. The women broadcasters have a very great opportunity to accomplish an educational job for the country, which no other group could possibly do. As Miss Dorothy Lewis, chairman of the meeting, pointed out, they speak to millions of women every day. No one else has that close contact. Theirs is the friendly voice which women come to know and trust—a visitor in the home telling us something of the outside world.

It is a great responsibility to have this power, but I felt very proud that women seem willing to accept the responsibility and planned to do a really fine job promoting international understanding."

* * *

"I was very much touched and deeply honored at being presented with their first award. I know quite well, of course, that nothing I do could be looked upon as a personal achievement, since I simply happen to be in a position where great opportunities are offered me and where circumstances make it possible for what I do to be helpful.

"As I looked at the long table filled with representative women from other countries, and below us at the wonderful women who head up our national women's organizations, I realized that no one woman in this country could consider that she had accomplished anything of which she could be individually proud. The women of the United States as a whole make it possible for women to have great opportunities and to achieve greater things as women, for women, as the years roll by."

Telegrams of commendation were received in large numbers. From among others they came from Paul Porter, FCC Chairman; Brig. General David Sarnoff, RCA President; Paul Kesten, CBS Executive Vice President and national leaders of many groups.

A book of spot announcements has been prepared for all AWD members containing authoritative source material. The campaign will cover a period of four months and AWD members in 80 cities will tie-in with all local, civic club, and educational groups.



PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE EXPANDS ANNIVERSARY PLANS

Following the report and review of Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary activities to date, the NAB Public Relations Committee in Washington Tuesday and Wednesday of this week expanded plans for observing Radio's Silver Anniversary throughout 1945.

Detailed suggestions were outlined under the heading of advertising, publicity, promotion, programming—sustaining and commercial—and public relations.

The report of the Committee on Network Participation was read and discussed. The network committee met in New York February 16.

All activities are dominated by the industry's "Pledge to Victory!"

"Management in the Public Interest"

Final proofs of the 120-page book, "Management in the Public Interest," were viewed by the Committee, which

ordered its printing at once and discussed methods of distribution inside and outside the industry. Work is to begin soon on a similar volume entitled "Radio in the War."

Listener Activity

Dorothy Lewis, NAB Coordinator of Listener Activity, reported on the activities of her department, highlighted by the February 17 New York City meeting, "Women of the United Nations," 1945 broadcast project of the NAB Association of Women Directors.

Entire Field Covered

Radio's entire field of public relations was given thorough discussion and a number of recommendations prepared which will be presented to the NAB Board of Directors when John Patt, WGAR, Committee chairman, reports on February 27. Those in attendance were: John F. Patt, WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman; Edgar L. Bill, WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; George Crandall, CBS, New York, N. Y.; Michael R. Hanna, WHCU, Ithaca, N. Y.; Craig Lawrence, WHOM, New York, N. Y.; Leslie W. Joy, KYW, Philadelphia, Pa.; Karl O. Wyler, KTSM, El Paso, Texas; J. Harold Ryan, President, NAB; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity, NAB; and Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations, NAB.

Lew Weiss, Don Lee Network, was kept away because of business and Harry Kopt, NBC, Chicago, was absent because of the death of his brother in El Paso, Texas.

CODE COMMITTEE MEETS IN WASHINGTON THIS WEEK

The NAB Code Committee meets in Washington Thursday and Friday, February 22 and 23.

All members of the Committee will be present except Felix Hinkle, WHBC, who was compelled to cancel reservations at the last moment.

Possible revisions of the NAB Code will be discussed and reported to the NAB Board of Directors on February 28.

3RD DISTRICT MEETING

At the concluding session of the two-day meeting of the Third District in Pittsburgh on February 15 and 16, George D. Coleman of WGBI, Scranton, was elected unanimously to serve a two-year term as director of the district. Mr. Coleman's term will begin with the end of the 1945 membership meeting, or at such other time as the NAB Board of Directors may designate, in case no annual membership meeting is held this year.

Again in Pittsburgh, in the absence of J. Harold Ryan, NAB President, at the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB Secretary-Treasurer, presented the report of association activities, touching on labor, legislation, music and manpower problems. At luncheon on the opening day, Lloyal D. Odner, Managing Director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, spoke on "The Agricultural Situation." He urged radio stations to create and broadcast regular programs specifically designed to appeal to and serve the rural audience.

Following the presentation of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau plan by Hugh M. Feltis, BMB President, and Roger Clipp of WFIL, BMB Secretary-Treasurer, David E. Robinson, Director of Research at Pedlar & Ryan, Inc., and a member of the BMB Board, spoke of the need for the uniform method of determining station circulation contemplated under the BMB plan, and urged all broadcasters present to subscribe to the project.

During the two-day sessions, various committee reports

were presented, including one for the Public Relations Committee by Mr. Coleman, District Chairman; another for the Program Managers Committee of which Fred Joyner of WWSW is District Chairman, and a third by the Engineering Committee with T. C. Kenney of KDKA as District Chairman.

The morning of the second day was devoted to the Small Market Stations Panel at which David Rosenblum of WISR, member of the NAB Small Market Stations Committee, presided. This was followed by the Sales Managers Clinic under the chairmanship of Tom Price of WWSW, District Chairman of the Sales Managers Committee.

District Director Roy F. Thompson of WFBG, who arranged the two-day meeting, was honored in the first of three resolutions adopted unanimously by the broadcasters at the closing session. These resolutions included:

WHEREAS the broadcasters of the Pittsburgh area were hosts for the second time in two years, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Third District of NAB express their appreciation to the hosts for a splendid meeting and their fine western hospitality.

WHEREAS Roy Thompson has served as NAB Director for the Third District for two years, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that a vote of appreciation be extended to him for his splendid service.

WHEREAS the NAB has caused to be formed the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Third District command the NAB said Broadcast Measurement Bureau, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that members of the Third District of NAB lend every support to its success.

WHEREAS much time and effort have been expended by members of the NAB staff to properly present the various phases of the industry's problems, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the appreciation of the Third District NAB members be extended to those participating.

WHEREAS a new director for the Third NAB District has been elected, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the said Third NAB District give their continued support to the new director during his term in office.

RADIO AT WAR

The *South Bay Breeze*, Redondo Beach, Calif., recently published the following tribute to radio:

"Recent references to Japanese efforts to kill the effect of radio announcements beamed to the populace of Japanese cities, directs attention to radio's part in the invasion of Hirohito's empire. All the while the air waves are carrying messages of encouragement to our own fighting men and warnings to the Japanese.

"Probably the greatest contribution which the Pacific broadcasts are making are the least dramatic. They are even commonplace, designed to keep our soldiers in touch with their home communities. These are regarded as of more service than oratorical pep-talks, the blare of martial music and the din of rallies on the home-front.

"The sensational and noisy broadcasts are not without effect on natives who are unacquainted with American life. They give stimulation to the longing of islanders who are hoping to be rid of Japanese masters. American martial music has a message for oppressed peoples everywhere.

"Japanese officials in the Philippines appreciate what American broadcasters are doing to their hold in invaded territory. Repeatedly, they have issued orders forbidding the possession of radio sets, other than those attuned only to Tokyo."

An earlier story on this same subject will be found in NAB REPORTS, Vol. XIII, p. 4.

PROGRAM MATERIAL

An editorial from the *Times*, Chester, Pa., offers interesting comment on "waste paper" collection:

"The idea won't work in Chester if we spread the story too widely, but it's one of those interesting yarns that are worth the telling, and maybe using.

"It seems that Lee Little, of Radio Station KTUC, the Columbia Broadcasting outlet in Tucson, Ariz., was dissatisfied with the progress of the city's paper salvage campaign. Making arrangements with the city fathers, he placed big bins at strategic points throughout the city and got a sign painter to letter them with foot-high words—"Waist Paper." He then went on the air and told the radio audience to get busy and fill the bins.

"Immediately there came a barrage of telephone calls, telegrams and personal visitations charging the salvage committee with criminal spelling. An Army man said it was shameful in a cultural center housing the University of Arizona. A foreign refugee said it was a 'sign of moral deterioration.' Tucson teachers wanted to know how they could get anywhere with Tucson's children when the City Fathers didn't know how to spell a simple, one-syllable word.

"Net result was: Sixty per cent more waste paper was collected than in any other campaign in Tucson history!"

NAB-RTPB PANEL 4 BRIEFS FILED

The National Association of Broadcasters and Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting of the RTPB on Wednesday (21) filed separate briefs in connection with the FCC hearing on allocations.

The NAB brief stressed the importance of the allocation of sufficient wave lengths in the entire spectrum for exclusive use of commercial broadcasting to enable its performance of an expanded public service. It pointed out that such allocation was essential to the continued development of broadcasting consistent with the American ideal. No representations of any kind were made with respect to the type of broadcasting to which the various channels should be assigned.

The RTPB brief dealt largely with the subject of relay broadcasting and the provision of adequate channels to assure the continued efficient operation and expansion of this service.

Other briefs filed in connection with these hearings will be carefully digested and pertinent material relating to broadcasting will be published in subsequent issues of the REPORTS.

The NAB and Panel 4 (RTPB) briefs follow in full:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Washington, D. C.

Docket No. 6651

IN THE MATTER OF:

Allocation of Frequencies to the various classes of non-governmental services in the radio spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles.

The National Association of Broadcasters respectfully submits this Memorandum Brief in the above entitled matter in an endeavor to assist the Commission in reaching a fair and equitable determination of the issues involved.

I

Report of Proposed Allocation of 25,000 to 30,000,000 Kilocycles, Docket 6651

Upon consideration of the conflicting demands for radio spectrum space made by a variety of radio services, it is

February 23, 1945 — 69

obvious that the Commission has dealt justly with the radio broadcasting industry in terms of total spectrum space available. Insofar as it is practicable, the Commission has recognized, generally, the requirements of broadcasting presented at the Allocation Hearings of 1944 by the President of the National Association of Broadcasters. The importance of radio broadcasting is recognized. The balances drawn between broadcasting and the competitive demands for spectrum space by other important radio services appear to be fair.

The proposed allocation is basically sound, so far as the broadcasting industry is concerned, since the industry is given, generally speaking, opportunity to develop and expand into new fields. Consequently, the National Association of Broadcasters endorses the allocation in principle on a broad basis, but differs therewith in certain particulars which will be discussed later in this Brief.

It is well known that there are differences of opinion between various groups within the broadcasting industry as to the position in the spectrum which should be allocated for frequency modulation, television and facsimile broadcasting. In view of this lack of unanimous thought and the recognition of its existence by this Commission, the National Association of Broadcasters assumes that the Commission will give proper weight to the technical and economic evidence submitted which relates to this important phase of the allocation. It is assumed that if the Commission, in the opinion of any group within the broadcasting industry, has given improper weight in its Report of January 16, 1945, to any important evidence, these questions will be raised and discussed at the oral argument before the Commission by those in the industry who are experienced in those phases of the problem.

While the broadcasting industry desires operation free of co-channel interference, we know that the Commission, realizing its responsibility in decisions which arise out of a choice between interference-free operation and practical receiver and transmitter design or out of compromises in engineering because of economics or policy, will render its final decision after giving proper weight and balance to all of the factors involved.

II

Frequency Modulation (FM) Broadcasting

It is proposed that frequency modulation broadcasting be moved from its 42-50 megacycle space in the spectrum up to 84-102 megacycle space. The Commission proposes this change after having considered evidence with respect to co-channel interference between FM stations operating in various portions of the spectrum between 40 and 108 megacycles. Much of the evidence so considered is generally new to both the broadcasters and the radio manufacturer. Many have not experienced co-channel interference in the present FM frequency bands and no FM broadcaster has had operating experience in the band between 78 and 108 megacycles.

However, it is clear that the Commission has evidence of the probability of co-channel interference in the lower frequency range, and, likewise, has knowledge of the propagation qualities of the higher frequencies. On this basis, the Commission proposed the band from 84 to 102 megacycles for the immediate use of FM broadcasting and made possible the use of the entire frequency band from 78 to 108 megacycles by FM, should future need require it. It is apparent, from the standpoint of the total number of channels, that this potential allocation is very favorable to FM broadcasting. However, there is strong disagreement among broadcasters as to the place in the spectrum most advantageous for the development of FM. Some

favor the higher frequencies, while others prefer the lower frequencies. The National Association of Broadcasters, at this time, has no evidence to offer in support of either allocation and there is insufficient time to secure data of our own to submit to the Commission. Consequently, it is not possible for the National Association of Broadcasters to either endorse or oppose this phase of the allocation and it is respectfully requested that the Commission give additional attention to the data which may be submitted by the advocates of both the lower and higher frequency allocations.

III

Facsimile

The Commission has allocated separate spectrum space, between 470 and 480 megacycles, for facsimile broadcasting, together with a provision for simplex facsimile on the regular FM channels. The Commission does not believe that multiplexing of audio and facsimile should be permitted on the FM broadcast channels "except on a limited or experimental basis until a system can be demonstrated whereby both the sound and facsimile material can be transmitted and received on the one channel without degradation to either of the transmissions and without requiring the use of filters or other devices which would increase the cost or complexity of receivers for use in an area by those not desiring to receive facsimile". (FCC Report on Allocations, page 147.)

In view of the present state of development in facsimile broadcasting, it appears that the Commission's decision with reference to facsimile broadcast allocation is just and reasonable.

IV

Television

The Commission has allocated only 12 channels to television broadcasting below 300 megacycles which reduces by 6 the number of channels presently allocated. It is respectfully submitted that the allocation of only 12 channels would make impossible a nation-wide television broadcast service on a widely competitive basis. It is easily apparent that one of the factors which brought about this reduction was the fact that the Commission was impelled to give most serious consideration to the requirements of necessary radio services other than broadcasting in this portion of the spectrum. It appears unreasonable to expect that the Commission would substitute television broadcasting for all of the aviation and government radio services now operating in the spectrum below 300 megacycles. Since television, therefore, cannot be allocated sufficient space below 300 megacycles to make possible a broadly competitive service on a national scale, it seems inevitable that the allocation of television must include channels in the higher portions of the radio spectrum. Consequently, we deem it most logical that the Commission has provided adequate space in the spectrum above 400 megacycles for television broadcasting to develop, improve and expand. Therefore, the few channels which have been allocated to television below 300 megacycles must be considered as being most useful pending the development of television above 400 megacycles and, in view of the circumstances, it would seem that the Commission has provided adequately for television broadcasting at this time.

However, the allocation for television broadcasting below 300 megacycles cannot be considered ideal from the standpoint of television alone. This is due to the fact that the Commission split the bands allocated to television

by allocating the 84 to 102 megacycle band to FM broadcasting and the 108 to 180 megacycle band to services other than broadcasting. We realize that the Commission has endeavored to reach a reasonable compromise between FM and television broadcasting and has evidently balanced the possibility that the ultimate television operation would be on operating frequencies above 400 megacycles against the possibility that FM broadcasting assigned permanently to frequencies below 60 megacycles might be unsatisfactory to the public from an interference standpoint.

We realize that there are involved in this television decision basic questions of public interest in which the weight given to evidence of a technical character, as well as the weight which should be given to the requirements of the government and aviation radio services, are paramount factors. Inasmuch as we cannot, at this time, produce with unanimity conclusive technical evidence in support of objections to the television allocations, we request that our observations thereon be kept in mind by the Commission in reviewing the evidence submitted by the various parties appearing before it in this matter.

V

Regulatory Aspects As to Frequency Modulation Broadcasting

We respectfully call your attention to Exhibit A which is an extract from that part of the Commission Report which relates to FM broadcasting. It seems apparent from the language contained in this part of the Report that some existing broadcasters in the congested areas of the country may be handicapped or even prevented from entering new fields of broadcasting because the Commission desires to give preference to "newcomers." Thereunder the Commission would reserve 20 of the 70 channels allocated to commercial broadcasting for "later applicants", with 50 FM channels to be available for assignment both to present licensees and to "newcomers" in the radio field. Assuming that only a portion of the 50 channels could be assigned to applicants in an area such as the New York metropolitan district, it would appear possible and likely that some of the existing broadcasters in that area would be denied an FM channel merely because of the Commission's apparent preference for "newcomers." If an existing broadcaster is forced to face radio competition without being permitted by the Government to keep abreast of progress, it seems obvious that the continued operation of his existing broadcasting station must be at an increasing economic risk. Ultimately, he might be forced out of the radio business because of his inability to compete on an equitable basis, regardless of his desire to further provide for the area in which he has been supplying a broadcasting service.

The National Association of Broadcasters welcomes "newcomers" into the field of broadcasting and does not oppose regulatory measures which encourage or stimulate competition, providing such measures are on an equitable basis. However, any regulatory action which prevents or handicaps anyone, including existing broadcasters, from keeping abreast of progress within the industry is obviously unsound regulation. Certainly, the Commission does not intend to force existing broadcasters out of business and, consequently, it appears desirable that the Commission clarify this phase of its Report. In this clarification, the attention of the Commission is respectfully called to the fact that it has provided for future expansion in the number of licensees by making possible additional allocations of radio frequency spectrum space to FM broadcasting between 78 and 84 megacycles and between 102 and 108 megacycles when and if required by future expansion. It, therefore, appears unwise to provide for

possible "newcomers" at the expense of the orderly expansion and progress of the broadcasting industry and would not appear to serve the public interest.

VI

Regulatory Aspects As to Subscription Radio

The Commission has made the following statement with respect to subscription radio service: (F.C.C. Report on Allocations, Page 74.)

"No specific portion of the spectrum is being allocated for a subscription radio service which was advocated by one witness (Weiner, Tr. 1371-1412). The Commission does not have sufficient information to determine whether or not stations should be licensed for this type of service. If this service proves feasible and the Commission decides to license stations of this type, applicants will be permitted to apply for channels in the regular FM commercial band or in such other band or bands as the Commission may later designate."

The National Association of Broadcasters does not object to competition from the subscription type of radio service. On the contrary, we are confident of the ability of the broadcasting industry, as presently constituted, to compete on a program basis with such a service. Consequently, we have no objections to the allocation of frequencies to the multiple address subscription radio service, providing such service is allocated a part of the radio frequency spectrum in a manner which will not handicap the expansion or development of FM broadcasting. We cannot believe that the public interest is served by the composite allocation of channels to broadcasting and the multiple address subscription radio service. Consequently, we strongly urge that the assignment of FM broadcast channels to a multiple address subscription radio service, as may be implied from the Report of the Commission is improper for the following reasons: (1) such an assignment might conceivably reduce the number of channels available to FM broadcasting, thus handicapping its logical development toward the objective of free competition among broadcasters; (2) an ordinary FM receiver, when tuned to an emission from a subscription type of radio service, produces programs in the loud speaker which are marred by a "squeal" similar in sound to the ill-famed heterodyne interference of the early days of standard broadcasting. Consequently if high quality interference-free FM broadcast channels are interspersed with channels for subscription radio service, there will be an unwise mixture on the regular FM receiver dial of high quality channels with channels on which the quality is marred. This would result in confusion in the minds of the listeners and would lower the public estimate of the FM service which has been extensively publicized as a high fidelity, interference-free broadcast service.

Therefore, we earnestly urge the Commission to assign a separate portion of the spectrum to such multiple address subscription radio service if the Commission determines this proposed service to be in the public interest and decides to license stations of this type. This would permit both FM broadcasting and the subscription radio service to stand on their own feet in their competition for public favor. Moreover, such an allocation would separate logically those licensees who have the responsibility of serving the entire public from those licensees who would serve only that part of the public which desires, and is financially able, to pay directly by subscription for their program services.

Inasmuch as the Commission has not yet allocated any FM broadcast channels to subscription radio service, some may question whether any form of suggested objections at this time is opportune. On the other hand, it appears

appropriate at this time to state to the Commission that FM broadcasting and multiple address subscription radio should not utilize frequencies in precisely the same portion of the radio spectrum; and to urge that if multiple address subscription radio service is to be recognized in the future by the Commission, the radio spectrum space allocated to such subscription radio service should be different from that allocated to FM broadcasting so as to provide for a logical expansion of FM broadcasting and avoid the compulsory design and manufacture of receivers embracing both FM broadcasting and multiple address subscription radio.

VII

Relay Broadcasting

The proposal of the Commission to allocate 22 shared channels between 25 and 28 megacycles for relay broadcasting, instead of the 16 exclusive channels now allocated between 30 and 40 megacycles, appears to be inadequate. It should be clearly kept in mind that the proposal for these channels to be shared with other services, some of which are competitive to relay broadcasting will require the use of the channels at certain times to conflict. This makes the proposed allocation one of questionable value for the intended use. Consequently, this proposal should be reconsidered.

We also strongly urge the Commission to review, at this time, its proposal to allocate only 4 channels in that portion of the spectrum from 156 to 162 megacycles. Experience indicates that frequencies in this spectrum range are most valuable for the so-called "walkie-talkie" relay use.

The National Association of Broadcasters respectfully invites the Commission's attention to the Brief on this subject to be filed by Panel 4 of the Radio Technical Planning Board and urges that the recommendations contained therein be given every possible consideration.

VIII

Conclusion

In summation, the National Association of Broadcasters submits that the proposed allocations are basically sound, but asks further consideration of the following as presently proposed:

- (1) The allocation for frequency modulation broadcasting;
- (2) The allocation for television broadcasting;
- (3) The reservation of 20 FM channels allocated to commercial broadcasting for late "newcomers";
- (4) The possible assignment of subscription radio service to channels allocated to frequency modulation broadcasting;
- (5) The allocation of frequencies for Relay Broadcasting.

We urge that this consideration be given on the basis of evidence presented to the Commission during its Allocation Hearings of 1944 and which may be submitted at the oral argument to be held in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

By JOHN MORGAN DAVIS

General Counsel.

EXHIBIT A

Extract from Pages 74 and 75 of F.C.C. Report of Proposed Allocation from 25,000 Kilocycles to 30,000,000 Kilocycles

"As shown by Exhibit 173, Table 2, only 26 of the 204 commercial FM applications on file August 25, 1944, were from interests independent of existing standard broadcast stations. The 26 newcomers had an aggregate net worth of \$20,058,377, or an average net worth of \$771,476. It thus appears that the bulk of the FM applications are from interests having AM stations, and that the newcomers are for the most part large-scale enterprises.

In October 1944 there were 248 applications for commercial FM stations in the pending file, 46 stations in operation and 7 construction permits outstanding, a total of 301. Of the applicants, 207 or 83.5 per cent were from licensees of standard broadcast stations. Of the authorized FM stations, 45, or 85 per cent, are owned or affiliated with standard broadcast stations.

The reasons for this are clear. An existing AM licensee can build an FM station more cheaply than others by utilizing the same buildings, studios, etc. (Ex. 173, Table 2.) He can operate an FM station more cheaply than others by utilizing common personnel. (Ibid.) During the first period of FM development when FM receivers in the hands of the public are few and advertising revenues insufficient to cover costs, he can offset his expenses against revenues from AM operation—which may be a very great advantage under present tax conditions.

Since the radio spectrum is public domain, the granting of a license to operate a station is a valuable public privilege. The Commission, in carrying out its responsibilities under the Communications Act, has frequently emphasized the statutory mandate that broadcasting shall be conducted on a competitive basis, and has sought to maintain a fair and even-handed treatment of competitors. It is economically and socially unwise to concentrate the control of broadcast facilities in the hands of a select few, and it is economically and socially essential to keep the door open, to the fullest extent possible for newcomers.

However, as indicated above, the large percentage of AM licensees among the present FM applicants and the economic advantage which AM licensees have in building and operating FM stations more cheaply raise serious questions as to whether, unless some special measures are taken to that end, this objective will be accomplished. The Commission recognizes that until a substantial number of receivers are in the hands of the public FM broadcasting will not be a self-supporting operation.

To keep the door open for later applicants, the Commission is considering the adoption of the following plan: 50 FM commercial channels will be available for assignment both to present licensees and to newcomers in the radio field. This policy will afford existing AM licensees an opportunity to enter FM if they so desire, and in addition will enable some new persons to participate in FM's early development. The remaining 20 FM commercial channels will be reserved from assignment at the present time to be licensed in the future in accordance with rules and regulations subsequently to be promulgated."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Washington, D. C.

Docket No. 6651

IN THE MATTER OF:

Allocation of Frequencies to the various classes of non-governmental services in the radio spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles.

Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board respectfully submits this Memorandum Brief in the above entitled matter in an endeavor to assist the Commission in determining the minimum

allocation requirements of certain services which are supplementary and incidental to standard broadcasting.

Report of Proposed Allocation of 25,000 to 30,000,000 Kilocycles, Docket 6651

Under date of February 1, the proposals of the Commission as set forth on pages 59 to 65 inclusive of the report, were transmitted to the membership of the panel. Expressions of opinion were requested in order that such views may be made known to the Commission. It appears that the membership of the Panel are in general agreement with the Commission's proposals with the exception of those pertaining to the allocation of frequencies for relay broadcasting. The allocation for this service has been the subject of considerable study by subcommittees of Panel 4, as many broadcasters attach much importance to this service.

Relay broadcasting has made it possible to bring to the public the most important public service events of our time, some of which would have been impossible without adequate relay channels and others on which the coverage would have been curtailed had it not been for ample radio relay facilities. Some of the events of outstanding interest in the past have been the national political conventions, hurricanes, floods, train wrecks, catastrophes caused by fire or explosion, agricultural broadcasts direct from the scene, presidential inaugurations, military pageants, stratosphere balloon flights, fleet reviews, intercollegiate sports, international yacht races, other sports competitions and special events of public interest too numerous to mention.

Much of the material presented to the Commission by Panel 4, during the course of the Hearing, was submitted merely as information and had not been acted upon by the panel or any subcommittee, due to time limitations. (T. R. 3685) The Allocation Committee of Panel 4 has now approved a subcommittee report and recommendations on broadcast relay allocation requirements. This report is identified as Appendix 12 of RTPB Docket Number P4-648-A.

This subcommittee met again on February, 1, 1945, to consider the FCC proposals for allocations for this service. This meeting was attended by the following:

Raymond Guy, NBC
Guy Hutchinson, CBS
M. Jacobsen, NBC
George McElrath, NBC
George Milne, Blue Network
C. Robinson, Mutual

It was the consensus of those present that the FCC proposed allocations do not adequately provide for relay broadcast service insofar as assignments above 25,000 kc. are concerned. There are at present, exclusively assigned for relay broadcasting, sixteen frequencies between 30.82 mc. and 39.82 mc. The Commission proposes to eliminate all relay broadcast assignments from this band and proposes to assign twenty-two non-exclusive channels between 25 and 28 mc. to replace them. The non-exclusive assignment contemplates sharing these channels with provisional, motion picture, relay press and geophysical services. The motion picture and relay press services are competitive with relay broadcasting and would be forced to use these frequencies simultaneously.

Each major network requires four frequencies exclusively for its cue and program transmitters, a total of sixteen. At least four additional channels should be provided for independent stations, making a total of twenty as requested. It is believed that the exclusive assignment

of twenty channels for relay broadcasting is necessary to prevent interference between relay broadcasting and competitive services. The Commission does not specify the channel width proposed in the band of 25 to 28 mc. but has provided for thirty-seven channels, which indicates a band width of 80 kc. Twenty channels, each 40 kc., are requested for relay broadcasting exclusively. It is recommended that four blocks of five channels each be provided and that these four blocks be distributed between 25 and 28 mc. Four blocks are needed to enable program channels and cue channels to operate with the receivers and transmitters adjacent to each other without adjacent channel interference. Inasmuch as 40 kc. channels are considered adequate for the type of service proposed between 25 and 28 mc., the exclusive assignments requested above could be granted without depriving other services of channels proposed for them by the FCC in their January 16th proposal, docket number 6651.

In Document P4a-563-A, Exhibit 156, twenty channels were requested in the range of 150 to 200 mc., in four blocks of five channels each. The Commission proposes to reduce the total of eight channels, now assigned, to four which would be shared with competitive services. Frequencies in this range are the most ideal for relay broadcasting in which the "walkie-talkie" type of equipment is used. For this purpose they are much superior to the 25-28 mc. frequencies because of the compactness and portability of equipment and antennas required. We are cognizant of the Commission's problem in providing space for all services. However, it would appear that space between 156-162 mc. could be found for twenty 60 kc. exclusive relay broadcast channels, without hardship to other services. We reiterate the September 21 request for twenty exclusive channels in four blocks of five channels each between 150 and 200 mc., but at this time request them in the range of 156-162 mc. A reduction of channel width to 60 kc. would be tolerable, if necessary, in preference to sharing. The reasons for the request of exclusive assignments are, as in the case of the 25 mc. request, to prevent interference with competitive services which would be required to use the same frequencies at the same time in the same area, under a non-exclusive assignment. We cannot over-emphasize the need to avoid the interference simultaneous operation by competitive services would create. Relay broadcasts are almost always conducted in connection with events of great interest and the existence of interference, or the absence of it, cannot be anticipated unless assignments are exclusive. In the past, conditions have frequently been encountered after elaborate planning, publicity, and preparations, which have made it impossible to carry out plans because other services created interference which did not become evident until shortly before broadcast time.

This has characterized relay broadcasting through the years and has resulted in substantial uselessness of many of the frequencies assigned. It may have been assumed that relay broadcasting requirements were being met because several blocks of channels were allocated to that service; however, the interference so reduced the usability of the frequencies that elaborate relay broadcasting has always been undertaken with apprehension. The interference has been caused not only to relay broadcasting but also to other services by virtue of operations on adjacent channels. There have been many cases where a prebroadcast test has resulted in interference to adjacent channel emergency services, resulting in the broadcaster being ordered to vacate the channel in the interest of public safety.

Sharing these channels with relay press and the motion picture companies may frequently result in a clash of

interests which will become evident too late to be avoided. There appears to be adequate space for exclusive assignments in the bands contemplated, if the recommended 40 kc. channels are adopted. The desirability of exclusive channel assignments cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The operation of relay broadcast equipment has been seriously curtailed by the war and the record of use in that period is by no means representative of normal operations or what may be anticipated in the postwar period.

It is contemplated that in the future the region of 3000 mc. will become extremely valuable for relay broadcasting because of the inherent advantages of very light-weight portable transmitters and directive antennas. The use of directive antennas will reduce the requirements for power and power supply. This frequency region is beyond our reach at the present time but apparatus is expected to be available within the next few years which would permit us to operate there. A band of 100 mc. was requested in the region of 3000 mc. for relay broadcasting purposes, exclusively assigned insofar as competitive services are concerned. This request is reiterated. However, a reduction of the band from 100 mc. to 50 mc. would not be prohibitive if other services are crowded in this region.

With the availability of higher frequencies for relay broadcasting, this service will improve and be expanded. The past fifteen years have been a period of continuous development, interrupted during the war years. It is for relay broadcasting that the first "handy-talkie" and "walkie-talkie" transmitters were developed and used. This apparatus was adopted for military use and the experience gained in broadcasting was of great value in the military adaptations of it. There is reason to believe that this experience may be repeated as the higher frequencies become available for the service after the war.

According to the best information available there is now a total of nearly 600 relay broadcast transmitters, available for use in the United States. The Columbia Broadcasting System has 22 of these transmitters; the National Broadcasting Company has 63 of which 52 are cross licensed to the Blue Network Company. It appears the average use of these transmitters for each network totals about 500 hours per annum. Other statistics will be found in RTPB Document No. P4a-564-A, Exhibit 156, on the present and future use of relay broadcast frequencies as reported to the National Association of Broadcasters.

We urge that the Commission reconsider the allocation proposals for relay broadcasting in order that a sufficient number of channels may be allocated for this service.

Respectfully submitted,

PANEL 4, ON STANDARD BROADCASTING

OF THE

RADIO TECHNICAL PLANNING BOARD,

By HOWARD S. FRAZIER, *Chairman*.

NLRB SETS NABET HEARING

The National Labor Relations Board has set March 6, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., E. W. T., in Washington, D. C., for the hearing of oral argument on the Intermediate Report of the Trial Examiner in the NABET-AFM dispute with the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company relative to the jurisdiction over "platter-turning." The full text of the Intermediate Report follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

TRIAL EXAMINING DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

Case No. 2-C-5735¹

In the Matter of
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

AND

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCAST ENGINEERS
AND TECHNICIANS

AND

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

Case No. 2-C-5734

In the Matter of
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

AND

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCAST ENGINEERS
AND TECHNICIANS

AND

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

Mr. Alan F. Perl, for the Board; Messrs. Franklin S. Wood and Walter L. Emerson, of New York, N. Y., for Blue Network; Messrs. J. R. T. Cahill, Joseph A. McDonald, and Charles F. Detmar, of New York, N. Y., for NBC; Mr. Joseph A. Padway, by Mr. Robert A. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Henry A. Friedman, of New York, N. Y., for AFM; Mr. Martin F. O'Donoghue, of Washington, D. C., for NABET.

INTERMEDIATE REPORT

Statement of the Case

Upon separate charges duly filed on January 11, 1945, by National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, herein called NABET, the National Labor Relations Board, herein called the Board, by the Regional Director for the Second Region (New York, New York), issued its complaint dated January 15, 1945, against National Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York, New York, herein called NBC, and American Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York, New York, herein called Blue Network, both herein collectively called the respondents, alleging that the respondents, and each of them, had engaged in and was engaging in unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 8 (1) and (5) and Section 2 (6) and (7) of the National Labor Relations Act, 49 Stat. 449, herein called the Act. Copies of the complaint and notice of hearing thereon were duly served upon each of the respondents, NABET, and upon the American Federation of Musicians, a party to the proceeding and herein called AFM.

With respect to the unfair labor practices, the complaint alleged in substance that from on or about November 24, 1944, each of the respondents has refused to bargain collectively with NABET as the exclusive representative of its respective employees in certain appropriate units, although NABET had been certified as the bargaining representative for such employees by the Board in a prior proceeding.² The answer filed by NBC admits all the allegations of the complaint with respect to it but avers that it refused to bargain collectively with NABET because AFM had threatened it with reprisal if it recognized and bargained with NABET as the exclusive representatives of its "platter turners."³ The answer of Blue Network ad-

¹ Pursuant to an order of the Board dated January 13, 1945, Case No. 2-C-5734 was consolidated with Case No. 2-C-5735.

² *Matter of National Broadcasting Company, Inc., et al.*, 59 N.L.R.B., No. 97.

³ "Platter turners," or, as they are sometimes called, turntable operators, place phonograph records on one of the two turntables used in broadcasting studios for "on the air" playback, adjusting it for either vertical or lateral cut records and fixing speed of the records in accordance with the instructions appearing on the face of the record, opening the fader control, and, after the record has been played, removing the records from the turntable. The Board found in the said prior representation proceeding that platter turners, except those employed in the Chicago studios of the respondents, are part of the appropriate units.

mits. in effect, all the allegations of the complaint with respect to it, including the allegation that it refused to bargain collectively with NABET for its platter turners, but denied that Blue Network has ever refused to bargain collectively with NABET with regard to its other employees in the unit found by the Board to be appropriate. The answer further admits that a letter, dated January 6, 1945, and sent by Blue Network to NABET, a copy of which is attached to and made part of the complaint, sets forth the position of Blue Network in this proceeding in stating that it would not bargain collectively with NABET with regard to its platter turners for the reason that it feared reprisals from AFM. The answer stated that on December 30, 1944, the Blue Network Company, Inc., was a wholly owned subsidiary of the American Broadcasting Company, Inc., and under that date was merged into, and became a part of, American Broadcasting Company, Inc., which has assumed, and is responsible for, all the liabilities of Blue Network Company, Inc. No answer was filed by AFM.

Pursuant to notice, a hearing was held on January 30, 1945, at New York, New York, before Howard Myers, the undersigned Trial Examiner, duly designated by the Chief Trial Examiner. The Board, NBC, Blue Network, NABET, and AFM were represented by counsel and participated in the hearing. Full opportunity to be heard, to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce evidence bearing upon the issues was afforded all parties.

At the opening of the hearing, upon motion of Board's counsel, unopposed by any of the parties, and upon a showing, as reflected by the answer filed herein, that as of December 30, 1944, Blue Network Company, Inc., was merged with its parent corporation, American Broadcasting Company, Inc., which has assumed all the liabilities of Blue Network Company, Inc., and now occupies the position of respondent herein, the title of Case No. 2-C-5734 was amended to substitute American Broadcasting Company, Inc., in the place and stead of Blue Network Company, Inc., as respondent herein. At the conclusion of the hearing, Board's counsel moved to conform the pleadings to the proof. The motion was granted without opposition. Oral argument, in which counsel for the Board and AFM participated, was heard at the conclusion of the taking of the evidence and is a part of the record. Although afforded opportunity to do so, none of the parties have submitted briefs.

Upon the entire record in the case, the undersigned makes the following:

Findings of Fact

I. The business of the respondents

National Broadcasting Company, Inc., is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in New York City. It is engaged principally in the business of network and local broadcasting, involving the sale of broadcast time, the production of radio programs, the transmission of such programs over certain stations managed and owned by it and to various broadcasting stations throughout the United States and Canada affiliated with it for broadcasting by them. The National Broadcasting Company owns and operates studios and radio facilities constituting the following broadcasting stations: WEAf, New York City; WMAQ, Chicago, Illinois; WRC, Washington, D. C.; WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio; KOA, Denver, Colorado and KGO, San Francisco, California. It also maintains studios and offices in Los Angeles, California, and has various short wave, television, and experimental broadcasting stations located throughout the United States. It transmits its programs in interstate commerce by broadcasting them from the stations it owns and operates and by feeding its network programs over wire lines to the broadcasting stations affiliated with it, which number approximately 140 and are located in various States, Canada, Hawaii, and Cuba.

American Broadcasting Company, Inc., is a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in New York City. It is engaged in the business of network and local broadcasting, the sale of time facilities and radio programs, and the production of radio programs. It owns and operates the studios and facilities constituting the

following broadcasting stations: WJZ, New York City; WENR, Chicago, Illinois; KGO, San Francisco, California; and KECA, Los Angeles, California. It transmits programs over the Blue Network, which consists of the 4 above-mentioned stations, and 191 independently owned stations, 2 of which are located in Canada. The programs broadcast include both sustaining and commercial programs of news, entertainment and educational character, and advertising.

NBC and Blue admit, and the undersigned finds, that they are engaged in commerce within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act.

II. The organizations involved

National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians is a labor organization admitting to membership employees of the respondents.

American Federation of Musicians, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is a labor organization admitting to membership employees of the respondents.

III. The unfair labor practices

The Refusal to Bargain Collectively with NABET

1. The appropriate units

The complaint alleged, as the Board found in its Decision and Certification of Representatives, dated November 24, 1944,⁴ that all technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering departments of Blue Network and NBC, respectively, engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters or more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, constitute units appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining. None of the parties disputed the appropriateness of the units as found nor was there any new evidence introduced in the instant proceeding with respect thereto.

In accordance with the foregoing, and as set out by the Board in its certification of NABET, under date of November 24, 1944, the undersigned finds that all technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of NBC engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, at all times material herein constituted, and now constitutes, a unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment and other conditions of employment, and that the said unit insures to the said employees of NBC its full benefit of

⁴ See footnote 2, *supra*.

their right to self-organization and collective bargaining and otherwise effectuates the policies of the Act.

The undersigned further finds that all technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of Blue Network engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, at all times material herein constituted, and now constitutes a unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment, and that the said unit insures to the said employees of Blue Network the full benefit of their right to self-organization and collective bargaining and otherwise effectuate the policies of the Act.

2. Representation by NABET of a majority in the appropriate units

In the above-mentioned representation proceeding, the Board, on November 24, 1944, certified NABET as the exclusive representative of the employees in the respective appropriate units. The correctness or adequacy of the Board's certification was not questioned by any of the parties. Accordingly, the undersigned finds that on November 24, 1944, and at all times thereafter, NABET was, and now is, the duly designated representative of a majority of the employees in the aforesaid appropriate units and that, pursuant to Section 9 (a) of the Act, NABET was, and now is, the exclusive representative of the employees in the said units for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment.

3. Refusal to bargain

As hereinabove indicated, upon separate petitions filed by NABET, the Board issued on November 24, 1944, its Decision and Certification in which it found the platter turners employed by the respondents, except those employed at their respective Chicago studios, were to be included in the appropriate units.

On November 27, 1944, Allan T. Powley, the president of NABET met with an official of Blue Network for the purpose of entering negotiations looking toward a collective bargaining contract. Later that day, Powley met with an official of NBC. As a result of these meetings, arrangements were made for a joint conference. On December 1, NABET submitted to each respondent identical proposed contracts. On December 5, representatives of NABET met at a joint conference with officials of NBC and Blue Network. There, discussions were had with respect to the contracts submitted by NABET on December 1. John MacDonald, the vice-president of NBC and who acted as spokesman at that meeting for the respondents, read to those present a letter dated December 1, which NBC received from James C. Petrillo, the president of AFM, in which Petrillo insisted that NBC disregard the Board's Certification of NABET as the exclusive representative of the employees of NBC in the appropriate unit and carry out the arrangements which NBC made with AFM in January 1944, to hire only members of AFM as platter turners. Despite Petrillo's letter, the parties met and discussed the terms of the proposed contracts on eight other occasions in December, during which agreement was reached with respect to some of the terms. At the last December meeting, held on the 21st of that month, the respondents agreed to submit counter-proposed contracts. They submitted identical proposed contracts on December 27. These con-

tracts, however, made no provision for the platter turners. The letter, dated December 27, which accompanied the proposed NBC contract reads in part as follows:

Even though we have been unable to complete the redraft of the proposed new NABET contract in line with our recent meetings, we have completed and are sending you herewith the first twelve pages covering Section 1 through 8. We are continuing to work on the balance of the draft and will get it to you as soon as possible. It is our plan to present the dollar amounts to you at our meeting on January 3d.

On December 29, NABET sent the following telegram to each respondent:

The contract you have submitted is at complete variance with the agreement that we reached in New York after three weeks of negotiations. The wage increases agreed to by you must be submitted to me by telegram not later than Saturday noon. I am not going to wait until January 3 for NBC and Blue to submit the wage increases that we have requested. The balance of the draft of the contract must be in my possession not later than Saturday, December 30 and above all you must agree immediately in writing that you recognize NABET as the certified bargaining agent for all turn table operators or else all negotiations are completely off. I believe NBC and BLUE are stalling and are not bargaining in good faith and our patience is exhausted.

On the following day (December 30) NBC sent the following telegram to NABET:

Re your wire of December 29 understand that Jo McDonald in his telephone conversation with you yesterday shortly after your wire to me had been sent assured you of our good faith in these negotiations and of the diligence with which we have prepared our redraft of the proposed NBC NABET contract and that therefore no action will be taken on any part of contents of your telegram to me prior to next Wednesday Stop at that time understand we will meet at 10:30 a. m. as originally scheduled and go over complete revised draft of the contract balance of which will be delivered to Hiller in New York Tuesday for your reconsideration prior to the meeting and also that the proposed NBC NABET wage scale will be presented at that meeting mean while I assure you that revised draft submitted by us prepared by Jo McDonald and George McElrath in complete good faith as reflecting their understanding of all matters agreed upon to date and that entire negotiations has been and will continue to be carried on with all practicable speed.

On January 3, 1945, the parties again met. At this conference, NABET demanded to know whether the respondents would bargain with NABET with respect to the platter turners. The respondents replied that they so would advise NABET within the next few days. On January 6, NBC wrote NABET the following letter:

This letter is in response to the request you made on Wednesday of this week for a written statement of our position with respect to jurisdiction over "platter turners". You stated that your union did not deem it advisable (sic) to continue the negotiations for a new collective bargaining agreement unless your jurisdiction was recognized.

The National Broadcasting Company has given this matter considerable thought and I must now advise you that we are not in a position to give you our commitment recognizing your union as the proper bargaining agent for "platter turners". We have come to this conclusion because, based on the facts which I shall summarize in this letter, it seems clear to us that this question can be resolved effectively only by judicial determination.

In January 1944, in the course of negotiating with the American Federation of Musicians a new contract covering the instrumental musicians in our employ we agreed, effective in June, to employ musicians as "platter turners". We made this agreement in the belief that we and you could more exactly define "on the air playback" equipment (as those words are used in our NABET contract) so as to exclude therefrom the actual work of

turning "platters", leaving the equipment itself solely under the jurisdiction of your engineers.

In April your union instituted a proceeding before the National Labor Relations Board seeking a declaration that your union was the proper collective bargaining agent for the employees engaged in "platter turning". The American Federation of Musicians and the Company were parties to those proceedings. On November 24, 1944, the National Labor Relations Board handed down its order certifying your union as the proper collective bargaining agent for employees engaged (except in Chicago) in "platter turning". We expected that this order would finally settle this jurisdictional controversy between your union and the American Federation of Musicians and we were fully prepared to negotiate with you on that basis.

However, on December 1, 1944, we were informed that the American Federation of Musicians did not regard the Board's decision as determinative of the issues involved and, accordingly, had ordered the musicians in Hollywood not to participate on the Jack Benny program scheduled for Sunday evening, December 3rd. We were able to have this strike call withdrawn by agreeing to confer with the President of the union, James C. Petrillo, on Tuesday, December 5th in order that we might be fully apprised of his position with respect to this matter. Prior to attending that meeting, we received from Mr. Petrillo a letter dated December 1st, reading as follows:

"Now that the hearing before the National Labor Relations Board is terminated and certification has been granted NABET over work commonly termed 'Pancake turning' except in Chicago, and which work you have yourself recognized belongs to our union, I deem it appropriate that I write to you my view in the matter.

"Regardless of the National Labor Relations Board certification, I firmly believe that the agreement we entered into awarding the work of pancake turning to the American Federation of Musicians is legal and proper, and I take this means of notifying you that I shall continue to insist upon this jurisdiction so that the work of pancake turning is performed by members of the American Federation of Musicians throughout the country.

"I do not wish to enter into an argument on the merits of the jurisdiction, but I think I am within my rights in saying that NABET's claim that it is an independent non-dominated unit is not substantiated by the facts and the record. Had this been a 'complaint' case before the National Labor Relations Board I feel sure that we would have established that NABET is a dominated organization. Of course such facts and circumstances cannot be established in a representation case, which was the character of the case before the Board. If you were to consider the testimony of Mr. Fredendall at the last hearing you would, I think, be satisfied that it spells nothing more nor less than that NABET is controlled by the companies employing their members.

"I think the only fair thing to do in this matter is to cause NABET to release jurisdiction over this class of work. Unless that is done we shall be plunged into another controversy, which I am sure neither you nor I desire. Therefore I hasten to bring to your attention my position in this matter irrespective of the certification by the Board, and I request you to take all necessary steps to put into force and effect the agreement we entered into for the members of the American Federation of Musicians in pancake turning."

On December 5th, during our first meeting with you after receiving the foregoing letter, we informed you of its contents.

You will note from Mr. Petrillo's letter that he disputes that you are an "independent non-dominated unit" and suggests that had the proceeding before the National Labor Relations Board been a "complaint case" the Board would have sustained his contention. He also states that since his union was not in a position to raise the question of domination in the "representation case" that issue is still present and is controlling in the

ultimate determination of who is entitled to represent employees engaged in "platter turning."

The Company is and always has been willing to abide by a decision conclusively determining the jurisdictional question. However, in view of the fact that the American Federation of Musicians insists that the certification by the National Labor Relations Board did not effectively determine this issue and refuses to abide by it, we decided that we had no alternative but to decline to negotiate with either union with respect to "platter turners" until the issue was finally and effectively determined.

The status quo, I trust, will be maintained by all concerned until the issue is finally determined—interruption of our essential services should not be permitted to take place particularly in time of war.

On the same day (January 6) Blue Network sent the following letter to NABET:

The following is a statement of the position of the Blue Network in reference to the dispute between your Union and the American Federation of Musicians, headed by Mr. James C. Petrillo, as to which union shall have jurisdiction of our personnel working as platter turners.

In negotiating a new contract with Mr. Petrillo, for the American Federation of Musicians, in January, 1944, the Blue Network agreed, effective in June, 1944, to employ platter turners who are members of the American Federation of Musicians. This agreement was part of a general contract with the American Federation of Musicians. In making this contract, we were acting in good faith and were advised that we were within our legal rights to award this jurisdiction to the American Federation of Musicians.

As you know, in April of last year, your Union instituted a proceeding before the National Labor Relations Board whereby you sought to have NABET named as the Collective bargaining unit for platter turners. The Blue Network and the American Federation of Musicians were parties to this proceeding. On November 24, 1944, the National Labor Relations Board certified your Union as collective bargaining agent for platter turners, except in Chicago. The Blue Network was prepared to follow the decision of the National Labor Relations Board.

However, on December 1, 1944, Mr. Petrillo informed us that he did not consider the findings of the National Labor Relations Board binding upon his organization, because he charged that NABET is a so-called company dominated union. Mr. Petrillo further alleged that the question of whether or not your Union is an independent union had not been considered by the National Labor Relations Board in its proceedings covering the representation of platter turners. He served notice on the Blue Network that as a result, he expected the network to comply with our agreement of January, 1944, and to employ musicians, rather than engineers, as platter turners.

At this time, Mr. Petrillo told the Blue Network that unless we recognized the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians over platter turners, in accordance with our contract, he would order a series of "wild cat" strikes by withdrawing musicians from Blue Network programs at sporadic intervals. If Mr. Petrillo carries out this threat, it will be impossible for us to broadcast leading programs on the network because of the absence of musicians. We have no adequate legal relief in such situation and over a period of time it would be impossible for us to broadcast our leading programs. The result would be that the operation of the Blue Network would be seriously jeopardized.

For the last month we have been negotiating with you the terms of a new collective bargaining agreement. You have now informed us that you will no longer negotiate unless we accept your Union as the collective bargaining unit for platter turners. In view of the circumstances described above, and particularly Mr. Petrillo's contention that the National Labor Relations Board has not determined the question as to your Union is an independent and non-dominated organization, we find ourselves unable to comply with your request unless and until such time as this issue has been finally and

effectively determined in such a way as to be binding on all parties concerned.

The first obligation of the Blue Network is to the public. Holding a public franchise, we will make every effort to continue the operation of the network, without interruption, and thus maintain our essential public service. I know you will agree that this is particularly important in time of war, when radio is serving as a vital source of public information, both on the progress of the war and on the efforts necessary to enable us to win the war. The public interest and that of the parties accordingly require that the pending dispute be finally determined as promptly as possible and we sincerely hope that your Union and the American Federation of Musicians will cooperate with us to that end.

On January 24, the parties again met. At this meeting the respondents unsuccessfully attempted to induce NABET to waive its jurisdiction over the platter turners. This was the last meeting of the parties.

There were introduced in evidence, letters dated January 27, 1944, and January 28, 1944, from NBC and Blue Network, respectively, to Petrillo advising that on June 1, 1944 (the termination date of NABET's then current contracts), they would employ members of AFM as platter turners. The question was inferentially raised at the hearing as to whether these letters represented contracts that would bar consideration of NABET from being certified as the collective bargaining representative of the platter turners.

Reference to the proceedings of the Board which resulted in the certification of NABET under date of November 24, 1944 (59 N.L.R.B., No. 97) discloses that these letters were then before the Board and that the status of platter turners was fully considered. By its Decision and Certification of Representatives of November 24, 1944, the Board has heretofore disposed of any questions presented by the above letters, and in this hearing no showing of new facts concerning the letters has been made. It is therefore found that the foregoing letters are no bar to the obligation of the respondents to bargain collectively with NABET as the representative of the platter turners.

Respondents' defense to the charges of refusal to bargain with NABET is bottomed on the claim that to do so would result in reprisals from the AFM. The Board and Courts have on many occasions, denied the validity of similar urged defenses to charges of unfair labor practices.⁵ The paramount and plain duty of the respondents in this situation was to obey the mandate of the Congress as expressed in the National Labor Relations Act and to bargain with NABET.

The undersigned finds that on January 6, 1945, and at all times thereafter, the respondents, and each of them, refused to bargain collectively with NABET as the exclusive representative of their respective employees in appropriate units with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment, and by such refusal interfered with, restrained, and coerced their respective employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act.

IV. The effect of the unfair labor practices upon commerce

The activities of the respondents set forth in Section III, above, occurring in connection with the operations of the respondents described in Section I, above, have a close, intimate, and substantial relation to trade, traffic, and commerce among the several States and tend to lead to labor disputes burdening and obstructing commerce and the free flow of commerce.

V. The remedy

Having found that the respondents have engaged in unfair labor practices, the undersigned will recommend that they cease and desist therefrom and to take certain affirmative action designed to effectuate the policies of the Act. The undersigned has found that the respondents have refused to bargain collectively with NABET as the

representative of the majority of the employees in the appropriate units. The undersigned shall recommend, therefore, that the respondents, and each of them, upon request, bargain collectively with NABET.

Upon the basis of the above findings of fact and upon the entire record in the case, the undersigned makes the following:

Conclusions of Law

1. National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians and American Federation of Musicians, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are labor organizations, within the meaning of Section 2 (5) of the Act.

2. All technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York, New York, engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, constitute, and at all times material herein constituted, a unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining, within the meaning of Section 9 (b) of the Act.

3. All technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of National Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York, New York, engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, constitute, and at all times material herein constituted, a unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining, within the meaning of Section 9 (b) of the Act.

4. National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians was on November 24, 1944, and at all times thereafter has been, the exclusive representative of all the employees in aforesaid units for the purposes of collective bargaining, within the meaning of Section 9 (a) of the Act.

5. By refusing on January 6, 1945, and at all times thereafter, to bargain collectively with National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, as the exclusive representative of their respective employees in the appropriate units, the respondents have, and each of them has, engaged and are engaged in unfair labor practices, within the meaning of Section 8 (5) of the Act.

6. By interfering with, restraining, and coercing their respective employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act, the respondents have, and each of them has, engaged in and are engaging in unfair labor practices, within the meaning of Section 8 (1) of the Act.

7. The aforesaid unfair labor practices are unfair labor practices affecting commerce, within the meaning of Section 2 (6) and (7) of the Act.

⁵ N.L.R.B. v. Star Publishing Co., 97 F. (2d) 465, (C.C.A. 9).

Recommendations

Upon the basis of the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, the undersigned recommends that the respondents, National Broadcasting Company, Inc., and American Broadcasting Company, Inc., both of New York, New York, their respective officers, agents, successors, and assigns shall:

1. Cease and desist from:

(a) Refusing to bargain collectively with National Association of Engineers and Technicians as the exclusive representative of their respective employees in the units heretofore found appropriate, with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment.

2. Take the following affirmative actions which the undersigned finds will effectuate policies of the Act:

(a) National Broadcasting Company, Inc., shall, upon request, bargain collectively with National Association of Engineers and Technicians as the exclusive representative of all technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of National Broadcasting Company, Inc., engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment;

(b) American Broadcasting Company, Inc., shall, upon request, bargain collectively with National Association of Engineers and Technicians as the exclusive representative of all technical employees, wherever located, of the engineering department of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action, in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment;

(c) National Broadcasting Company, Inc., shall post in its studios at New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; and San Francisco, California, copies of the notice attached hereto, marked "Appendix A." Copies of said notice, to be furnished by the Regional Director for the Second Region, shall, after being duly signed by a representative of National Broadcasting Company, Inc., be posted by National Broadcasting Company, Inc., immediately upon receipt thereof, and maintained by it for sixty (60) consecutive days thereafter, in conspicuous places, including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Reasonable steps shall be taken by National Broadcasting Company, Inc., to insure that said notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

(d) American Broadcasting Company, Inc., shall post in its studios at New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; San Francisco, California; and Los Angeles, California,

copies of the notice attached hereto, marked "Appendix B." Copies of said notice, to be furnished by the Regional Director for the Second Region, shall, after being duly signed by a representative of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., be posted by American Broadcasting Company, Inc., immediately upon receipt thereof, and maintained by it for sixty (60) consecutive days thereafter, in conspicuous places, including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Reasonable steps shall be taken by National Broadcasting Company, Inc., to insure that said notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

(e) Notify the Regional Director for the Second Region in writing within ten (10) days from the date of the receipt of this Intermediate Report what steps the respondents have taken to comply therewith.

It is further recommended that unless on or before ten (10) days from the date of the receipt of this Intermediate Report, the respondents notify said Regional Director in writing that they will comply with the foregoing recommendations, the National Labor Relations Board issue an order requiring the respondents to take the action aforesaid.

As provided in Section 33 of Article II of the Rules and Regulations of the National Labor Relations Board, Series 3, as amended, effective November 26, 1943, any party or counsel for the Board may within fifteen (15) days from the date of the entry of the order transferring the case to the Board, pursuant to Section 32 of Article II of said Rules and Regulations, file with the Board, Rochambeau Building, Washington, D. C., an original and four copies of a statement in writing setting forth such exceptions to the Intermediate Report or to any other part of the record or proceeding (including rulings upon all motions or objections) as he relies upon together with the original and four copies of a brief in support thereof. Immediately upon the filing of such statement of exceptions and/or brief, the party or counsel for the Board filing the same shall serve a copy thereof upon each of the other parties and shall file a copy with the Regional Director. As further provided in said Section 33, should any party desire permission to argue orally before the Board request therefor must be made in writing to the Board within ten (10) days from the date of the order transferring the case to the Board.

HOWARD MYERS,
Trial Examiner.

Dated: February 3, 1945.

"APPENDIX A"

NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYEES

PURSUANT TO

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF A TRIAL EXAMINER

of the National Labor Relations Board, and in order to effectuate the policies of the National Labor Relations Act, we hereby notify our employees that:

WE WILL NOT in any manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce our employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization, to form labor organizations, to join or assist National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians or any other labor organization, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. All our employees are free to become or remain members of this union, or any other labor organization.

WE WILL BARGAIN collectively upon request with the above-named union as the exclusive representative of all employees in the bargaining unit described herein with respect to rates of pay, hours of employment or other conditions of employment, and if an understanding is reached, embody such understanding in a signed agreement. The bargaining unit is:

All technical employees, wherever located, of the Engineering Department of National Broadcasting Company, Inc., engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or

conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisor employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action.

.....
(Employer)

Dated..... By.....
(Representative) (Title)

This notice must remain posted for 60 days from the date hereof, and must not be altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

"APPENDIX B"

NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYEES

PURSUANT TO

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF A TRIAL EXAMINER

of the National Labor Relations Board, and in order to effectuate the policies of the National Labor Relations Act, we hereby notify our employees that:

WE WILL NOT in any manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce our employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization, to form labor organizations, to join or assist National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians or any other labor organization, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. All our employees are free to become or remain members of this union, or any other labor organization.

WE WILL BARGAIN collectively upon request with the above-named union as the exclusive representative of all employees in the bargaining unit described herein with respect to rates of pay, hours of employment or other conditions of employment, and if an understanding is reached, embody such understanding in a signed agreement. The bargaining unit is:

All technical employees, wherever located, of the Engineering Department of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., engaged in the operation of technical facilities used in transmitting, converting and/or conducting audio, video, and/or radio frequencies for use in broadcast, rebroadcast, audition, rehearsal, recording and/or "on the air" playback, excepting "on the air" playback in Chicago, Illinois, but excluding chief engineer, operating engineer and assistant, engineering managers, engineers in charge, operations supervisors, television operations supervisors, station engineers at transmitters of more than 5 kw., television station engineers, engineers in charge and their first assistants in the following engineering groups: radio facilities, audio facilities, development, and technical services; construction superintendents; engineer in charge of television; and all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action.

.....
(Employer)

Dated..... By.....
(Representative) (Title)

This notice must remain posted for 60 days from the date hereof, and must not be altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, February 26. They are subject to change.

Wednesday, February 28

Oral Argument Before the Commission En Banc
Conference Room B of the Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue Between 12th and 14th Streets, N. W.
In the Matter of Frequencies to the Various Classes of Non-governmental Services in the Radio Spectrum from 10 Kilocycles to 30,000,000 Kilocycles.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KPQ—Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency to 560 kc., increase in power to 1 KW, and installation of new transmitter and DA for night use. Also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B5-L-1852, B5-Z-1655)

WSCC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., area of Savannah, Ga.—Granted construction permit to reinstate construction permit (B3-PRE-435) as modified, which authorized a new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WTOG; frequencies 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., 2 watts. (B3-PRE-443)

WAHL—Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., area of Paducah, Ky.—Cancelled relay broadcast station license at request of applicant.

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized move of transmitter and studio and installation of new antenna and ground system, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement. (B5-L-1859, B5-Z-1663)

KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B4-L-1857, B4-Z-1661)

WEMP—Glenn D. Roberts, et al., d/b as Milwaukee Broadcasting Co. (Assignor); Glenn D. Roberts, et al., d/b as Milwaukee Broadcasting Co. (Assignee); Milwaukee, Wis.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station WEMP (a partnership composed of 7 members), to a newly formed partnership consisting of ten members including the present 7 with the addition of James Ernest Roe, W. Wade Boardman and Genevieve S. Nesbit. Glenn D. Roberts, who owns a $\frac{3}{8}$ interest in the assignor partnership, is selling $\frac{2}{8}$ interest ($\frac{1}{8}$ each to Roe and Boardman for a cash consideration of \$25,000), and Wellwood Nesbit, who owns $\frac{1}{8}$ interest in assignor partnership, will transfer $\frac{1}{16}$ of such interest to his wife. (B4-AL-471)

KOMA—John Toole Griffin and Marjorie Griffin Leake, Executors under the will of J. T. Griffin, deceased (Transferors); John Toole Griffin and Marjorie Griffin Leake, Executors under the will of J. T. Griffin, deceased (Transferees); KOMA, Inc. (Licensee), Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted involuntary transfer of control of KOMA, Inc., licensee of station KOMA, from J. T. Griffin, deceased, to his executors, John Toole Griffin and Marjorie Griffin Leake. No monetary consideration involved. (B3-TC-428)

Lincoln Deller, Sacramento, Calif.—Granted an extension of 30 days time within which to comply with the procedural conditions of conditional grant for new station.

W3XO—C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky & Bailey, Washington, D. C.—Granted construction permit to move experimental broadcast station W3XO from 1219 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 3923 Windom Place, N. W. This move is made in order to provide a satisfactory location from which to make proposed allocation and coverage studies in conjunction with developmental broadcast station W3XMB, Baltimore.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Adelaide Lillian Carrell, Wichita, Kans.—Adopted an order designating for hearing, in accordance with the procedure set forth in Public Notice of January 25, 1945, the application for a new station at Wichita, such hearing to be held March 28, 1945, to determine whether the granting of this application would be in conformity with the Commission's Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 16, 1945.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Herbert Kendrick and G. L. Hash, a partnership, d/b as Harrisburg Broadcasting Co., Harrisburg, Pa.—Granted additional 30-day extension of time within which to comply with the procedural conditions of conditional grant for a new station.

Ewing C. Kelly, David R. McKinley and Vernon Hansen, d/b as Central Valleys Broadcasting Co., Sacramento, Calif.—Granted 30-day extension of time within which to comply with the procedural requirements of conditional grant for a new station.

KVNU—Cache Valley Broadcasting Co., Logan, Utah—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946.

WIRE—Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary transmitter, for the period ending November 1, 1947.

W9XWT—Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Granted renewal of facsimile broadcast station license for the period ending March 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651.

W8XUM—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio—Granted renewal of facsimile broadcast station license for the period ending March 1, 1946, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651.

MISCELLANEOUS

Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Denied petition of Granite District Radio Broadcasting Company for rehearing, directed against the action of the Commission October 30, 1944, granting without hearing, the application of Abrelia S. Hinkley, George C. Hatch, and Wilda Gene Hatch d/b as Salt Lake City Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station in that place to operate on 910 kc., 1 KW power, unlimited time; to employ a directional antenna day and night, and granted a construction permit to said Salt Lake City Broadcasting Co. pursuant to the Commission's action of October 30, 1944.

WDSU—E. A. Stephens, et al., d/b as Stephens Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La.—Adopted an order designating Commissioner Norman S. Case to preside at the hearing scheduled for March 21, to determine whether E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber and H. G. Wall, d/b as Stephens Broadcasting Co. (WDSU), New Orleans, have violated Sec. 315 of the Communications Act; and further authorized said Commissioner to change the time and place heretofore fixed for such hearing, and to hear, consider, determine and act upon any and all petitions, motions and other preliminary matters in connection with and pertinent to said proceedings which may arise prior to said hearing.

WMC—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for renewal of license now scheduled for February 19, and continued same to March 21, 1945.

WMIS—Natchez Broadcasting Co., Natchez, Miss.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized change in frequency, for extension of completion date to May 8, 1945, subject to the condition that no operation take place under this authorization until station KALB commences operation on 580 kc.

The following applications for high frequency (FM) broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Frank R. Pidcock, Sr., Near Moultrie, Ga.; Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

KSUB—Southern Utah Broadcasting Co., Cedar City, Utah.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1340 kc. to 590 kc., increase power from 250 watts day and night to 1 KW. day and 250 watts night, and install new transmitter.

620 Kilocycles

WAGE—WAGE, Inc., Syracuse, New York.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-3516) which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter to operate with power of 250 watts using directional antenna at night.

650 Kilocycles

WSM—The National Life and Accident Insurance Company, Nashville, Tenn.—Voluntary assignment of license to WSM, Incorporated.

WSM—The National Life and Accident Insurance Company, Nashville, Tenn.—Voluntary assignment of license to WSM, Incorporated.

1090 Kilocycles

KEVR—Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Extension of special service authorization to permit broadcasting, under the control and direction of the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board, as a public service and without charge of information to longshoremen for the period 5-1-45 to 5-1-46.

1240 Kilocycles

WCHV—Charles Barham, Jr., and Emmalou W. Barham, d/b as Barham and Barham, Charlottesville, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-ML-1162) which authorized change in frequency.

WCHV—Charles Barham, Jr., and Emmalou W. Barham, d/b as Barham and Barham, Charlottesville, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1320 Kilocycles

WEBC—Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Duluth, Minn.—Authority to make changes in automatic frequency control unit of the auxiliary transmitter.

1340 Kilocycles

WJPR—John R. Pepper, Greenville, Miss.—Voluntary assignment of license to Thomas Henry Golding, Sr., Thomas Henry Golding, Jr., Emmet Holmes McMurry, Jr., and Frank Wilson Baldwin, a partnership, d/b as Radio Services Company.

1370 Kilocycles

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, Owner), Rochester, New York.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-2924 as modified which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, new transmitter and move of transmitter) for changes in directional antenna system and extension of completion date.

1400 Kilocycles

WSRR—Stephen R. Rintoul, Stamford, Conn.—Voluntary assignment of license to The Western Connecticut Broadcasting Company.

1450 Kilocycles

WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Maryland.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

WTMV—Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 15,394 square miles; AMENDED to specify frequency of 47700 kc., change coverage to 26,250 square miles, change transmitter site and equipment.

NEW—College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.—Construction permit for a new noncommercial educational broadcast station to be operated with power of 1 KW and FM emission.

NEW—Elmira Star-Gazette, Inc., Elmira, New York.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46700 kc., with coverage of 19,600 square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WBKY—University of Kentucky, Beattyville, Ky.—License to cover construction permit (B2-PED-30 as modified) which authorized move of transmitter, changes in equipment, changes in antenna, increase in power from 100 watts to 500 watts and change emission from A3 to Special.

WNRB-WEOF—The National Life and Accident Insurance Company, Nashville, Tenn.—Voluntary assignment of relay licenses to WSM, Incorporated.

WBPA-WADQ-WADP—The National Life and Accident Insurance Company, Nashville, Tenn.—Voluntary assignment of relay licenses to WSM, Incorporated.

WJOD—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Modification of license to change transmitter location in accordance with construction permit which authorized move of WEJC.

WEJC—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PRE-442) which authorized move of transmitter.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Lilee Products Company, 2017 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and Paul Grant, operating the Paul Grant Advertising Agency, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, are charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements which represent falsely that the medicinal product designated "Lilee Brand Calcium Pantothenate Tablets" is effective in restoring the original color to gray hair. The complaint alleges that the product will not restore the original color, or any color resembling the original color, to gray hair, and that it cannot be truthfully represented as a gray hair vitamin or an anti-gray hair vitamin, as claimed by the respondents in their newspaper, periodical and other advertising. (5281)

Paul Panky & Co.—Violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act is alleged in a complaint issued against Paul M. Pankey, trading as Paul Panky & Co., 2413 First Ave., N., Birmingham, Ala., engaged in business as both a broker and a direct buyer of food products including canned fish, canned fruits and vegetables, and other commodities. (5282)

Seaforth Chemical Works, et al.—A complaint alleging misrepresentation in connection with the sale of Karpet-Kleen, a product advertised for use in cleaning rugs, has been issued against Kenneth James McKenzie, trading as Seaforth Chemical Works, 1321 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, and American Rug & Carpet Co., 1347 Michigan Blvd., South, Chicago, and its president, J. H. Wallovick. (5283)

Whitney & Co., et al.—A complaint alleging violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with the interstate sale of canned sea food products has been issued against Carl Rubenstein, individually and as agent for his son, Samuel Rubenstein, presently serving in the armed forces; Carl Rubenstein, partnership; Whitney & Company, Puget Sound & Alaska Trading Company, Inc., and James R. O'Brien, all of 3001 Smith Tower Building, Seattle, Wash. The respondents are charged with paying unlawful commissions or brokerage fees, or granting allowances or discounts in lieu thereof, to direct purchasers of their sea food products. (5279)

Youngs Rubber Corporation, 145 Hudson Street, New York, and Julius Schmid, Inc., 423 West 55th Street, New York, Manufacturers and distributors of rubber phophylactics, are charged in complaints issued with violation of Section 3 of the Clayton Act, which prohibits the practice of negotiating exclusive-dealing contracts where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce. (5277-5278)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Commission issued the following cease and desist order last week:

Funsten Co., et al.—An order to cease and desist from violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with interstate sale of sea food products has been issued against James J. Funsten, trading as the Funsten Company, 260 California Street, San Francisco; San Xavier Fish Packing Company, Monterey, California, and Pacific Marine Products Company, Astoria, Oregon. (5131)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

FTC COMPLAINTS DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Deutsch & Marks, Inc., 15 Maiden Lane, New York, with certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of jewelry, silverware, luggage and giftware. The complaint was dismissed because the respondent company has expressed its intention, in writing, to be bound by the Trade Practice Conference Rules promulgated by the Commission for the catalog jewelry and giftware industry, and has furnished satisfactory evidence of such intention.

The Commission also has closed without prejudice the case growing out of the complaint it issued against Max L. Kizelstein and Leon Sherman, trading as Kay-Sherman Luggage Co., 3 West 46th Street, New York. The complaint charged respondents with misrepresenting that they are wholesalers and sell luggage to the purchasing public at wholesale prices.

11TH DISTRICT MEETING

Despite his vigorous protest that he was not a candidate for re-election, Ed L. Hayek, KATE, Albert Lea, was drafted unanimously to serve another two-year term as director of the eleventh district at the closing session of the two-day meeting in Minneapolis, February 12 and 13.

In the absence of J. Harold Ryan, NAB president, who was attending the convention of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters in Quebec, C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB secretary-treasurer, reported on the activities of the Association, including labor, legislative and music problems. At the opening session, C. T. Hagman of WTCN, Minneapolis, district chairman of the public relations committee, reported for that group; while Dick Day, WDGY, Minneapolis, district chairman of the program managers committee, presented a new angle on programming during wartime.

At the invitation of Hugh M. Feltis, president of Broadcast Measurement Bureau, Roger W. Clipp, WFIL, Philadelphia, chairman of the NAB research committee, attended the meeting and participated in the presentation of the Bureau plan.

The second day opened with the small market stations panel at which Jerry Wing, KROC, Rochester, member of the small market stations committee, presided. During the session, John F. Meagher, KYSM, Mankato, was introduced as the newly appointed district chairman of this group.

Ray Jenkins, KSTP, St. Paul, presided at the sales managers clinic, during which Lewis H. Avery and Helen A. Cornelius of the NAB department of broadcast advertising spoke.

Having recently returned from conferences in Washington, Mrs. Hayle S. Cavanor of OWI emphasized the seriousness of the war with Japan and urged the broadcasters to inform the public of the probable long length and brutal nature of the war that remains to be fought in the Pacific.

At the conclusion of the conference, a resolution was passed unanimously, urging that "immediate consideration be given the appointment of another outstanding leader comparable to J. Harold Ryan, so recognized by American industry and commerce, as president of NAB."

The Minnesota Radio Council was host to the delegates at a luncheon on the second day attended by more than 300 leaders in the civic, educational and social life of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Dr. Charles J. Turck, who has recently returned to the presidency of MacAlester College, after a tour of voluntary duty with the Army, voiced a fervent plea for the United States to be a good neighbor among nations.

At a banquet for the broadcasters on Monday evening, Stafford King, auditor of the State of Minnesota, who has recently returned from nearly three years' service with the Army Air Force, in the Southwest Pacific, painted an accurate and unflattering picture of life in that area for GI Joe. He pleaded with the broadcasters to bring home to the American public a full realization of the seriousness of the war yet to be fought in the Pacific.

10TH DISTRICT MEETING

An overwhelming majority of the delegates to NAB tenth district meeting, Wednesday and Thursday, February 7-8, in Kansas City, subscribed to the Broadcast Measurement Bureau. ODT convention restrictions drastically reduced outside attendance, necessitating a last minute split of what was to have been a combined tenth and twelfth district meeting. Key broadcasting officials from throughout Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska were present. Hugh Feltis, BMB president, presented the plan to the conference.

Among highlight discussions of the meetings was the impromptu talk of Phil Hoffman, KRNT, Des Moines, on public relations in which the industry was challenged with the belief, "I do not think that we are taking advantage of our opportunities with public service programs, and not selling them back to the listeners and the clients."

Attending the first day's discussions was the radio council of Kansas City. Father Roswell Williams, treasurer of the council, and professor at Rockhurst College, Kansas City, expressed the opinion:

"I believe advertising makes America free from such control that might make it primarily a mere propaganda agency for the party in power. Whatever party that might be. One thing I would like to see is more competent reviews of radio programs by newspapers and magazines."

Harold Fair, program director, WHO, Des Moines, and chairman of the NAB program managers executive committee, also appeared on the first day's session in a discussion on the importance of good programming in the days ahead. Mr. Fair summarized his comments with: "The industry is facing a period of development and therefore highly concentrated competition. The best assurance that a station has to survive that competition is its audience. One way to win and hold that audience is through sound programming."

In honor of NAB President J. Harold Ryan, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce turned over its regularly scheduled public affairs luncheon to the broadcast industry. Mr. Ryan, introduced by Arthur B. Church, president of KMBC, Kansas City, and one of radio's early pioneers, discussed the first quarter century of broadcasting in America. The talk was broadcast over the Kansas State network. The story of broadcasting was also taken to the members of the Rotary Club on Thursday in an address by Lewis H. Avery, director of broadcast advertising.

In the second day's meetings Ralph Wentworth of BMI explained the plans of the organization expressing the hope that: "I would like to see the day come in broadcasting when management would take as aggressive an interest in music as the motion picture industry does."

John J. Gillin, Jr., president of WHO, Omaha, presided at the tenth district meetings. Station men were feted by R. J. Potts-Calkins & Holden, Kansas City advertising agency, in a cocktail party the closing night of the conference.

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel.

MORE ON 14TH DISTRICT MEETING

A very important part of the story of the 14th District Meeting in Salt Lake City on Thursday and Friday, February 1 and 2, was inadvertently omitted from the February 9 issue of NAB REPORTS.

At the close of the opening day sessions, the broadcasters were guests of KDYL and KUTA at a cocktail party. This was followed by a buffet supper at which KSL was host.

Following the supper, the delegates were guests at a special choir and organ recital in the famous Salt Lake City Tabernacle. The 345-voice choir and magnificent organ recital thrilled those who saw this oldest of network sustaining programs for the first time.

After the recital, the delegates went to the studios of KDYL, where Harold Ryan, NAB president, and Hugh Terry of KLZ, 14th district director, were televised for the entertainment of the broadcasters.

SELECT HOTELS FOR 3 MEETINGS

Directors have now completed arrangements for all meeting places for the series of district meetings beginning March 5, in Boston, and ending April 3, in Detroit. List was published in Feb. 9 NAB REPORTS, with the exception of those below:

Hotel Charlotte—Charlotte

North and South Carolina broadcasters will meet Thursday and Friday, March 15-16, at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte.

Henry Grady Hotel—Atlanta

Georgia and Alabama broadcasters will meet Monday and Tuesday, March 19-20, at Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta.

Hotel Book-Cadillac—Detroit

8th district broadcasters will meet Monday and Tuesday, April 2-3, at Hotel Book-Cadillac, Detroit.

8 MORE PROGRAMS READY FOR BROADCAST TO ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS

Receipt of 6 more "Let's Go to Town" programs by Armed Forces Radio Service has been acknowledged. These 6, plus two more en route to the coast, bring weekly production to 8.

Shipment of the Denver "Let's Go to Town" program completes that city's assignment of two shows. The first one was shipped early December. The 8 completions are listed below.

New Allocation

Robert J. Coleman, general manager, WKAR, East Lansing, Michigan, has accepted appointment as Task Force Commander for the Lansing metropolitan area.

DISTRICT I	
Portland, Me.....	William Rines, WCSH, TFC*
DISTRICT II	
Albany.....	Harold Smith, WABY, TFC*
Ithaca.....	Michael Hanna, WHCU, TFC*
DISTRICT IV	
Charleston, W. Va....	Howard L. Chernoff, WCHS, TFC*
DISTRICT VI	
Baton Rouge.....	Roy Dabadie, WJBO, TFC*
DISTRICT IX	
Rockford.....	Walter M. Koessler, WROK, TFC*
DISTRICT XI	
Minneapolis.....	A. E. Joselyn, WCCO, TFC*
DISTRICT XIV	
Denver.....	Robert B. Hudson, Rocky Mountain Radio Council, TFC*



SPECIAL 25TH ANNIVERSARY BULLETIN NO. 5 IS SPEECH OF HAROLD RYAN

To provide material for speeches on the subject of Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, the Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 5, enclosed with this issue of NAB REPORTS, consists of a speech by Harold Ryan entitled, "A Quarter Century of Broadcasting in America."

Ryan delivered this speech before the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Missouri, on February 7, from where it was also broadcast. His appearance in Kansas City was in connection with the meeting of NAB District 10.

The speech may be used as source material or delivered in its present form, if expedient, before civic organizations and other public gatherings. It was written for the layman, incorporating digested portions of "The Elements of a Successful Program," one of the pamphlets published by the Retail Promotion Committee.

XXV NETWORK COMMITTEE MEETS IN NEW YORK

The Committee on Network Participation in Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary observance met in New York City Friday, February 16, with Harold Ryan, NAB president, and Willard Egolf, director of public relations.

This Committee was appointed following the December meeting of twenty representatives of the four major networks and consists of Dr. Frank Stanton, vice president, Columbia Broadcasting System; Robert D. Swezey, vice president, Mutual Broadcasting System; Mark Woods, president, Blue Network, and Frank E. Mullen, vice president, National Broadcasting Company. William S. Hedges, vice president, NBC, attended the meeting in place of Mullen.

Plans for network participation in the industry's Anniversary observance were discussed from every angle. The report of this Committee will be presented to the Public

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP COMMENDS BROADCASTERS

The following letter, signed by Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship, has been received by NAB:

"The responsible editors and news broadcasters of the United States are entitled to great credit for their conduct, under voluntary censorship, with respect to the international conference in the Black Sea area.

"The difficulties have been many but in spite of strong provocation from abroad domestic news columns and broadcasts in this country have been, on the whole, remarkably free of aid to the enemy. That he still is confused about major points of security connected with the conference is demonstrated by the outgivings of enemy propagandists.

"The Office of Censorship offers its thanks and appreciation."

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Upon the War Manpower Commission's list of 35 activities which were designated essential in the past, there has been superimposed a group of critical categories, and workers in these critical activities will retain their occupational deferments as long as possible.

Radio broadcasting has been continued as an essential activity under the Communications Services classification. Moreover, while all activities therein are termed essential, **ALL TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN RADIO BROADCASTING, AS AN ESSENTIAL ACTIVITY, ARE REGARDED AS BEING ENGAGED IN CRITICAL ACTIVITIES.**

It is understood that Selective Service instructions to Draft Boards will follow the priority system of induction set up by War Mobilizer Byrnes, in a release issued January 15, which contemplates the induction of men in the 26 to 29 age group in the following order:

1. Registrants not employed in any of the activities on the list.
2. Registrants engaged in relatively unimportant jobs in the essential but not critical activities, and registrants who may be replaced without difficulty.
3. Registrants employed in relatively unimportant jobs in critical war programs, and registrants in such programs who may be replaced without difficulty.
4. Registrants engaged in relatively more important jobs in essential but not critical activities.
5. Registrants engaged in more important jobs in critical activities.

A note of caution. As you know Selective Service Headquarters issues regulations upon which the State Directors base their instructions to their Local and Appeal Boards. We have been advised that some State Directors are viewing the provision that "all technical, scientific and research personnel in any listed activity are regarded as being engaged in critical activities" as being applicable only to men who hold engineering degrees or have other similar high qualifications which raise them considerably above the ordinary technical, scientific or research personnel.

This interpretation seems to be restricted to those men who are in the 26 through 29 age group, and even in these states, Selective Service Headquarters have been deferring workers in essential activities who are 30 years of age or over. It will be well for you to check with your own State Headquarters for its interpretation of this War Manpower Commission provision in making your plans as to personnel affected by the draft, especially those workers under 30 years of age.

NAB REPRESENTED AT QUEBEC MEETING

Harold Ryan, NAB president; John E. Fetzer, WKZO; John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW; Kolin Hager, WGY; and Frank N. Stanton, CBS, represented the NAB Board at the 11th Annual Convention of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, February 12-14.

The Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, Canadian Association counterpart of Broadcast Measurement Bureau, met simultaneously. Mr. Ryan, Dr. Stanton, CBS vice president, and a member of the BMB board, and Paul Peter, NAB director of research, participated in these sessions.

CITY-WIDE INTEREST IN WQAM CONTEST

A promotion, particularly designed by Fred Borton, president, WQAM, for Miami high school students, has spilled over its initially intended sphere of influence to include adult home listeners, educators, good neighbor Republics and business interests of the city.

While accomplishing its purpose of encouraging "greater understanding and knowledge of the Latin-American countries among the youth of Dade county," the promotion points up Miami's postwar destiny as hemispheric air terminal.

Miami's plans for Latin-American trade after the war include building of an extensive Pan-American Center, to include permanent exposition sites and actual trading facilities. At the present time there is more cargo and more passengers entering this country from Latin American cities through Miami than through any other city. Pan American Airways handled over 500,000 pounds of air express annually before the war. This will more than double after the war. Hundreds of U. S. service cargo planes operate out of Miami now. In peace time they will continue on a commercial basis.

From October 16, 1944, and inclusive of April 16, 1945, WQAM will be on the air 9:30 to 9:45 a. m., Mondays, with its Latin American essay contest promotion.

Miss Paquita Rabell, head of the Miami Chamber of Commerce Latin American Department, discusses thoroughly one country on successive programs, every fifth one, however, being devoted to a resume. The Consul of the country featured on each program is interviewed on his native land.

Norman MacKay, WQAM, arranged with the Board of Education for a special Latin American book display to be available in each library in the city and country.

All Consuls answer students' questions. The contest is endorsed by the school board, the Pan American League and the City of Miami.

Competing essays, 300 to 500 words in length, must reach WQAM by April 30 for judging by: Mrs. Clark Stearns, president of the Pan-American League; Dr. I. T. Pearson, supervisor of instruction, Dade County; and J. Kennard Johnson, secretary, Miami Chamber of Commerce.

First prize is a \$100 wrist watch, suitably engraved. Second and third prizes are Sheaffer lifetime desk pen sets.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND COMPLETES PROGRAM MANAGERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The appointment of George Sutherland, program manager of WOL, to the program managers executive committee, completes the personnel of this committee for the current year. Sutherland was formerly a member of the committee but was out of radio temporarily before coming to WOL.

EASTER PROGRAM MATERIAL

In anticipation of seasonal program activities for Easter, NAB is happy to co-operate with the **Christian Observer** in publishing the following story of the Resurrection in abbreviated form:

"And when they were come unto a place called Golgotha, they crucified him. And with him they crucify two thieves; the one on his right hand, and the other on his left.

"And Pilate gave the body to Joseph. And he bought fine linen, and took him down, and wrapped him in the linen, and laid him in a sepulchre which was hewn out of a rock, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulchre.

"And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it. His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow: and for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men.

"In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

"And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great.

"And they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus. And the angel . . . said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that you seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy; and did run to bring his disciples word.

"Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre. . . . And the other disciple did outrun Peter . . . and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in.

"Then cometh Simon Peter . . . and went into the sepulchre. . . . Then went in also that other disciple, which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and believed.

"Then the disciples went away again unto their own home.

"Now when Jesus was risen early the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, . . .

". . . Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping; and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulchre, . . .

"And . . . she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus.

"Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away.

"Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and said unto him, . . . Master.

"Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God.

"After that he appeared in another form unto two of them, as they walked, and went into the country . . . to a village called Emmaus.

". . . And he went in to tarry with them.

"And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight.

"And they rose up the same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, saying, The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon. And they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread.

"And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you.

"But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit. And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle

me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have.

"And when he had thus spoken, he shewed them his hands and his feet.

"But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord.

"But he said unto them, Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe.

"And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you.

"Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing.

"And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God.

"Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

"After these things Jesus shewed himself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberias.

"After that he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once.

"Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them.

"And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, . . . All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.

"And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them, And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven.

"(All the above passages are from the New Testament, word for word as written there.)"

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR KFEL

The program schedule for KFEL, week of February 11, boxes a significant news item stating that the Denver Junior Chamber of Commerce has awarded a Certificate of Merit to station KFEL "in recognition of unselfish services rendered in civic and social advancement and promotion of national welfare."

NUNN STATIONS ANNOUNCE NEWSPAPER, TRADE JOURNAL SCHEDULES

The Nunn stations, WBIR, Knoxville; WLAP, Lexington; WCMI, Ashland and Huntington; and KFDA, Amarillo, report that they will use a total of over 112,000 lines in the daily newspapers in their respective cities, and a minimum of 80 display advertisements in radio trade journals during 1945.

HEARINGS ON DONDERO BILL

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has announced that open hearings will begin February 22, in connection with H. R. 1648 introduced by Rep. Dondero, of Michigan.

This is a companion bill to the Vandenberg bill which has already been passed by the Senate and deals with the Petrillo situation.

MONRONEY BILL WOULD AFFECT PETRILLO

On February 12 Rep. Monroney (D), Oklahoma, introduced the following Bill in the House:

A BILL

TO CONFER JURISDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN CASES INVOLVING WORK STOPPAGE FOR ILLEGITIMATE AND NONLABOR PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second paragraph of section 20 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, is amended to read as follows:

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any persons engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the facts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed in any proceeding, civil or criminal, instituted by the United States under the antitrust laws to make lawful any combination, contract, or conspiracy in restraint of trade having as its purpose one or more of the objects which are defined in section 2, subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d), as not being legitimate objects of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations."

SEC. 2. That section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, is amended by adding thereto the following additional paragraphs:

"It shall not be within the legitimate objects of such organizations or of the officers, representatives, or members thereof to make any contract, or to engage in any combination or conspiracy, in restraint of commerce, if one of the purposes of such contract, combination, or conspiracy is—

"(a) to induce or require any employer to deal with, to recognize or to employ members of one labor organization instead of members of another labor organization when the latter has been designated exclusive representative of the appropriate labor unit for the purpose of collective bargaining pursuant to the National Labor Relations Act (July 5, 1935, ch. 372, sec. 9; 49 Stat. 452) and provided such latter union is free from domination or interference in its formation or administration by the employer and the employer does not contribute financial or other support to it; or

"(b) to induce or require any employer to pay or to give to any officer, agent, or representative of a labor organization any money or other thing of value unless the payment is pursuant to publicly announced terms of an existing collective bargaining agreement and no part thereof is for the personal benefit of such officer, agent, or representative; or

"(c) to induce or require any employer to impose unreasonable restrictions or conditions upon the use of any material, machines, or equipment: *Provided*, That no such restrictions or conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if they are directly and appropriately related to the wages, hours, health, safety, or working conditions of the employees, or if they are required in good faith as part of a temporary program to retard technological unemployment by providing an orderly change in the methods of production or distribution or to forestall the imposition by the employer of a speed-up system; or

"(d) to join or combine with any employer or any nonlabor group to fix prices, allocate customers, restrict production, eliminate competing employers, monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of trade or commerce, or to restrain competition or otherwise to restrain trade or commerce; or

"(e) to induce or require any employer to employ, or to pay any wages, salary, or other compensation to any person when such person is in fact in excess of the number of persons reasonably required to perform the work in which the employer is engaged: *Provided*, That no employee whose employment is directly and appropriately related to any of the subjects set out in the proviso to paragraph (c) of this section 2 shall be regarded as being in excess of the number reasonably required to perform the work in which the employer is engaged."

The New York Times, in an article on Feb. 13, makes the following observation on this bill:

"Mr. Monroney's bill would clearly make illegal two of the current practices of James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians, AFL. One of them is his refusal to recognize the certification by the National Labor Relations Board of the National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians as the bargaining agent of 'platter turners,' and the other is the forced hiring of 'standby' musicians."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, February 19. They are subject to change.

Monday, February 19

WMC—Memphis Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.—Renewal of license for main and auxiliary transmitter. 790 kc., 5 KW (main) 500 watt (auxiliary), unlimited (main), (DA-night). Aux. purposes only (Aux.).

WEEU—Berks Broadcasting Co., Reading, Penn.—Renewal of license, 850 kc., 1 KW, daytime.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KMYR—F. W. Meyer (Assignor), KMYR Broadcasting Company (Assignee), Denver, Colo.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KMYR from F. W. Meyer to KMYR Broadcasting Company, a newly organized corporation in which the Assignor is to own the controlling stock (251/500 shares); Meyer, the individual owner, will assign and transfer to KMYR Broadcasting Co. all the tangible assets of KMYR, having an original cost of \$43,362.55 and a depreciated value as of Oct. 26, 1944 of \$23,841.09, in exchange for 250 shares of the corporation's stock (par value \$100 per share). (B5-AL-456)

WROX—Robin Weaver, Sr. (Assignor), Birney Imes, Sr. (Assignee), Clarksdale, Miss.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station WROX from Robin Weaver, Sr., to Birney Imes, Sr., for a consideration of \$25,000. (B3-AL-450)

WJEF—Fetzer Broadcasting Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Granted license to cover construction permit for a new station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. At the same time the Commission approved a letter to Counsel for Ashbacker Radio Corp., Muskegon, Mich., denying request that Commission delay final action on the Fetzer application.

KFJI—KFJI Broadcasters, Inc., Klamath Falls, Ore.—Granted request for 30 days extension of time within which to complete the transfer of control of KFJI.

WALB—Herald Publishing Co., Albany, Ga.—Granted petition of WALB to dismiss application for construction permit to change frequency from 1590 to 1550 kc., and make changes in directional antenna (Docket 6399), and application for assignment of license from Herald Publishing Company (Docket 6400) (Commissioner Durr not participating).

KXOX—Wendell Mayes (transferor), J. S. and Mittie Agnes McBeath (transferees), Sweetwater Radio, Inc. (licensee), Sweetwater, Texas.—Granted application for acquisition of control of Sweetwater Radio, Inc., licensee of Station KXOX, by J. S. McBeath and Mittie Agnes McBeath, by transfer of 50 per cent, or 75 shares, of outstanding capital stock from Wendell Mayes, for a consideration of \$8,754.42. (B3-TC-420)

KTNM—Lester Q. Krasin and Otto A. Krutzner, d/b as Krasin and Krutzner Broadcasting Co. (assignor), Hoyt Houck, Robert D. Houck, Walter G. Russell and Lonnie J. Preston, d/b as Tucumcari Broadcasting Co. (assignee), Tucumcari, New Mexico.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KTNM from Krasin and Krutzner Broadcasting Company to Tucumcari Broadcasting Company for a consideration of \$20,000. (B5-AL-449)

WEUU—Berks Broadcasting Co., Reading, Pa.—Adopted order granting petition requesting cancellation of hearing on application for renewal of license now scheduled for February 19, and granted renewal on a regular basis.

WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa.—Adopted order sustaining the action taken by presiding officer of Motions Docket on February 1, denying the petition of WLEU for authority to intervene and enlarge the issues in the matter of the application of WERC, Presque Isle Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa., for construction permit and license to cover same, and for authority to determine operating power by direct measurement.

KOIN—KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Granted construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment. (B5-P-3845)

KCMO—KCMO Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized increase in power to 5 KW and changes in ground system, subject to the following conditions: (1) That all reasonable complaints arising from interference attributable to the high signal intensity of KCMO in the Kansas City area will be satisfactorily adjusted; (2) that when materials and personnel are available, applicant will file an application for a permit and make necessary provision for change in location of the KCMO transmitter to a site conforming to requirements of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice; (3) that the DA installed at that time will afford KTBS, Shreveport, La., the same protection as was previously provided just prior to commencement of operation with 5 KW power night, provided KTBS makes provision to afford KCMO protection to the 2.5 mv/m nighttime contour of that station; and (4) that the DA installed pursuant to (3) above will also restrict radiation in the direction of Sidney, Mont., to the same value as previously existed just prior to commencement of operation with 5 KW power night. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement. (B4-L-1842; B4-Z-1645)

George T. Morris, et al., d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Co., Dublin, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations upon the following conditions: (a) that a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted

to the Commission weekly; and (c) that approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. (B3-L-1856; B3-Z-1660)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WDSU—E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber, and H. G. Hall, d/b as Stephens Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La.—Adopted an order designating for hearing to determine whether the licensees of station WDSU have violated Section 315 of the Communications Act.

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses (Comr. Durr not participating), for the period ending February 1, 1946: KPOW, Powell, Wyo.; KRLH, Midland, Texas; KVEC, San Luis Obispo, Calif.; KYSM, Mankato, Minn.; WKBO, Harrisburg, Pa.

The following stations were granted renewals for the period ending February 1, 1948: KNOE, Monroe, La., and

KLPM, Minot, N. Dak., for the period ending November 1, 1947.

KGW—Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore.—Granted renewal of license for the regular period. Station has been operating under temporary license because of Multiple Ownership rule.

KEX—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Granted renewal of license for the regular period. Station has been operating under temporary license because of Multiple Ownership rule.

WJAS—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted renewal of license for the regular period. Station has been operating under temporary license because of Multiple Ownership rule.

KQV—KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted renewal of license for the regular period. Station has been operating under temporary license because of the Multiple Ownership rule.

WOWO—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Granted renewal of license for the regular period. Station has been operating under temporary license because of Multiple Ownership rule.

W9XUI—State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Granted renewal of experimental television broadcast station license for the period ending February 1, 1946, subject to the condition that the license is granted subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651.

KLO—Interstate Broadcasting Corp., Ogden, Utah.—Granted renewal of license (Comr. Durr not participating).

Renewal of licenses for the following Relay Broadcast Stations were granted:

KBSF, KEHV, KETV, KFJU, KRSA, KSFQ, The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco; WBWB, Banks of the Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind.; WJAE, WJNO, Inc., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

The following applications for High Frequency (FM) broadcast stations, were placed in the pending file in accordance with Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Advocate Printing Co., Newark, Ohio; Burlington Broadcasting Co., Burlington, Iowa; The Messenger Publishing Co., Athens, Ohio; Miss. Valley Broadcasting Co., E. St. Louis, Ill.; The Wm. H. Block Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla.; Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Peoria, Ill.

WILM—Delaware Broadcasting Co., Wilmington, Dela.—Granted renewal of license of Station WILM for regular period. (B1-R-141)

WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Dela.—Granted renewal of license of Station WDEL for regular period. (B1-R-745)

KROW—KROW, Inc., Oakland, Calif.—Granted renewal of license of Station KROW for regular period. (B5-R-29)

KGCU—Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, N. Dak.—Granted renewal of license of Station KGCU for regular period. (B4-R-658)

WPEN—Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted renewal of license of Station WPEN for regular period. (B2-R-363)

WAIM—Wilton E. Hall, Anderson, S. C.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1946 (Comr. Durr not participating).

WRBL—The Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbus, Ga.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1946 (Comr. Durr not participating). (B3-R-727)

KABR—Aberdeen Broadcast Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak.—Granted renewal of license for period ending November 1, 1947.

KGNC—Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for period ending November 1, 1947. (B3-R-389)

MISCELLANEOUS

In response to a request by Cornell University, licensee of Station WHCU, Ithaca, New York, for special temporary authority to operate between 7:30 and 8 a. m. during February 1945, the Commission approved a letter advising the licensee that Section 3.87 of the Commission's rules permits its operation from 4 a. m. to local sunrise without the necessity of applying for special permission if the dominant station on the channel has agreed to such operation. In the instant case, the dominant station on this channel, WWL, licensed to Loyola University, New Orleans, La., appears to have consented to WHCU's operation during such time.

The Commission approved a letter to be sent American Radio Telephone Co., licensee of Station KXA, Seattle, Wash., advising that the license of KXA and the rules applicable do not permit simultaneous operation with WJZ under arrangements such as proposed. The Commission stated in its letter:

"Under the provisions of Section 3.23(b) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, Station KXA is licensed to operate during daytime hours until local sunset, and in addition, during those nighttime hours when Station WJZ is off the air.

"It appears from the schedule which you have filed that after signing off at sunset, you intend to resume broadcasting each evening at 10 p. m. and continue until 12 midnight PWT, by virtue of an agreement with WJZ. Any simultaneous operation of KXA and WJZ during nighttime hours would not be consistent with the provisions of Section 3.23(b) and would not be within the scope of your existing license. Since an extension of your operating rights can only be permitted by Commission action, and not by contract with other licensees, you are advised that this operating schedule is invalid insofar as it purports to authorize KXA to operate after local sunset simultaneously with WJZ."

In response to many inquiries received by the Commission whether the oral argument to be held in the matter of Allocation of Frequencies (Docket No. 6651) will be confined to matters already in the record, or whether additional material may be introduced into the record at the time of the oral argument, the Commission announces that, in order that the Commission may have the fullest evidence before making a final decision, persons appearing at the oral argument may submit in the form of exhibits or testimony any additional relevant material that has been developed since the close of the hearing on November 2, 1944. Any such testimony or exhibits will be subject to cross-examination within the Commission's discretion if request therefor is made.

The following applications for non-commercial educational stations were placed in the pending file:

Board of Education, Sewanhaka High School, Floral Park, N. Y.; Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

WFTC—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. Car.—Special service authorization to operate on 590 kc., with power of 250 watts day, and 100 watts night; AMENDED to request authority for the period ending April 1, 1945.

1010 Kilocycles

WINS—Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to use formerly licensed main transmitter (W.E. 304-A) as an auxiliary transmitter with power of 1 KW, employing directional antenna day and night.

1230 Kilocycles

KGHI—A. L. Chilton and Leonore H. Chilton, a partnership, d/b as KGHI Broadcasting Service, Little Rock, Ark.—Voluntary assignment of license to A. L. Chilton, Leonore H.

Chilton, and S. C. Vinsonhaler, a partnership, d/b as KGHI Broadcasting Service.

1240 Kilocycles

WMIS—Natchez Broadcasting Co., Natchez, Miss.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3596 for change in frequency) for extension of completion date.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—The Brockway Company, South of Massena, New York—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—John M. Spottswood, Key West, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WBRW—McDowell Service Company, Welch, W. Va.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from J. W. Blakely, Gladys H. Blakely and J. Read Werness to Joe G. Hunt, W. R. Keyser, Ellis Landreth, Clarence H. Frey and Robert O. Greever—100%.

1400 Kilocycles

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3697) which authorized move of transmitter and studio and installation of new antenna and ground system.

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1430 Kilocycles

WHEB—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H.—Construction permit to change frequency from 750 kc. to 1430 kc., change power and hours of operation from 1 KW limited time to 1 KW daytime and 250 watts nighttime, unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

WRIV—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3644 for a new standard broadcast station) for approval of transmitting equipment.

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church (M. A. Sitton, Agent), Richmond, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3638 for change in frequency, hours of operation, move, increase power and changes in equipment and antenna) for approval of transmitting equipment.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Gulf Broadcasting Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation; AMENDED re changes in incorporated structure.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—The Valley Publishing Co., Harlingen, Texas—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44,500 kc., with coverage of 1,515 square miles.

NEW—Brownsville Herald Publishing Company, Brownsville, Texas—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46,500 kc., with coverage of 632 square miles.

NEW—Valley Evening Monitor, Inc., McAllen, Texas—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48,500 kc., with coverage of 908 square miles.

NEW—The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Marion, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47,100 kc., with coverage of 2,882 square miles.

NEW—Dubuque Broadcasting Co., Dubuque, Iowa—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45,500 kc., with coverage of 7,900 square miles.

NEW—Warren N. Shingle, Lester L. Rice and Beverly B. Ballard, d/b as Sacramento Valley Broadcasters, Marysville, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43,300 kc., with coverage of 19,800 square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #17 (282000-288000 kc.) with ESR of 7400.

NEW—Sherron Metallic Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on Channels #6 to 18 (96000-294000 kc.), power of 10 KW.

NEW—Hearst Radio, Inc., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #6 (96000-102000 kc.), with ESR of 1800; AMENDED re change in antenna system.

NEW—Raytheon Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on 44,000 to 50,000 kc. (as specified in the proposed allocation), with ESR of 7600.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Economy Monument Company, 4145 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, are charged in a complaint with misrepresenting the durability, quality and composition of memorial monuments they sell in interstate commerce under the name "Granidur." The complaint also is directed against Nelson Friis, who formerly was sales manager for the copartnership. (5295)

Philip Shlansky & Bro., 500 Seventh Avenue, New York, is charged in a complaint with misrepresenting that women's coats and other garments composed of textile fabrics are made from the peltries or fur of fur-bearing animals. The copartners named as respondents in the complaint are Philip Shlansky, Lewis Shlansky, Bessie Shlansky, Ida Shlansky, Morris Shlansky and Selig Shlansky. (5274)

Spinnerin Yarn Co., et al.—A complaint alleging misbranding of wool products in violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act has been issued against Spinnerin Yarn Company, Inc., 230 Fifth Avenue, New York; and Energetic Worsted Corporation and Nor-Bridge Yarn Company, both of Bridgeport, Pa. Nor-Bridge Yarn Company is a copartnership composed of John J. Hosey, Jr., Edna M. McManus, Dorothy H. Cassel and Edna J. Hosey. (5280)

Wax Bros. & Rosenberg Dress Co. A complaint has been issued charging Wax Bros. & Rosenberg Dress Co., Inc., 808 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, a manufacturer of women's wearing apparel, with failing to disclose to purchasers that certain of its garments which resemble silk in texture and appearance are composed in whole or in part of rayon. (5276)

STIPULATION

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulation:

Chapman Wraps & Coat Company, Inc., 530 Seventh Avenue, New York, stipulated that it will discontinue misrepresenting the fiber content and properties of women's coats it manufactures from a fabric advertised as "Cohama Nylon Fleece." (3974)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Happy Hostess Candy Company, Inc., 615 South Peoria St., Chicago, and its president, Harry Rachlin, have been ordered to discontinue the use of lottery methods in the sale of candy products or other merchandise. (4842)

Mayo Brothers Vitamins, Inc., and its officers, Irby L. Mayo, Oran Frank F. Mayo and Paul T. Murry, 639 South Spring St., Los Angeles, have been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of their "Mayo Bros." medicinal preparations, and from representing that they or their products are in any manner connected with the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minn. The preparations involved in the order are Mayo Bros. Vitamin B Complex, Mayo Bros. Vitamin B₁, and Mayo Bros. Family Formula. (5044)

Frank F. Woelfel, et al. An order prohibiting the use of unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts and practices has been issued against Frank F. Woelfel and Fred E. Willis, 806 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, and a group of other respondents associated with them in the interstate sale of colored photographic enlargements and miniatures and frames therefor. (4649)

PETRILLO BANS INTERLOCHEN

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has put the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, on the union's "unfair" list, according to a charge made by Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, Camp Director. Dr. Maddy, Professor of Music at the University of Michigan, said that the camp expected to fight the union's action in the courts and that the school expects to continue next summer even if it is necessary to employ non-union instructors.

Disclosure of the union's action in listing the camp as unfair was made in New York on Tuesday, February 6. The effect of the union's action would be to prevent many teachers, should they continue in the school's employ, from accepting commercial engagements which ordinarily constitute their major source of income.

Radio stations would be prevented from carrying any Interlochen concert on penalty of the loss of musicians on all of their programs. It will be recalled that Dr. Maddy appeared before the subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate in connection with a hearing on the measure introduced by Senator Arthur Vandenberg to bar interference with sustaining and educational programs. (See NAB REPORTS, Vol. 12, page 89.) Dr. Maddy stated that he felt that the union's action was a measure of reprisal against him for exercising his rights of free speech.

When informed of Petrillo's action in declaring the Camp unfair, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan said, "I know nothing about the details of this latest episode in Mr. Petrillo's battle with the school children of America. I do know, however, that the United States Senate with the approval of the Federal Communications Commission has twice unanimously said that freedom of the air shall not be foreclosed to non-commercial cultural programs from accredited educational institutions. If the House of Representatives agrees, I shall expect to see that law enforced."

Senator Vandenberg referred to the recent action of the Senate in again passing by unanimous vote, the bill which he introduced to make it unlawful for any person or persons to interfere with sustaining or educational programs such as the Interlochen concerts. That bill is now before the House.

Commenting editorially on Petrillo's action, the New York Times of February 8 carried the following:

Mr. Petrillo vs. Congress

It is just as well that Mr. Petrillo placed the National Music Camp on the "unfair list" before the House had a chance to act on the Vandenberg bill passed unanimously last Friday by the Senate. For his action should make clear to the House in advance how pointless it is to try to curb Mr. Petrillo on so narrow a front.

It cannot be repeated too often that the head of the American Federation of Musicians is merely a symptom. Personal indignation against him is as misplaced as it is

futile. Mr. Petrillo simply recognizes to the full the opportunities that the present state of the law gives him. Congress will never do anything effective to curb Mr. Petrillo until it sees him as a symptom of a larger situation rather than as merely an obstreperous individual. It will never do anything effective against Mr. Petrillo's policies until it has the courage and clarity of view to deal with the whole situation of which his personal dictatorship is merely a part.

The Vandenberg bill challenges Mr. Petrillo on a very narrow issue. It makes it "unlawful" for any person or group to interfere with any "noncommercial education or cultural program presented by any academically accredited and tax-exempt educational institution." Thus it is specifically designed to prevent Mr. Petrillo from ordering radio stations not to carry the programs of the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich.

The Vandenberg bill, however, does not specify any penalties for violation; and Mr. Petrillo apparently thinks he can nullify it, if it becomes law, by placing the camp itself on the "unfair list." Thus if Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, Professor of Music at the University of Michigan, who is head of the camp, or other members of the faculty should attempt to work at the camp's school, they face immediate union suspension, which would prevent them from accepting commercial employment of any sort.

This action points to the two-edged power of Mr. Petrillo. He cannot only ruin any radio station that disobeys any of his commands, by ordering his musicians not to work for it; he can also ruin any individual musician by suspending him from membership and making it impossible for him to earn a living at his profession. Thus Mr. Petrillo's power rests not merely on his ability to coerce the employer but on his ability to force virtually every musician into his union and to coerce every musician. As long as existing law permits and encourages Mr. Petrillo and other labor leaders to coerce the individual worker, the essence of their irresponsible private power will remain. Even if it is curbed in one minor manifestation it will continue to operate in a hundred other directions. What is required to curb the Petrillos is not a bill dealing with one minor abuse but a re-examination of the whole existing body of Federal labor law.

The Louisville Courier Journal carries the following editorial:

The Weighty Foot of Mr. Petrillo

For a second time within less than two months the Senate has passed without a single dissent Senator Vandenberg's bill, designed, as the Senator has put it, to take the foot of James C. Petrillo off the necks of the school children of the country. The previous passage was in mid-December, too late in the old Congress to permit action by the House. It is to be expected that the House now, with time to act, will concur with the Senate in a very healthy piece of legislation.

The measure forbids any sort of interference with radio broadcasts of non-commercial educational or cultural programs by educational institutions. It is in response to the theory of Mr. Petrillo, as head of the musicians' union, that unpaid musicians, including school children, take bread out of the mouths of professional musicians and should, therefore, be barred from the radio. The latter

(Continued on page 50)

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel.

PETRILLO BANS INTERLOCHEN

(Continued from page 49)

half of this fantastic theory he has until now succeeded in enforcing through the power of his union over the radio industry. That his power existed to this fabulous extent was first called widely to public attention in the summer of 1942 when Mr. Petrillo forbade the National Broadcasting Company to broadcast a program by boy and girl musicians from the National Music Camp at Interlochen in Mr. Vandenberg's state of Michigan.

So the Vandenberg bill is a good bill, but, of course, when the case of Mr. Petrillo is considered whole, it would be the grossest exaggeration to call it a half-measure. When the bill was being discussed last fall, *The New York Times* made an accurate observation on Mr. Vandenberg's description of it. Yes, *The Times* granted, it is a bill to take Mr. Petrillo's foot off the necks of the school children of the country, "while it permits him to keep his foot on the necks of the broadcasting and recording companies and of the professional musicians of the country." This is in justified reference to the whole system of arbitrarily enforced fictions and financial levies, upon musicians and employers alike, with which Mr. Petrillo operates his monopoly.

And, it could be added to what *The Times* said, neither does the bill interfere with Mr. Petrillo keeping his foot on the neck of the government of the country. Mr. Petrillo has twice successfully defied the War Labor Board, in a dispute involving the recording companies and in another involving a Minneapolis radio station, KSTP. He has, so far successfully, defied the National Labor Relations Board on the issue of whether the workers who put on and turn off records—the "platter turners"—in radio studios should be members of the independent technicians' union which the N.L.R.B. has certified as bargaining agent for such jobs, or of the musicians' union.

It is plain that the Vandenberg bill, wholesome as it is, is minutia, hardly scratching the surface of the real evil. But it is the more welcome if it is a start toward dealing sensibly, and with due concern for the principle of collective bargaining, not with the musicians' autocracy alone but with the entire subject of labor union monopoly, of which Mr. Petrillo happens to be a conspicuous but not a unique symbol.

SENATE ACTS FOR INTERLOCHEN

The Senate, without any discussion, has passed S. 63, the Vandenberg bill dealing with the Petrillo situation, which passed the Senate at the last session. The proposal now goes to the House for action. The bill prohibits interference with any non-commercial education or cultural program presented by any academically accredited and tax-exempt educational institution.

A companion bill, H. R. 1648, has been introduced by Representative Dondero (Michigan) which has been re-

ferred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

BUSY TIMES AHEAD

Committee, Board and District meetings will keep NAB President Ryan and the staff quite busy during the next few weeks. The following meetings have been scheduled:

Tuesday-Wednesday, February 20-21, Public Relations Executive Committee.

Thursday-Friday, February 22-23, Code Committee.

Tuesday-Wednesday, February 27-28, NAB Board of Directors.

Thursday-Friday, March 1-2, Research Committee.

All of these meetings will be held in Washington.

A revised schedule for the second series of district meetings also has been prepared and steps have been taken to make sure all of these meetings conform strictly with the Government's ban on meetings of more than 50. Following is the tentative district meeting schedule as revised. Not all of these meetings have as yet been confirmed but should any change take place proper announcement will be made.

District	Place	Days	Date	Hotel
1	Boston, Mass.	Mon.-Tue.	March 5-6	Statler
2	New York, N.Y.	Thu.-Fri.	March 8-9	Roosevelt
4	Washington, D.C.	Mon.-Tue.	March 12-13	Statler
(D.C.-Va.-W.Va.)				
4	Charlotte, N.C.	Thu.-Fri.	March 15-16	
(N.C.-S.C.)				
5	Atlanta, Ga.	Mon.-Tue.	March 19-20	
(Ga.-Ala.)				
5	Jacksonville, Fla.	Thu.-Fri.	March 22-23	Mayflower
(Fla.-P.R.)				
7	Cincinnati, O.	Mon.-Tue.	March 26-27	Gibson
9	Chicago, Ill.	Thu.-Fri.	March 29-30	Palmer House
8	Detroit, Mich.	Mon.-Tue.	April 2-3	

17TH DISTRICT MEETING

A representative group of Oregon and Washington broadcasters met in Portland on Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30. NAB President J. Harold Ryan, NAB Broadcast Advertising Director Lewis Avery and assistant Helen Cornelius and John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel, represented national headquarters. BMB President Hugh Feltis was also present.

A resolutions committee, headed by C. O. Chatterton, KWLK, Longview, unanimously recommended the support by all stations in the district of BMB. Wallace Brazeal, KFPY, Spokane, spoke on public relations and Homer Welch, KEX, Portland, stressed the importance of proper programming. Steve Conley made his first appearance at a western meeting, having assumed the management of KEX on the first of the year. He was warmly greeted.

C. W. Chuck Myers and his KOIN associates were hosts at a fine dinner and evening entertainment. Guests included Oregon's Governor Earl Snell and Mayor Earl Riley of Portland, as well as other civic notables.

Leonard Callahan, West Coast Chief of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, spoke upon the assistance which radio broadcasters may give in relocating returning veterans. His talk was well received.

Clare Hays, KOIN Women's Director, conducted a panel on the dissemination of war information. She was ably assisted by Marian Sabatini of the national OWI office.

Tuesday's luncheon found KGW of Portland in the role of hosts. General Manager Arden X. Pangborn and the Oregonian publisher, E. P. Hoyt, presided over the affair.

The sales managers session was chairmanned by Chet Wheeler, KWIL, Albany, District Sales Managers Chairman and was highlighted with talks by Lew Avery and Helen Cornelius. Frank Loggan, KBND, Bend, made a

report for the Small Market Stations Committee and was ably seconded by Marshall Pengra, who is a member of the national committee. J. D. Kolesar, KMO, Tacoma, conducted the engineering session.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce was host at a party in honor of the broadcasters following the adjournment of the meeting.

Harry Spence, KXRO, Aberdeen, was unanimously re-elected as District Director for the ensuing two-year term.

14TH DISTRICT MEETING

On Thursday and Friday, February 1 and 2, 14th District broadcasters gathered at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City. The meeting was opened by District Director Hugh Terry, KLZ, Denver. National headquarters was represented at the meeting by President Ryan, Lewis Avery, Helen Cornelius and John Morgan Davis. Hugh M. Feltis, BMB President, also participated.

At the Thursday luncheon Dr. Adam S. Bennion, Assistant to the President of the Utah Power and Light Company, spoke upon the relation of broadcasters to future world peace. He made a stirring plea that broadcasters safeguard the freedom of the air and overcome the difficulties incident to world broadcasting and take steps to build better understanding between the peoples of this country and other nations, particularly Russia.

"The glory that was Rome's, Persia's, and Greece's was lost because their peoples failed to fight for the freedoms they enjoyed," said Dr. Bennion.

"Radio, with the press, the schools and the churches, are the four agencies upon which rest the responsibility of shaping the course of tomorrow's world. Radio's challenge is to develop greater public discussion of current political and economical issues. Radio has proved itself in a field of advertising and entertainment. It must now prove itself worthy of its trusteeship of freedom of speech. It must not permit the muzzling of anyone but must encourage and make possible discussion on both sides of every question."

S. S. Fox of KDYL staged a television demonstration following the meeting. KDYL has the only television station between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast.

NEWS COMMITTEE MAKES 6 RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

At its Chicago meeting on January 24, the NAB News Committee prepared a memorandum of 6 recommendations which were transmitted next day to the Council on Radio Journalism.

The recommendations are now being considered by the council's Mitchell V. Charnley committee on standards. Mr. Charnley is Professor of Journalism, University of Minnesota.

The NAB News Committee recommendations, according to Karl Koerper, chairman, are:

1. To avoid sacrificing academic requirements for a Bachelor's degree to accommodate specialized training in radio journalism.
2. To provide and require practical experience as a part of the curriculum for radio journalism.
3. To insist upon proper instruction in "microphone technique" and not to accept public speaking courses as now offered, in lieu thereof.
4. To project entire training program on the premise of adequately preparing students immediately to assume responsibilities particularly in smaller stations.
5. To incorporate in the curriculum sufficient training so that students are capable not only of writing and editing radio news, but of broadcasting it as well.
6. To provide sufficient background training covering the entire radio station operation so that graduates will have a comprehension of all those elements which enter into a broadcast, particularly those broadcasts falling within the "Special Events" classification.

FCC AMENDS RULE

The FCC on Thursday (8) amended Section 1.5 (b) of its rules of Practice and Procedure regarding inspection of records so as to include in the files of the Commission open to inspection all communications protesting or endorsing applications and amendments thereto, filed under Title 2 and Title 3 of the Act, including all documents and exhibits filed with and made a part thereof.

Section 1.5 as amended reads:

"Inspection of records—subject to the provisions of 4(j), 412 and 606 of the Act, the files of the Commission shall be open to inspection as follows:

"(a) Tariff schedules required to be filed under Section 203 of the Act and annual and monthly reports required to be filed under Section 219 of the Act.

"(b) All applications and amendments thereto filed under Title 2 and Title 3 of the Act, including all documents and exhibits filed with and made a part thereof and all communications protesting or endorsing any such application; authorizations and certifications issued upon such applications; all pleadings, depositions, exhibits, transcripts of testimony, examiners' reports, exceptions, briefs, proposed reports or findings of fact and conclusions, minutes, and orders of the Commission.

"(c) Other files in the discretion of the Commission upon written request describing in detail the documents to be inspected and the reasons therefor.

(New part in italics.)

HOUSE COMMITTEE BOOSTS FCC "REGULAR" AND CUTS DEFENSE FUNDS

The House Committee on Appropriations in the Independent Offices Appropriation bill for 1946, recommends an appropriation of \$5,005,400 for the Federal Communications Commission. In its report on the Commission's appropriation, the Appropriations Commission says:

For this activity the committee recommends a total of \$5,005,400, which is a reduction of \$201,600 under the Budget estimate and \$495,072 less than the current appropriation, with overtime compensation excluded from the comparison. A net reduction of \$1,225,914 in the current appropriation for national defense is largely offset by a proposed increase in the estimates of \$928,142 for regular activities. The committee has allowed an increase of \$726,542 in the regular appropriation to meet the upsurge of work which is anticipated during the next fiscal year, the increase to be used primarily in the regulatory and licensing field. Testimony presented to the committee was to the effect that a tremendous increase in standard and FM broadcast applications is anticipated; that applications for new television stations are increasing; and that facsimile broadcasting, international broadcasting, and experimental and relay broadcasting are subjects which will require immediate consideration at the conclusion of the war. The proposed increase in funds for "regular activities" will enable the Commission to utilize a considerable portion of the trained personnel no longer required under the national defense appropriation.

18 MORE SHOWS WITH OVERSEAS CHEER

NOTICE TO TASK FORCE COMMANDERS WITH UNFINISHED ASSIGNMENTS

Armed Forces Radio Service requests that label copy on "Let's Go to Town" records include call letters of all cooperating stations with city and state address of each. Labels should appear on originals and dubs.

Please notify NAB when you ship to Los Angeles. We follow through to check on actual delivery.

Seven (7) completed "Let's Go to Town" programs from District No. 9, two each from Districts 6 and 17, one each from Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 and 11, eighteen in all, were made available for world-wide broadcast to overseas soldiers and sailors this week.

District Sets Record

By turning in one show for seven consecutive days, No. 9 bailiwick, headed by Director Les Johnson, WHBF, Rock Island, set a production record in the "Let's Go to Town" sweepstakes. It took four Illinois cities—Quincy, Danville, Chicago and Champaign, and Sheboygan, Wis., to turn the trick.

The Chicago committee consists of William E. Hutchinson, WAAF, Chairman, and four Task Force Commanders: Fred Killian, WBBM; Gene Rouse, WENR; Fran Coughlin, WGN; and Jules Herbuveaux, WMAQ. It accounted for three of the shows as indicated below. WGN's "Let's Go to Town" program is scheduled for completion around February 15. Here's the score for this week:

DISTRICT II

Jamestown.....A. E. Spokes, WJTN, TFC*

DISTRICT III

Pittsburgh.....Frank R. Smith, Jr., WWSW, TFC*

DISTRICT IV

Greenville.....B. T. Whitmire, WFBC, TFC*

DISTRICT V

Savannah.....W. T. Knight, Jr., WTOG, TFC*

DISTRICT VI

Memphis.....Roy Wooten, WREC, TFC*
New Orleans.....W. H. Summerville, WWL, TFC*

DISTRICT VII

Louisville.....Lee Coulson, WHAS, TFC*

DISTRICT IX

Champaign.....Frank Mills, WDWS, TFC*
Chicago.....Fred Killian, WBBM, TFC*
Chicago.....Gene Rouse, WENR, TFC*
Chicago.....Jules Herbuveaux, WMAQ, TFC*
Danville.....E. C. Hewes, WDAN, TFC*
Quincy.....C. Arthur Fifer, WTAD, TFC*
Sheboygan.....H. H. Born, WHBL, TFC*

DISTRICT X

North Platte.....John Alexander, KODY, TFC*

DISTRICT XI

Duluth-Superior.....Walter C. Bridges, WEBC, TFC*

DISTRICT XVII

Portland.....Homer Welch, KGW, TFC*
Spokane.....Harvey Wixson, KHQ, TFC*

BRUCE STARKEY CHIEF OF NAB NEWS BUREAU

To meet the growing need for coverage of events during radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary year, the NAB News Bureau has been re-staffed with Harlan "Bruce" Starkey as Chief. The Bureau will also provide general information, historical data, educational and promotion material.

Starting his career as a reporter for the Miami papers, *Herald* and *Tribune*, in 1925, Starkey became active in real estate advertising and promotion during the Florida boom.

* Task Force Commander.

A native of West Virginia, he later returned to Moundsville as Advertising and Business Manager of the Echo Publishing Company, publishers of a daily, a weekly and a farm paper, where he maintained a part time affiliation with the R. M. Ludwig Advertising Agency, of Wheeling.

This was followed by two years in the advertising and editorial departments of the Wheeling morning and Sunday *Register*.

Starkey's debut in radio was with WCHS, Charleston, W. Va., in 1932, where, as Commercial Manager, his duties embraced most of the operational aspects of radio.

For the past ten years he has been active as a free lance writer and Publicity Counsel in Chicago.

Starkey fills the job left vacant when Walt Dennis resigned in October, 1943.

AVERY AT DES MOINES

Lewis H. Avery, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, was the guest speaker at the regular meeting of the Advertising Club of Des Moines on Tuesday, February 6. His topic was "The Force of Radio."

NEW INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which all communications legislation is referred, has been approved by the House as follows:

Democrats

Clarence F. Lea, Calif.,
Chairman
Robert Crosser, Ohio
Alfred L. Bulwinkle, N. C.
Virgil Chapman, Ky.
Lyle H. Boren, Okla.
Lindley Beckworth, Texas
J. Percy Priest, Tenn.
Oren Harris, Ark.
George G. Sadowski, Mich.
Richard F. Harless, Ariz.
John W. Murphy, Pa.
Edward A. Kelly, Ill.
Luther Patrick, Ala.
John B. Sullivan, Mo.
Dwight L. Rogers, Fla.
Benjamin J. Rabin, N. Y.
Vita Marcantonio, N. Y.

Republicans

Charles A. Wolvertin, N. J.
Pehr G. Holmes, Mass.
B. Carroll Reece, Tenn.
Charles A. Halleck, Ind.
Carl Hinshaw, Calif.
Clarence J. Brown, Ohio
Evan Howell, Ill.
Leonard W. Hall, N. Y.
Thomas D. Winter, Kans.
Joseph P. O'Hara, Minn.
Wilson D. Gillette, Pa.

NEW SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Due to the resignation of Senator Harry S. Truman and the replacement of Senator Wallgren of Washington by Senator Mitchell from that State, the Committee is now fully organized as follows:

Democrats

Burton K. Wheeler, Mont.,
Chairman
Alben W. Barkley, Ky.
Edwin C. Johnson, Colo.
Tom Stewart, Tenn.
James M. Tunnell, Dela.
Ernest W. McFarland, Ariz.
Clyde R. Hoey, N. C.
Olin D. Johnston, S. C.
Brien McMahon, Conn.
Francis J. Myers, Pa.
Hugh B. Mitchell, Wash.
Frank T. Briggs, Mo.

Republicans

Wallace H. White, Jr., Me.
Warren R. Austin, Vt.
Henrik Shipstead, Minn.
Charles W. Tobey, N. H.
Clyde M. Reed, Kans.
Chan Gurney, S. D.
Albert W. Hawkes, N. J.
E. H. Moore, Okla.
Homer E. Capehart, Ind.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, February 12. They are subject to change.

Friday, February 16

Further Consolidated Hearing

- NEW—Central Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—C. P., 1240 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Northeastern Pennsylvania Broadcasters, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—C. P., 1240 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Key Broadcasters, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—C. P., 1240 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.
 WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—For license, 1240 ke., 100 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, February 15

- KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 590 ke., 5 KW, unlimited.
 KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 1510 ke., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Federal Communications Commission Action

The meeting of the Commission was held after the BULLETIN went to press. Action will be contained in next week's BULLETIN.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Utica Broadcasting Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit to substitute names in applicant corporation.
 WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa.—Denied petition to intervene and enlarge the issues in the hearing now scheduled for February 9 on applications of Presque Isle Broadcasting Co. (WERC) for construction permit and license to cover same, etc. Exceptions noted by Counsel for WLEU.
 WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Granted petition for extension of time to file exceptions and request for oral argument in re application for renewal of license, and the time was extended from February 5 to February 15, 1945.
 KROW—Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Calif.—The Commission on its own motion, continued the hearing now scheduled for February 5 to March 7, in re application for renewal of license.
 KELO—Sioux Falls Broadcast Assn., Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of a new antenna. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The action is taken without prejudice to determination of the issues in the hearing on the petition and application for renewal of license of station KSOO, pursuant to Multiple Ownership Rule.
 WJNO—WJNO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized move of transmitter and studio. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.
 WFBM—WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted construction permit for a 1 KW auxiliary transmitter, using directional antenna night. (B4-P-3837)

WKAQ—Radio Corp. of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized move of transmitter and studio, for extension of completion date to July 26, 1945. (B-MP-1789)

WKAQ—Radio Corp. of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized move of auxiliary transmitter to new site of main transmitter, for extension of completion date to July 26, 1945. (B-MP-1790)

WEJC—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Granted construction permit to reinstate construction permit B1-PRE-440 to move transmitter from Trans Lux Building to 11th and Penna. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., and make changes in antenna. (B1-PRE-442)

Bob Jones College, Inc., Cleveland, Tenn.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice of application for new station.

WJZ—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City.—Granted petition for substitution of the name American Broadcasting Co., Inc., for that of Blue Network Company in all pleadings and other documents filed with the Commission in connection with the proceedings in re application of KOB, Albuquerque, N. Mex., for modification of construction permit, license to cover modified construction permit, and authority to determine operating power; and granted petition for additional time to and including February 19 within which to file its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions in re this matter.

WKBZ—Ashbacker Radio Corp., Muskegon, Mich.—Denied motion to amend the issue in Notice of Hearing in re application for construction permit; exceptions noted by Counsel for petitioner.

Midwest Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Passed over petition for leave to intervene and for enlargement of issues in re application of WREN in Docket 6703.

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Granted in part petition for continuance of hearings on applications for renewal of licenses of KHQ and KGA, and the hearing now scheduled for February 15 was continued to Monday, March 19.

Frederic Andrae, New York City.—Ordered that J. Alfred Guest, Commission Field Attorney, be assigned to preside at the hearing in re application of Andrae for Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's License, to be held Feb. 28, at the Commission's offices in New York City.

WNYG—City of N. Y. Municipal Broadcasting System, area of New York City.—Granted license to cover construction permit (B1-PRY-297) to reinstate construction permit (B1-PRY-380) for new relay broadcast station; frequencies 1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 ke., 40 watts. (B1-LRY-314)

The following application for FM broadcast stations was placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy adopted February 23, 1943:

The Radio Station KFH Co., Wichita, Kans.

The following amended application for FM broadcast stations were retained in the pending files pursuant to policy adopted February 23, 1943:

Green Bay Newspaper Co., Green Bay, Wis.; Times-Star Publishing Co., Alameda, Calif.

The following applications for commercial television stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943:

The Crosley Corp., Columbus, Ohio; WTER, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.

WSOO—Hiawathaland Broadcasting Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Granted in part motion for continuance of hearing on renewal of license now scheduled for February 7, and continued same to Monday, March 12, 1945.

WSAY—Brown Radio Service & Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, Owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized change of frequency, increase in power, etc., for extension of completion date to Feb. 28, 1945.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

680 Kilocycles

KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3646) which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter.

KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

770 Kilocycles

WEW—The St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—Special service authorization to operate on 770 kc., with power of 1 KW day and 250 watts night, unlimited time for the period ending 3 a. m., EST, 11-1-46.

920 Kilocycles

KFNF, Inc., Shenandoah, Iowa.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Henry Field to Midwest Broadcasting Company—50.33%.

1430 Kilocycles

NEW—Coeur d'Alene Broadcasting Co., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 960 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hour of operation. Amended: to change frequency to 1430 kc. and install directional antenna for day and night use.

1450 Kilocycles

KONP—Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (BS-P-1933 as modified) for a new standard broadcast station.

KONP—Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Copper City Broadcasting Corp., Rome, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., 250 watts power, unlimited time.

NEW—Utica Broadcasting Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re changes in corporate structure.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Adelaide Lillian Carrell, Wichita, Kans.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45700 kc. with coverage of 1,787 square miles. Amended: to change coverage to 4,303 square miles, change type of transmitter and antenna changes.

NEW—McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Fresno, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46700 kc. with coverage of 14,500 square miles.

NEW—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46100 kc. with coverage of 9,245 square miles.

NEW—S. E. Adcock, Knoxville, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44500 kc. with coverage of 12,440 square miles.

NEW—McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Sacramento, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc. with coverage of 24,580 square miles.

NEW—Burlington Broadcasting Co., Burlington, Iowa.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45300 kc. with coverage of 10,080 square miles.

NEW—Frank R. Pidcock, Sr., near Moultrie, Ga.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47300 kc. with coverage of 10,100 square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, Clayton, Mo.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on

42900 kc., 250 watts power, unlimited time, special emission for FM.

WSSC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., area of Savannah, Ga.—Construction permit to reinstate construction permit (B3-PRE-435, as modified) which authorized a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., 2 watts power, A3 emission.

KICD—Iowa Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., North of Spencer, Iowa—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from L. W. Andrews to Ben B. Sanders (309 shares common stock—64.375% outstanding; and 120 shares preferred stock—47.25% outstanding).

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Food, Inc.—A complaint alleging the dissemination of false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of certain so-called health food preparations has been issued against Food, Incorporated, and Nature Food Centres, Inc., both of 716 Columbus Ave., Boston; Nature Food Centres of Connecticut, Inc., Hartford; Nature Food Centres of Rhode Island, Inc., Providence; and the corporations' officers and directors, Andrew F. Rosenberger, Emily M. Rosenberger and Henry K. Rosenberger. (5271)

McKinley-Roosevelt, Inc., et al.—Five Chicago corporations and three officers who control and direct the corporations' policies and activities are named respondents in a complaint charging them with misrepresentation in connection with the interstate sale of correspondence courses of instruction in engineering, law, agriculture, psychology, education, chemistry, business, theology and sociology. The corporations are McKinley-Roosevelt, Incorporated, McKinley-Roosevelt Foundation, McKinley-Roosevelt Schools, Inc., McKinley-Roosevelt Graduate College and McKinley-Roosevelt University, all of 4610 Sheridan Road, Chicago. The officers of the corporations are Jessie M. Taylor, president and treasurer, William R. Peacock, secretary, and Lozier D. Warner, director. (5272)

Phillips Sales Co., Inc.—A complaint alleging violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act, in connection with the interstate sale and purchase of food products, including canned vegetables and canned meat, has been issued against Phillips Sales Company, Inc., Cambridge, Maryland, and Max E. Guthman and Aaron Guthman, trading as Haas-Guthman Company, 601 West Hull Street, Savannah, Georgia. (5273)

C. C. Waddill Co., Inc.—Violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act is alleged in a complaint against C. C. Waddill Company, Inc., 221 East Water St., Norfolk, Va., engaged in business as both a broker and a direct buyer of food products, including canned fish, canned fruits and vegetables, and other commodities. (5270)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Englander Co., Inc., 2447 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, entered into a stipulation to discontinue misrepresentations concerning the quality and construction of mattresses it sells in interstate commerce. (3973)

Fostoria Pressed Steel Corp.—A stipulation to discontinue certain representations concerning a lamp device advertised as being effective as an insecticidal and bactericidal agent has been entered into by Fostoria Pressed Steel Corp., Fostoria, Ohio. The lamp was manufactured by the corporation and was known as the Fostoria Leray Para-Sphere, and was designed and constructed to emit visible light and infra red radiation having wave lengths up to approximately 25,000 angstrom units. (3970)

Fulton Tool Co., 709 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that used or worn files sold by him are new, by failure to stamp thereon in conspicuous and legible terms which cannot be removed or obliterated without a grinding or buffing process, a statement that the files are "reconditioned" or "rebuilt," and from representing in any other manner that such files are new. (3971)

Greenstein Dress Corporation, 325 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, engaged in the sale of women's dresses, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from using the word "Corporation" as a part of their trade name, and from use of such name or its abbreviation, the effect of which tends to convey the belief that the business they conduct is a corporate entity. (3967)

Industrial Engineering Institute, P. O. Box 1517, Indianapolis, engaged in the sale of a correspondence course of instruction in industrial plant or machine shop operation, stipulated that they will discontinue using the word "Institute" or any abbreviation or simulation thereof in their trade or school name, or otherwise representing that their school is an institute or that it was organized or is equipped to carry on the work of an institute. (3968)

L. N. LeBold & Co., 130 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y., engaged in the sale of Vee-mor, a preparation advertised as a reducing agent and food supplement, stipulated that he will discontinue representing that the product has any reducing action or that any loss in weight resulting from following the directions for its use is other than that which naturally results from a restricted or reduced food intake. (3972)

Lucky Heart Laboratories, Inc.—An amended stipulation relating to use of the word "free" in describing or referring to merchandise has been entered into by Lucky Heart Laboratories, Inc., 388 Mulberry St., Memphis, Tenn., trading as Lucky Heart

Co. and Erbru Medicine Co. The corporation is engaged in the sale of cosmetics, medicinal preparations and a so-called "dream book." (02101)

Vogue Manufacturing Co., Inc., 330 Ocean Parkway, New York, entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the wholesale distribution and sale of fur coats. (3969)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

American School of Commerce.—An order to cease and desist from unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with the sale of courses of instruction in business subjects has been issued against American School of Commerce, Baum Bldg., Omaha, Nebr., and John A. Youngstrom, president of the corporation; Edward C. Dusatko, vice-president, and D. N. Doyle, its former secretary. (4624)

Chas. A. Brewer & Sons, 6320 Harvard Ave., Chicago, have been ordered to cease and desist from the interstate sale of punchboards, push cards or other lottery devices which are to be used or may be used in the sale of merchandise to the public by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme. (3952)

Dr. H. A. Pietri Company, 620 West 141 Street, New York, has been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisements which represent that the hair dye she sells under the name "Zenaida" will restore hair to its original color or the appearance of its natural color, and will not stain the clothing, hands or scalp. (5146)

F. H. Noble & Co., 535-559 West 59th St. Chicago, manufacturer and distributor of gold solder and jewelers' findings, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that its solder is of a fineness in excess of its actual gold content. (5092)

Union Trading Stamp Co., 549 West Randolph St., Chicago, and its president and treasurer, Frank A. Hayes, has been ordered to cease and desist from selling or distributing in interstate commerce sales promotion cards, booklets or other articles so designed that their use in connection with the distribution of merchandise in accordance with such plan or design constitutes the operation of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme. (5011)

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to report the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

CEVRE VMD 06201 Q80EM2

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a variety of ways, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews. The goal is to understand what customers want and need, and to identify any gaps in the current market.

ANNUAL MEETING ABANDONED DISTRICT MEETING ATTENDANCE LIMITED

In response to the appeal made on January 5 by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, for the curtailment of non-essential travel, plans for the annual convention have been abandoned and action to restrict attendance at the district meetings scheduled subsequent to February 1, has been taken. Directors in the districts involved have notified stations to limit their attendance to but one representative and have stated that in no case must the attendance at any meeting exceed 50, thus making them conform to regulations. A policy of advance registration will be followed in order to be certain that no more than 50 will attend any meeting. In this connection it is significant that a study of the attendance at the five meetings thus far held discloses that not as many as 50 from outside the community in which the meeting was held have been in attendance.

The limitation on attendance necessitated the cancellation of the 12th district meeting which was to have been held jointly with the 10th district at Kansas City on February 7 and 8. The combination of the two meetings made it impossible to keep the attendance below 50 if all stations in both districts were to be represented. Director William B. Way of the 12th District therefore, postponed his meeting and Director Gillin of the 10th District has taken steps to pre-register representatives from the stations in his district to assure himself that less than 50 from out of town will attend.

In addition, NAB associate members and government agencies and departments which had planned to send outside representatives to these meetings have been requested to abandon such plans.

President J. H. Ryan today issued the following statement with respect to this matter:

"In compliance with the expressed wishes of the Government to limit the amount of travel, and to avoid any conventions or meetings which would bring together from outside the city in which the meeting is scheduled more than 50 persons, the National Association of Broadcasters has cancelled its annual convention which would normally be held in the late spring. The NAB convention usually has an attendance of more than 1,000.

"In the matter of District meetings, on which the NAB is currently engaged, only those will be held which conform in all respects to the government's requirements. These, few in number, and bringing only a handful of broadcasters from out of town, will be scheduled only because in the opinion of the NAB they are absolutely essential in helping all broadcasting stations to consider and execute their 1945 plans for the furtherance of the war effort of the government and its various departments to the end that the war may be brought to a speedy and victorious conclusion. With this objective in mind, this 25th anniversary year of American radio broadcasting is dedicated to victory."

Announcement with respect to the meetings scheduled in the second series of district meetings to begin at Boston on March 6, will be made in the near future.

NLRB HEARS NABET-NBC-BLUE CASE

On Tuesday (30) a hearing was held in New York before trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board on the complaint filed by the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (NABET) charging the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network with an unfair labor practice. The charge grew out of the refusal of both NBC and the Blue to continue discussions with NABET with respect to a contract which covered platter turners. The issues are better understood in the light of letters which were sent on January 6 to Allan T. Powley, NABET president, by Niles Trammel and Mark Woods, presidents respectively of the two networks. The NBC letter follows:

"This letter is in response to the request you made on Wednesday of this week for a written statement of our position with respect to jurisdiction over 'platter turners.' You stated that your union did not deem it advisable to continue the negotiations for a new collective bargaining agreement unless your jurisdiction was recognized.

"The National Broadcasting Company has given this matter considerable thought and I must now advise you that we are not in a position to give you our commitment recognizing your union as the proper bargaining agent for 'platter turners.' We have come to this conclusion because, based on the facts which I shall summarize in this letter, it seems clear to us that this question can be resolved effectively only by judicial determination.

"In January 1944 in the course of negotiating with the American Federation of Musicians a new contract covering the instrumental musicians in our employ we agreed, effective in June, to employ musicians as 'platter turners.' We made this agreement in the belief that we and you could more exactly define 'on the air play-back' equipment (as those words are used in our NABET contract) so as to exclude therefrom the actual work of turning 'platters,' leaving the equipment itself solely under the jurisdiction of your engineers.

"In April your union instituted a proceeding before the National Labor Relations Board seeking a declaration that your union was the proper collective bargaining agent for the employees engaged in 'platter turning.' The American Federation of Musicians and the Company were parties to those proceedings. On November 24, 1944, the National Labor Relations Board handed down its order certifying your union as the proper collective bargaining agent for employees engaged (except in Chicago) in 'platter turning.' We expected that this order would finally settle this jurisdictional controversy between your union and the American Federation of Musicians and we were fully prepared to negotiate with you on that basis.

"However, on December 1, 1944, we were informed that the American Federation of Musicians did not regard the Board's decision as determinative of the issues involved and, accordingly, had ordered the musicians in Hollywood

(Continued on page 38)

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel.

NLRB HEARS NABET-NBC-BLUE CASE

(Continued from page 37)

not to participate on the Jack Benny program scheduled for Sunday evening, December 3rd. We were able to have this strike call withdrawn by agreeing to confer with the President of the union, James C. Petrillo, on Tuesday, December 5th, in order that we might be fully apprised of his position with respect to this matter. Prior to attending that meeting, we received from Mr. Petrillo a letter dated December 1st, reading as follows:

"Now that the hearing before the National Labor Relations Board is terminated and certification has been granted NABET over work commonly termed 'pancake turning' except in Chicago, and which work you have yourself recognized belongs to our union, I deem it appropriate that I write to you my views in the matter.

"Regardless of the National Labor Relations Board certification, I firmly believe that the agreement we entered into awarding the work of pancake turning to the American Federation of Musicians is legal and proper and I take this means of notifying you that I shall continue to insist upon this jurisdiction so that the work of pancake turning is performed by members of the American Federation of Musicians throughout the country.

"I do not wish to enter into an argument on the merits of the jurisdiction, but I think I am within my rights in saying that NABET's claim that it is an independent non-dominated unit is not substantiated by the facts and the record. Had this been a 'complaint' case before the National Labor Relations Board I feel sure that we would have established that NABET is a dominated organization. Of course such facts and circumstances cannot be established in a representation case, which was the character of the case before the Board. If you were to consider the testimony of Mr. Fredendall at the last hearing you would, I think, be satisfied that it spells nothing more nor less than that NABET is controlled by the companies employing their members.

"I think the only fair thing to do in this matter is to cause NABET to release jurisdiction over this class of work. Unless that is done we shall be plunged into another controversy, which I am sure neither you nor I desire. Therefore, I hasten to bring to your attention my position in this matter irrespective of the certification by the Board, and I request you to take all necessary steps to put into force and effect the agreement we entered into for the members of the American Federation of Musicians in pancake turning."

"On December 5th, during my first meeting with you after receiving the foregoing letter, we informed you of its contents.

"You will note from Mr. Petrillo's letter that he disputes that you are an 'independent non-dominated unit' and suggests that had the proceeding before the National Labor Relations Board been a 'complaint case' the Board would have sustained his contention. He also states that since his union was not in a position to raise the question of domination in the 'representation case' that issue is still

present and is controlling in the ultimate determination of who is entitled to represent employees engaged in 'platter turning.'

"The Company is and always has been willing to abide by a decision conclusively determining the jurisdictional question. However, in view of the fact that the American Federation of Musicians insists that the certification by the National Labor Relations Board did not effectively determine this issue and refuses to abide by it, we decided that we had no alternative but to decline to negotiate with either union with respect to 'platter turners' until the issue was finally and effectively determined.

"The status quo, I trust, will be maintained by all concerned until the issue is finally determined—interruption of our essential services should not be permitted to take place particularly in time of war."

The Blue letter is as follows:

"The following is a statement of the position of the Blue Network in reference to the dispute between your Union and the American Federation of Musicians, headed by Mr. James C. Petrillo, as to which union shall have jurisdiction of our personnel working as platter turners.

"In negotiating a new contract with Mr. Petrillo, for the American Federation of Musicians, in January, 1944, the Blue Network agreed, effective in June, 1944, to employ platter turners who are members of the American Federation of Musicians. This agreement was part of a general contract with the American Federation of Musicians. In making this contract, we were acting in good faith and were advised that we were within our legal rights to award this jurisdiction to the American Federation of Musicians.

"As you know, in April of last year, your Union instituted a proceeding before the National Labor Relations Board whereby you sought to have NABET named as the collective bargaining unit for platter turners. The Blue Network and the American Federation of Musicians were parties to this proceeding. On November 24, 1944, the National Labor Relations Board certified your Union as collective bargaining agent for platter turners, except in Chicago. The Blue Network was prepared to follow the decision of the National Labor Relations Board.

"However, on December 1, 1944, Mr. Petrillo informed us that he did not consider the findings of the National Labor Relations Board binding upon his organization, because he charged that NABET is a so-called company-dominated union. Mr. Petrillo further alleged that the question of whether or not your Union is an independent union had not been considered by the National Labor Relations Board in its proceedings covering the representation of platter turners. He served notice on the Blue Network that, as a result, he expected the network to comply with our agreement of January, 1944, and to employ musicians, rather than engineers, as platter turners.

"At this time, Mr. Petrillo told the Blue Network that unless we recognized the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians over platter turners, in accordance with our contract, he would order a series of 'wild cat' strikes by withdrawing musicians from Blue Network programs at sporadic intervals. If Mr. Petrillo carries out this threat, it will be impossible for us to broadcast leading programs on the network because of the absence of musicians. We have no adequate legal relief in such situation and over a period of time it would be impossible for us to broadcast our leading programs. The result would be that the operation of the Blue Network would be seriously jeopardized.

"For the last month we have been negotiating with you the terms of a new collective bargaining agreement. You have now informed us that you will no longer negotiate unless we accept your Union as the collective bargaining unit for platter turners. In view of the circumstances described above, and particularly Mr. Petrillo's contention that the National Labor Relations Board has not determined the question as to whether your Union is an independent and non-dominated organization, we find ourselves unable to comply with your request unless and until such time as this issue has been finally and effectively determined in such a way as to be binding on all parties concerned.

"The first obligation of the Blue Network is to the public. Holding a public franchise, we will make every effort to continue the operation of the network, without interruption, and thus maintain our essential public service. I know you will agree that this is particularly important in time of war, when radio is serving as a vital source of public information, both on the progress of the war and on the efforts necessary to enable us to win the war. The public interest and that of the parties accordingly require that the pending dispute be finally determined as promptly as possible and we sincerely hope that your Union and the American Federation of Musicians will cooperate with us to that end."

Following receipt of these letters NABET charged the networks with an unfair labor practice. Meantime the American Federation of Musicians sought to enlarge the scope of the hearing by filing a complaint with NLRB charging that NABET is a "company-dominated" union. The hearing in New York confined itself to the NABET complaint of an unfair labor practice and did not hear any testimony on the AFM complaint.

The report and recommendations of the trial examiner will be filed with the NLRB at Washington for final disposition. (NOTE: For background information on this subject see NAB REPORTS, Vol. XII, pages 392, 441, 463, and 477.)

New York Times Comments

The New York Times (February 1) carried the following interesting editorial:

Petrillo Is Power

James Caesar Petrillo not only dictates terms to the big broadcasting companies; he not only ignores the orders of the War Labor Board and the written pleas of the President; but he is able in effect to set aside also the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board. This is brought out in the testimony of the vice president of the National Broadcasting Company and of the president of the Blue Network Company, Inc., before a trial examiner of NLRB.

The case arose out of a complaint brought by the independent technicians' union, the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians. Members of this union, as part of the studio engineers' job, perform the chores of putting on and turning over records. This union was certified by NLRB last November as the bargaining agent for these jobs. But Mr. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, refused to recognize the Board's decision. He told the broadcasting company officials, according to their testimony, that he would order musicians off the air unless the companies refused to renew their contract with the independent technicians' union and hired musicians as "platter turners" instead. And the broadcasting company officials felt that they had no choice except to do what Mr. Petrillo ordered.

If precedent is followed, this new revelation of Mr. Petrillo's private power to overrule not merely employers and rival unions but Federal agencies will lead to a great deal of indignation, in the halls of Congress and elsewhere, against Mr. Petrillo personally. Such personal indignation, as in the past, will be misplaced. The real question is not whether Mr. Petrillo abuses his power but whether the law should place so much irresponsible power in his hands. "Upon what meat doth this, our Caesar, feed that he is grown so great?" When Congress has answered that question, by examining the special privileges and sweeping legal immunities that it has itself granted to union officials in recent years, it will be ready to bring the Petrillos within bounds. And not until then.

ALLOCATION DEVELOPMENTS

Following the recent announcement of proposed allocations by the Federal Communications Commission in the spectrum range above 25 megacycles, Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board, called

a meeting of the Board in New York City on January 24. The meeting of the Planning Board was well attended and there was considerable discussion on the position to be taken by RTPB in view of the proposed allocation.

The Board unanimously agreed to authorize the participation of all panel chairmen in the oral argument, and petitioned the FCC to postpone the date for the filing of briefs to February 21 and the oral argument to February 28. The FCC acted favorably on this request of RTPB on January 25 and the dates suggested by the Board were adopted. Dr. Baker has filed with the Commission notice of appearance for all panel chairmen. In connection with the announcement from RTPB, the following statement was made on behalf of the Board:

"The Panels of the Radio Technical Planning Board include engineering representation from all interests in the radio industry which can contribute to the discussions and solutions of the problems confronting each panel.

"These engineers are fully qualified and among the most experienced in their profession. It is natural, therefore, that they are among those who have been called upon to carry on the research and development necessary to the conduct of the war. Broadly, therefore, they had available to them the classified information necessary to the deliberations of the respective panels (even though they were not permitted to make direct reference to such information). It is the opinion of the Radio Technical Planning Board that due weight was given to all pertinent classified information in arriving at the conclusions and recommendations.

"Because the membership of the Panels was drawn from widely different interests, individual opinions in some instances, of necessity, differ from the broad conclusions reached. However, the weight of the panel's recommendations rests upon the fact that these conclusions are the result of broad experience and the wide representation of its panel membership, and have the support of large majority opinions."

The NAB committee of the Board of Directors on allocation problems is now considering participation in the oral argument by NAB. As of this date, February 1, no final conclusions have been reached. The committee consists of T. A. M. Craven, chairman; John E. Fetzer and Kolin Hager.

According to Howard S. Frazier, Chairman of Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting, no decision has yet been made by that panel concerning participation in the oral argument. A subcommittee of the panel which studied broadcast relay pickup requirements is now reviewing the Commission's proposed allocations for this service. Comments on the allocation have been requested from all members of the panel.

15TH DISTRICT MEETS

San Francisco, January 26. William B. Smullin of KIEM was elected District Director at the closing session of the two-day NAB 15th District meeting here today at the Hotel Fairmont. Mr. Smullin's two-year term will begin at the close of the NAB 1945 Convention or, under the revised by-laws, at such time as the NAB Board of Directors shall determine.

Since the inception of the NAB Small Market Stations Committee nearly two years ago, Mr. Smullin has been one of its most active members and spoke at the NAB Executives War Conference in Chicago last August on "Small Market Stations as Training Grounds for the Broadcasting Industry." In addition, he has been an outstanding West Coast leader in the Army and Navy training programs for radio technicians.

Following the review of NAB activities and industry problems by J. Harold Ryan, NAB President, Robert Wesson of KGO, District Chairman of the Programs Managers Committee, presented the report of that group. He dwelled at some length on the importance of program-

sales co-operation with the station manager sitting as arbiter where policies conflicted.

At luncheon on the opening day, Nat J. L. Pieper, special agent in charge of the San Francisco office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency and urged broadcasters to take a personal interest in a reduction of the juvenile crime record by aiding in the creation of greater respect for law and order.

The Small Market Stations Panel on the second morning was presided over by Mr. Smullin who outlined the revenue, program and technical problems which such stations face. His report of the activities of the Small Market Stations Committee was roundly applauded by the radio station executives present.

After outlining the activities of the Sales Managers Committee, of which he is District Chairman, Ray Baker of NBC introduced Lewis H. Avery and Helen Cornelius, who reported at length on the current developments in national and retail radio advertising respectively.

The morning session on the second day closed with a report on legal and labor problems by John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel.

The speaker at luncheon on the second day was Henry F. Grady, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and President of American President Lines (Steamship). After reporting on his service with the American mission to aid in the rehabilitation of Italian agriculture and industry, Mr. Grady urged that Americans co-operate with equal unselfishness in meeting the tremendous post-war problems with which American agriculture and industry will be faced.

In addition to the election of Mr. Smullin as District Director, the concluding session passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS Lou Keplinger, Regional Director of the Domestic Branch of OWI, has performed and is performing an outstanding service to his own organization in its relationship with the broadcast industry in this district, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that our thanks and congratulations be extended to him and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Elmer Davis, the head of OWI.

WHEREAS J. Harold Ryan left the Office of Radio Censorship and his own private business to become the president of NAB and in this wartime has brought the industry into a closer knit unit for the prosecution of the war and the meeting of industry problems, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that it is with the greatest regret that we of this district learn that Mr. Ryan has requested that he not be considered again as candidate for office of NAB presidency, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we extend to him our heartfelt thanks and the best of wishes for his future.

WHEREAS Arthur Westlund, the director for the 15th District of NAB, at personal sacrifice has conducted said office with the utmost fairness and integrity, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting go on record as extending a unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation for his untiring efforts and for the sincere work he has done.

INDUSTRY SUPPORT TO 6TH WAR LOAN—\$11,250,000

The broadcast industry, including its advertisers, backed the Sixth War Loan to the tune of \$11,250,000. This sum represents the contributions of all segments of the industry.

It was determined by following methods specified by the War Advertising Council for calculating war effort support. The amount is a quarter million in excess of industry-wide support to the Fifth War Loan.

FCC ON TOUR

Five of the six members of the Federal Communications Commission left Washington Friday (26) for an exten-

sive air tour of domestic military establishments. The object of the trip is to familiarize FCC with the developments which have resulted from the military use of radio and other electronic devices.

General Counsel Charles R. Denny and Chief Engineer George P. Adair and several members of the Inspection and Engineering Departments accompanied the Commissioners. Due to illness Commissioner Clifford J. Durr was unable to accompany the party.

NAVY AGAIN THANKS BROADCASTERS

The following communication from Captain G. W. Campbell, USN, Acting Director of the Office of Public Relations of the Navy Department, to Harold Ryan is a further recognition of the splendid job which radio is doing in behalf of the war effort:

"Our Radio Section has advised me of the very extensive coverage given by the broadcasters of the nation to the two series of transcribed WAVES recruiting programs, 'Something for the Girls.'

"I want you to know how much this Office appreciates all that the Radio Industry did, and all of the effort expended by the personnel of each station to make this outstanding coverage possible.

"It is hoped you will find some suitable means of conveying our thanks to the industry."

"CRISIS IN WAR TOWN" IN PRODUCTION

"Crisis in War Town" is name of new series of transcribed quarter-hour radio dramatizations to be completed about April 1, by Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

More than 250 stations aired "War Town," the organization's 1944 production, according to Bent Taylor, public relations director.

The 1945 programs will dramatize personal and family crises which have occurred during the war and involved one or more of the social services supported by local community war chests.

"Crisis in War Town" will be directed and produced by Robert Lewis Shayon, CBS. Nick Keeseley, also of CBS, will supervise.

Recordings may be obtained from local community chests; where they do not exist from state offices.

PRELIMINARY FIGURES RELEASED

The Federal Communications Commission on January 31 released preliminary figures of revenue from the sale of station time for the year 1944. These figures were compiled from the preliminary Annual Financial Questionnaires submitted by stations and networks. The figures reported by the FCC are for the four major networks and 569 standard broadcast stations. These indicate that network time sale revenue in 1944 was 21.2% above 1943. Assuming that the stations represented constitute a proper sample it appears that National Advertising increased 25.9% over 1943 and Local Advertising 28.3% above 1943.

It will be some time before the final tabulations of the FCC will be published. The actual release of the FCC as of January 31, 1945, is as follows:

Revenues from the sale of radio time (before deducting commissions to agencies) by the four major networks reached an alltime high of \$126,330,491 for 1944 according to preliminary network reports, the Federal Communications Commission announced today.

These figures indicate total major network time sales have more than doubled in the five-year period since 1939 when they topped \$62 million and are up 21.2% over the 1943 total of \$104,243,322—the previous all-time high.

Final figures on network time sales will be released some time after April 1, 1945.

At year-end 1944, the four major networks had a total

of 730 affiliated stations compared with only 661 as of December 31, 1943.

During the year, Mutual affiliated 33 additional stations, bringing its total to 244; Blue added 20 affiliates, making a total of 194; Columbia affiliated nine stations to total 143; and NBC picked up seven, making a total of 149. The number of stations shown as affiliated with each network includes stations that are on two or more networks.

Preliminary financial reports submitted by 569 standard broadcast stations show increased time sales for 1944 over 1943 of non-network time to national, regional and local users.

Total non-network time sales to national and regional users by these 569 standard broadcast stations amounted to \$58,665,371 in 1944, an increase of 25.9 per cent over 1943 sales by the same stations.

Non-network time sales to local and other users by these stations totaled \$61,990,623 or an increase of 28.3 per cent over 1943.

More comprehensive data on revenues and income of standard broadcast stations for 1944 will be released at a later time.

SENATE INVESTIGATION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORIZED

The Senate has passed S. Res. 24 which provides that the Committee on Interstate Commerce continue its investigation of international communications by wire and radio. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce recommended that the resolution be passed and after a favorable report from the Committee on Audit and Control, the Senate passed the resolution.

The resolution provided that \$10,000 additional be expended by the committee on the investigation.

COFFEE BILL REINTRODUCED

Representative Coffee has introduced H. J. Res. 89 which provides for the broadcasting of the proceedings of the House and Senate. A similar bill was introduced in the last session of Congress.

The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Rules.



SPECIAL XXV BULLETIN NO. 3 WITH THIS ISSUE OF REPORTS

The third Special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Bulletin comes to you with this issue of NAB REPORTS.

Of particular interest is the thirty minute script produced by KGVO, Missoula, Montana, in which the station observed its own fourteenth and radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

KVOO, Tulsa, has launched a year long series of quarter hour weekly shows called "Inside Radio."

"Music America Loves Best" (RCA Victor), NBC, 4:30 p. m., EWT, Sundays, broadcast the first of a number of scheduled commercials employing radio's Twenty-fifth Anniversary theme last Sunday, January 28. It was introduced by a special XXV musical arrangement.

XXV Musical Signature

Varied use of the BMI-recorded XXV Musical Signature is reported by stations. WFMJ explains how it is incorporated in the station sign-on and sign-off.

Send Material to NAB

We renew our request that you send evidence of everything you are doing in observance of either your own or radio's Anniversary to NAB. Send scripts, tear sheets of advertisements, direct mail pieces, clippings, photos, house organs and *letters describing local ideas and usage of NAB material*. Help us to help other stations and the industry as a whole. Thank you!

IDENTITY DISCLOSED!



Under pressure of repeated inquiries we lift the veil of secrecy, discard policy and succumb to columnist temptation in revealing that the "Charming receptionist at one of America's most popular stations," whose picture graces the pre-view of the new book, "Management in the Public Interest," is Mary McCoy, of WSM, Nashville, Tennessee. Superb photography of this most becoming subject is credited to C. Lester Barnard, WSM Publicity Director, whose work will appear elsewhere in the book, unidentified, typical of the contribution of all who labored on this volume.

Hurry Those Orders for Extra Copies!

Station managers last week received copies of the "pre-view" with order blanks entitling them to reserve unlimited copies at the first edition price of only \$1.25. Further opportunity to order will be provided at District Meetings but the printer can't wait until District Meetings are over to lay in paper supplies and go to press with the book. We are ready now—the forms are about to be locked up and put on the press. Let us have your order for extra copies now!

An Unusual Opportunity!

One station manager, in placing his order for 700 copies of the book, said, "I look at it this way. For the price of

February 2, 1945 — 41

a single promotion, maybe a banquet or two or a free talent show, which would cost me at least \$1,000.00, I can place a permanent record of radio's good job in the public interest in the hands of every leading citizen and organization in my territory. We aren't doing much banqueting or celebrating during war time, so I can very well use that money for these books."

Estimate your needs and place your order today! Address Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations, National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

8 DISTRICTS PRODUCE 9 GLOBAL SHOWS

Receipt of nine more "Let's Go to Town" transcribed programs, produced by the industry for broadcast to armed forces overseas, is acknowledged by Armed Forces Radio Service; two other shows were en route to the coast, January 29. Here they are for the record:

DISTRICT I

New Bedford.....Hugh Norman, WNBH TFC*
Worcester.....E. E. Hill, WTAG TFC*

DISTRICT II

Binghamton.....Cecil D. Masten, WNBH TFC*

DISTRICT IV

Wheeling.....George W. Smith, WRVA TFC*
(Shipped Jan. 29)

DISTRICT VIII

Saginaw.....Milt Greenebaum, WSAM TFC*
(Shipped Jan. 29)

DISTRICT X

Kansas City, Mo.....Roderick B. Cupp, KMBC TFC*

DISTRICT XIII

San Antonio.....Hugh A. L. Half, WOAI TFC*

DISTRICT XIV

Butte.....Ed. B. Craney, KGIR TFC*

DISTRICT XVI

San Diego.....Miss Leah McMahon, KFSD TFC*

ABELOFF GIVEN AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO RICHMOND

Richmond, Va.—Irvin G. Abeloff, Program Service Manager for WRVA, was the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award Key for outstanding contribution to the welfare of Richmond at an award dinner of the Richmond Junior Board of Trade, January 25. The key is presented annually to the Richmonder under 36 years of age who is judged to have contributed most to the city's welfare during the preceding year.

Mr. Abeloff was cited mainly for his work with War Bond Drives, Red Cross and similar campaigns. He wrote, directed and staged shows at the Mosque auditorium during the six War Loan Drives and was chosen by the United States Treasury Department as one of three radio men from the Eastern United States to confer with the department on future War Loan Drives.

The National Association of Broadcasters appointed Mr. Abeloff as Task Force Commander to supervise preparations of the Richmond "Let's Go to Town" program for broadcast to service men overseas.

In October of last year Mr. Abeloff was cited by Brigadier General George A. Horkan of Camp Lee, Virginia, for his work with the largest quartermaster installation in

the United States. He holds an Award of Merit from the Navy Department for his work in recruiting Seabees.

Mr. Abeloff was also made a lifetime member of the Richmond Junior Board of Trade.

MRS. REES DAUGHERTY, WSRR, AWD NEW ENGLAND CHAIRMAN

(As released by NAB News Bureau)

Mrs. Rees Daugherty, Director of Women's Activities at WSRR, has been named Chairman of New England for the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mrs. Daugherty's appointment has come from Ruth Chilton of WCAU, Philadelphia, National President of the organization.

Mrs. Daugherty, a native of Savannah, Ga., attended Chatham Hall in Virginia and afterward traveled extensively in the United States and Europe. She lived for seven years in China, Japan, and the Philippines. In the latter country, she did outstanding work for the American Guardian Association and the Philippine Anti-Leprosy Society.

Her experiences abroad convinced her of the importance of having Americans understand the problems of other nationals, and when she returned to New York she organized and conducted panel discussions on international relations.

Mrs. Daugherty's home is in Darien, Connecticut, and she has been active in affairs of several women's organizations of the area. She was first introduced to WSRR listeners three years ago through the original program "Homespun Heroes," a broadcast that paid tribute to the achievements of residents of Southern Connecticut. She is popularly known as Ann Davenport, commentator for the C. O. Miller Company program.

DE WOLF ADDRESSES IRE

The Thirty-third Annual Banquet of the Institute of Radio Engineers was held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on Thursday evening, January 25, in connection with the IRE Winter Meeting. The banquet was attended by 1180 persons, believed to be a record high for this event.

H. B. Richmond, Chairman of the Board of the General Radio Company, was Toastmaster. Dr. William L. Everitt, IRE President for 1945, presented the annual awards of the Institute. Dr. O. H. Caldwell, Editor of *Electronic Industries*, accepted the Fellowship Awards on behalf of a group of sixteen who received this honor from the Institute. Professor H. M. Turner, retiring President, delivered the President's annual message to the Institute membership.

The guest speaker was Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief, Telecommunications Division, Department of State. Mr. de Wolf outlined briefly the history of the development of international control of radio communications. Mr. de Wolf then presented the future program of the State Department in regard to the international aspects of telecommunications. This portion of Mr. de Wolf's address was as follows:

"The State Department has invited other interested federal agencies, as well as private industry, to join with it in studying what should be the position of the United States at forthcoming international conferences. The first one of these, the Third Inter-American Radio Conference, will take place in Rio de Janeiro in June 1945.

"Thereafter, we anticipate a world conference to continue the work of the Berlin, London, Washington, Madrid and Cairo conferences. As I view it, the main purpose of these international conferences is to make the very

* Task Force Commander.

best use possible of available radio frequencies. There is a constant race between science which endeavors to extend the usable portion of the radio spectrum and to make more economic use of existing frequencies, and the ever-increasing demands for frequencies by the users. Until the close of World War I the use of radio was confined almost exclusively to communications with ships. Nowadays the number of radio services and the different kinds of radio stations have tremendously increased: In 1939 there were in the United States 3,061 broadcasting stations including standard broadcast stations, television broadcast, international broadcast and facsimile. There were at the same time 62,433 non-broadcast stations in the United States alone, divided between such services as amateurs (53,558 stations), aviation (subdivided into four categories), agriculture, police (municipal, state, et cetera), experimental, fixed public (point to point telegraph), public coastal, relay press, geophysical and ship stations (3,736).

"The recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission for post-war frequency allocation for radio services operating between 25 and 30,000 megacycles have opened up new vistas for radio, including frequency modulation, television, facsimile, 'Walkie-Talkie,' et cetera. The next international conferences will thus be confronted with the tremendous problem of devising an adequate control of radio so that it will be of maximum benefit to all the users.

"I think it is particularly true that in the field of radio communications, control is essential; without it we would have chaos. On the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that science and private initiative have been responsible for the tremendous development of the industry and that the controls have been created merely to bring the maximum utility out of the results of private research and endeavor.

"I participated in the 1938 Cairo conference and I can testify to the splendid spirit of cooperation between American industry and the United States Government. This close collaboration between the Government and industry in the telecommunication field has proved most beneficial to both and has established a pattern which might well be copied in other fields of endeavor.

"I feel confident, therefore, that with a continuation of this active cooperation, we will reach solutions which will prove acceptable to all the users of the radio spectrum, although they may not obtain 100 per cent of all their demands.

"For the past two years we have been working on plans of the post-war telecommunication world. Many of these, of course, are still in the blueprint stage. It is not possible for me at this time to go into detail as to what these plans consist of. I may say, however, that we have in mind a modernization of our existing international telecommunication bodies, bringing them more in line with the necessities of present day radio, particularly in the field of radio interference and radio regulation. In this field, as in other fields, we must determine whether we are prepared to surrender a certain modicum of sovereignty to insure a more efficient control of radio, for radio knows no national boundaries. This is particularly evident at international radio conferences where the different categories of users of the radio spectrum have a tendency to gravitate towards each other. English and American broadcasters, for example, band together against the British and American aeronautical radio services and the latter seek allies among the maritime services against the amateurs. Eventually, solutions are reached and meanwhile national frontiers have been well nigh forgotten.

"We also envisage the possibility of the formation of an inter-American telecommunication union which would accomplish for this hemisphere what has been done on a world basis by the International Telecommunication Union at Bern.

"The Federal Communications Commission, the Inter-departmental Radio Advisory Committee—IRAC to initiate—together with the State Department's inter-departmental post-war committees, will consider the new allocation plans to be submitted at the next international conference on behalf of the United States. Some time in the not too distant future we anticipate holding a conference

with representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations looking towards a more efficient and more economical means of communications between the English speaking people of the world.

"I do not believe that the American public has ever been so conscious in its history of the importance of communications and of the advisability of breaking down all barriers which prevent the easy, economical, and speedy flow of intelligence. Never before has there been a closer integration between Government and industry to bring this about.

"Thus radio points the way to a new world, in which Government and private enterprise, hand in hand, will work out solutions for the greater benefit of all mankind, where national boundaries will have as much or as little meaning as the boundaries between the several states of our Union and in which, by international cooperation, we will assure to the peoples of the world the free and untrammelled use of radio in all its varied applications.

"We have a fine record of endeavor behind us. I know we have a still finer record ahead of us."

FCC ANNOUNCES ALLOCATION PROCEDURE

1. On January 16, 1945, the Commission issued a supplemental statement interpreting its policy of January 26, 1944.

2. In order to carry out the policy, applications for new standard broadcast stations or for changes in facilities will be handled in the following manner:

(a) *Applications filed prior to January 26, 1945, upon which the Commission has taken no action.*—All applications in this category will be held in status quo unless:

(1) The applicant files a petition requesting the Commission to proceed with the processing of his application for a decision under the Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 16, 1945. Upon receipt of such petition the application will be processed and if the requirements of the supplemental statement of policy are met and the Commission finds that the granting of the application is in the public interest, a conditional grant will be issued. If the Commission's examination indicates that the requirements of the supplemental statement of policy have not been met the application will be designated for hearing and promptly heard on that single issue. If the hearing establishes inability to comply with the supplemental statement of policy, the application will be denied. Under Section 1.369, F.C.C. Rules, the effect of this would be to prohibit consideration of a similar application of the same applicant for facilities to serve the same area in whole or in part for a period of one year.

(2) The Commission on its own motion removes an application from the pending file and designates it for hearing for the purpose of determining issues which in the Commission's opinion would require a hearing even if no question as to availability of materials and manpower were presented. If after a hearing it appears that such applications could, except for the supplemental statement of policy, possibly be granted, they will be returned to the pending file. On the other hand, if it appears that the record made on the other issues requires a denial, such action will be taken.

(b) *Applications filed prior to January 26, 1945, which have been designated for hearing but no hearing has been held.*—All applications in this category will be retained in status quo and the hearing continued until further notice unless:

(1) The applicant petitions the Commission to proceed with the hearing in the light of the Supplemental Statement of Policy adopted January 16, 1945.

(2) The Commission on its own motion determines that the hearing should go forward for the purpose of determining issues other than those pertaining to the availability of manpower and materials.

After hearing, all such cases will be disposed of in the manner set forth in paragraph (a).

(c) *Applications filed prior to January 26, 1945, in which a hearing has begun but the record has not yet been completed.*—In cases in this category, the Commission will proceed with hearings for the purpose of completing the record. Upon completion of the record the case will be held in the pending file unless it appears that it can be granted under the terms of the supplemental statement of policy, or unless the applicant petitions for a determination on the merits in the light of this policy. Consolidated proceedings involving applications as to which hearings have begun and in addition applications as to which hearings have not yet begun will be treated under this category.

(d) *Applications filed prior to January 26, 1945, as to which hearings have been concluded.*—The Commission will announce decisions in cases which have been heard where:

(1) A grant is possible under the terms of the Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 16, 1945.

(2) A denial is necessary regardless of the availability of materials or manpower.

No action will be taken in cases where a grant would be possible except for the supplemental statement of policy.

(e) *Applications filed subsequent to January 26, 1945.* All such applications will be processed and determined in accordance with the supplemental statement of policy. If the application meets the conditions of this policy and is otherwise in the public interest, a conditional grant will be made. If the application does not meet the requirements of the supplemental policy, it will be designated for hearing and promptly heard on that single issue. If, as a result of such hearing, it is established that the requirements of this policy are not met the application will be denied. (See Section 1.369 FCC Rules)

3. When manpower and materials again become available and conditions permit the resumption of normal licensing practices, the Commission will make an appropriate announcement and will provide a period of not less than 60 days for the filing and processing of new applications prior to taking any action on the cases retained in the pending files during the period that the statement of policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented January 16, 1945, was in effect. Provision also will be made for the bringing up to date of all applications retained in the pending files. These procedures, it is believed, will prevent any inequity from resulting to persons who do not file applications during the period that the present policy remains in force.

COLONEL COE RETURNS TO KSD

Lt. Col. Robert L. Coe, who served as deputy chief of staff of the Army's Troop Carrier Command, has retired from active duty to direct postwar engineering activities of KSD, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch station, where he was chief engineer before the war.

Colonel Coe began active duty with the Army Air Forces as a captain, several months before the United States entered the war. In 1942 he was ordered to Washington to help organize the Troop Carrier Command, and became its deputy chief of staff. This command, an essential part of the modern army, moves and supplies troops in the combat zone by air.

Following the organization of the Carrier Command, Colonel Coe was ordered on overseas duty. From January to October, 1944, he was in charge of point-to-point radio service for the Army Air Forces in the India-Burma Theatre, and then he was permitted to retire from active duty.

Colonel Coe joined the staff of KSD in 1924, two years after the station began broadcasting. He became chief engineer in 1933, and directed the technical aspects of the

first facsimile experiments with a regular daily paper—a radio tabloid of the Post-Dispatch.

In his new position with KSD, Coe will have charge of the Pulitzer Publishing Co.'s engineering of services in television, frequency modulation and facsimile.

BRITISH TO DEVELOP COLOR TELEVISION

A large-scale television-in-color technical development planned for the film industry of the British Empire to be carried out over a period of ten years anticipates full development of the color film within the first four years, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

The practical realization of commercial high-definition, large-screen television together with the means of providing and distributing television programs of special events will be reached in about six years, according to the plan.

Provision of large-screen television in color will be developed in the eighth year and a practical solution of stereoscopic projection is expected to be realized before the end of the ten-year program.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, February 5. They are subject to change.

Monday, February 5

Further Hearing

NEW—Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind.—C. P., 1520 kc., 5 KW, daytime.

KROW—Educational Broadcasting Corp., Oakland, Calif.—Renewal of license, 960 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

Wednesday, February 7

WSOO—Hiawathaland Broadcasting Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Renewal of license, 1230 kc., 100 watt, night; 250 watts, day; unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KTRI—The Tribune Co. (Transferor), Eugene H. Kelly, Eugene F. Kelly, John C. Kelly (Transferees); Sioux City Broadcasting Co., Sioux City, Iowa.—Granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of Sioux City Broadcasting Co., licensee of station KTRI, from The Tribune Company to Eugene H. Kelly, Eugene F. Kelly and John C. Kelly, for a consideration of \$17,375 for 50 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of licensee. (B4-TC-421)

WMPS—Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Granted 30 days' time from January 26, within which to complete transfer of control of station WMPS, heretofore approved by the Commission.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Mutual Broadcasting System—Granted permission to omit station identification

during the one-hour broadcast of the President's Birthday Ball program on the night of January 30.

KSFO—The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Granted petition requesting cancellation of hearing on application for renewal of license, now scheduled for February 5, and granted license on a regular basis.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station on an experimental basis only; to operate on frequencies that may be assigned by the Commission's chief engineer from time to time; power 1 KW.

TELEVISION RENEWALS

The following applications for renewal of television broadcast station licenses were granted for the period ending February 1, 1946, subject to the condition that license is granted subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651:

WBKB, Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago; **WCBW**, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York; **WRGB**, General Electric Co., Schenectady; **WNBT**, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York; **W9XBK**, Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago; **W9XBT**, **W9XPR**, **W9XBB**, Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago; **W2XCB**, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York; **W2XGE**, General Electric Co., Schenectady; **W2XBT**, **W2XBU**, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York; **W9XZV**, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago; **WABD**, **W10XKT**, Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc., New York; **W2XVT**, Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc., Passaic, N. J.; **W2XI**, General Electric Co., Schenectady; **W6XAO**, **W6XDU**, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles; **WPTZ**, **W3XE**, **W3XP**, **W3XPA**, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia; **W3XPC**, **W3XPR**, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia; **W6XYZ**, **W6XLA**, Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles; **W2XWV**, Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc., New York.

Licenses for the following television broadcast stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending April 1, 1945, subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651:

W3XAD, Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J.; **W3XEP**, Radio Corp. of America, Camden; **W9XUI**, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending February 1, 1946:

KBTM, Jonesboro, Ark.; **KFDA**, Amarillo, Texas; **KFIO**, Spokane, Wash.; **KMLB**, Monroe, La.; **WCAT**, Rapid City, So. Dak.; **WCOL**, Columbus, Ohio; **WCPO**, Cincinnati, Ohio; **WDLF**, Panama City, Fla.; **WENY**, Elmira, N. Y.; **WITH**, Baltimore, Md.; **WJRD**, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; **KAST**, Astoria, Ore.; **KFXD**, Nampa, Idaho; **KHAS**, Hastings, Neb.; **KSUN**, Lowell, Ariz.; **WBBZ**, Ponca City, Okla.; **WTHT**, Hartford, Conn.; **WMOB**, Mobile, Ala.; **KGEK**, Sterling, Colo.; **KOOS**, Coos Bay, Ore.; **KWG**, Stockton, Calif.; **KPHO**, Phoenix, Ariz.; **WBOC**, Salisbury, Md.; **WESX**, Salem, Mass.; **WHOP**, Hopkinsville, Ky.; **WLOG**, Logan, W. Va.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending November 1, 1947:

KWK, St. Louis, Mo.; **WFBL**, Syracuse, N. Y.; **WFCI**, Pawtucket, R. I.; **WHBC**, Canton, Ohio; **WHP** and auxiliary, Harrisburg, Pa.; **WSAR**, Fall River, Mass.; **WFEA** and auxiliary, Manchester, N. H.; **WHOM** and auxiliary, Jersey City, N. J.; **KPRO**, Riverside, Calif.; **KTYW**, Yakima, Wash.

The following were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending February 1, 1948:

WKLA, Ludington, Mich.; **WTBO**, Cumberland, Md.; **WMOH**, Hamilton, Ohio.

Licenses for the following stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending April 1, 1945:

KADA, Ada, Okla.; **KELO**, Sioux Falls, So. Dak.; **KFJB**, Marshalltown, Iowa; **KFMB**, San Diego; **KFUN**, Las Vegas, N. Mex.; **KGDE**, Fergus Falls, Minn.; **KHBC**, Hilo, T. H.; **KNOE**, Monroe, La.; **KPOW**, Powell, Wyo.; **KRLH**, Midland, Texas; **KVEC**, San Luis Obispo, Calif.; **KVNU**, Logan, Utah; **KWNO**, Winona, Minn.; **KYSM**, Mankato, Minn.; **WABI**, Bangor, Maine; **WAIM**, Anderson, S. C.; **WAJR**, Morgantown, W. Va.; **WAYX**, Waycross, Ga.; **WBLJ**, Dalton, Ga.; **WCLO**, Janesville, Wisc.; **WCBT**, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; **WDSM**, Superior, Wis.; **WFTC**,

Kinston, N. C.; **WHBY**, Appleton, Wis.; **WIBX**, Utica, N. Y.; **WISE**, Asheville, N. C.; **WJBC**, Bloomington, Ill.; **WKBO**, Harrisburg, Pa.; **WLOF**, Orlando, Fla.; **WOLS**, Florence, S. C.; **WRBL**, Columbus, Ga.; **WROX**, Clarksdale, Miss.; **WSKB**, McComb, Miss.; **WTOL**, Toledo, Ohio.

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending April 1, 1945:

KABR, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; **KDAL**, Duluth, Minn.; **KELA**, Centralia, Wash.; **KGCU**, Mandan, N. Dak.; **KGNC**, Amarillo, Texas; **KLO**, Ogden, Utah; **KLPM**, Minot, N. Dak.; **KQV**, Pittsburgh, Pa.; **KSWO**, Lawton, Okla.; **KTUL**, Tulsa, Okla.; **WCAX**, Burlington, Vt.; **WCLE**, Cleveland; **WDEL**, Wilmington, Del.; **WFIN**, Findlay, Ohio; **WIBG**, Philadelphia; **WJAS**, Pittsburgh; **WJDX**, Jackson, Miss.; **WILM**, Wilmington, Del.; **WIRE** and auxiliary, Indianapolis; **WMBD**, Peoria, Ill.; **WMPS**, Memphis, Tenn.; **WMRO**, Aurora, Ill.; **WNEW** and auxiliary, New York; **WOV** and auxiliary, New York; **WOWO**, Fort Wayne; **WPAT**, Paterson, N. J.; **WPEN** and auxiliary, Philadelphia; **WPRa**, Mayaguez, P. R.; **WTAQ**, Green Bay, Wis.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the regular period:

WGES, Chicago; **WBHP**, Huntsville, Ala.; **WBOW**, Terre Haute, Ind.; **WJNO**, West Palm Beach, Fla.; **WLVA**, Lynchburg, Va.; **KRGV**, Weslaco, Texas.

WAAF—Drivers Journal Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1947.

KTSA—Sunshine Broadcasting Co., San Antonio, Tex.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1946.

WMT—American Broadcasting Stations, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1946.

WORK—York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS

WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted petition to intervene in the hearing not yet scheduled on application of New Haven Broadcasters, New Haven, Conn., for a new station.

Midstate Radio Corp., Utica, N. Y.—Granted petition to intervene in the consolidated hearing now scheduled for Jan. 29 on application of Utica Broadcasting Co., Inc., and Ronald B. Woodyard for a new station in Utica.

KRBC—Reporter Broadcasting Co., Abilene, Texas.—Granted in part motion for continuance of consolidated hearing now scheduled for February 1, and continued same to March 21, in re application of **KRBC** and San Jacinto Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas, and Calcasieu Broadcasting Co., Lake Charles, La.

WTAW—Agr. & Mech. College of Texas, College Station, Texas.—Denied petition for consolidation with petitioner's application, or in the alternative to intervene and enlarge issues in re applications of **KRBC**, **KPLC** and San Jacinto Broadcasting Co.

WGBF—Evansville On the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Granted petition for continuance to March 19 of hearing now scheduled for Feb. 5, in re application for renewal of license.

Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Macon, Miss.—Granted amended motion for leave to amend application for new station and removed said application from hearing docket.

WNLC—Thames Broadcasting Corp., New London, Conn.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit (Docket 6627).

Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corp., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Passed over petition to dismiss application (Docket 6135) without prejudice.

WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Passed over petition to amend hearing issues in re application of **WBAX** for license and applications of others for new station at Wilkes-Barre.

W2XWE—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Pending determination upon application for renewal, the Commission further extended upon a temporary basis only the license for facsimile broadcast station, for the period ending April 1, 1945.

Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corp., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for a new station. (Docket 6135)

WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition to amend the hearing issues in re applications of Central Broadcasting Co., Northeastern Penna. Broadcasters, Inc.,

and Key Broadcasters, Inc., all applicants for a new station in Wilkes-Barre, in the light of the Commission's Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 16, and the following was added to the hearing issues heretofore published in each of the above-entitled matters: "To determine whether the above-entitled applications for construction permits comply with the Commission's Supplemental Statement of Policy dated January 16, 1945, concerning applications for permits to construct new radio stations."

KMO—Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash.—Granted construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment.

KMO—Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash.—Granted construction permit to make changes in auxiliary transmitting equipment.

WABI—Community Broadcasting Service, Bangor, Maine.—Granted license to cover construction permit, which authorized change in frequency to 910 kc., increase in power to 1 kilowatt, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, subject to condition that licensee make application for a construction permit for an increase in power to 5 kilowatts when materials and personnel become available or when required by the Commission to do so. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KRRR—News-Review Company, Roseburg, Ore.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized move of transmitter and main studio. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WNYD—City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System, Area of New York City.—Granted license to cover construction permit to reinstate construction permit (B1-PRY-270) for new relay broadcast station; frequencies 1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc.; 40 watts. Portable and mobile, area of New York City.

The following applications for new commercial television broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission's Policy of February 23, 1943:

World Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb.; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.; WLIB, Inc., New York City; WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

The following applications for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Asbury Park Press, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J.; Allen T. Simmons, Akron, Ohio; Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Francisco; WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Penna.; News-Journal Corp., Daytona Beach, Fla.; Truth Publishing Co., Inc., Elkhart, Ind.; Herbert Herff, Memphis, Tenn.; Wisc. Radio, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc.; News-Examiner Co., Connersville, Ind.; Central States Broadcasting Co., Omaha, Neb.

The following amended applications for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations were retained in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943:

The Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C.; Contra Costa Broadcasting Co., Richmond, Calif.; Nashville Radio Corp., Nashville, Tenn.; Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

WGTM—Penn Thomas Watson, Wilson, N. C.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1340 kc. to 590 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

730 Kilocycles

WPIK—Potomac Broadcasting Corp., Alexandria, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3615 for a new standard broadcast station) for approval of antenna and transmitter site.

890 Kilocycles

WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3641 which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for change in transmitter and studio locations.

960 Kilocycles

WELI—City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn.—Voluntary assignment of license to Connecticut Radio Foundation, Incorporated.

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—Birney Imes, Jr., Corinth, Miss.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—George E. Miller, J. Myron Honigman and Lou Poller, d/b as Baron Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., 250 watts power and unlimited hours of operation.

WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Construction permit to increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts and change type of transmitter.

1280 Kilocycles

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Voluntary assignment of license to Curtis Radiocasting Corporation.

1340 Kilocycles

WMLT—George T. Morris, Wilmer D. Lanier and J. Newton Thompson, d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Co., Dublin, Ga.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3586) for a new standard broadcast station.

WMLT—George T. Morris, Wilmer D. Lanier and J. Newton Thompson, d/b as Dublin Broadcasting Co., Dublin, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WEMP—Glenn D. Roberts, Melva F. Roberts, Wellwood Nesbit, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Evalyn H. Dolph, Hope D. Pettet and Rachel Young LaFollette, copartners, d/b as Milwaukee Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Voluntary assignment of license to Glenn D. Roberts, Melva F. Roberts, Wellwood Nesbit, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Evalyn H. Dolph, Hope D. Pettet, Rachel Young LaFollette, Genevieve S. Nesbit, John Ernest Roe and W. Wade Boardman, co-partners, d/b as Milwaukee Broadcasting Co.

1370 Kilocycles

WSAY—Brown Radio Service and Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Modification of Construction permit (B1-P-2924 as modified which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, new transmitter and move) for extension of completion date from 1-30-45 to 2-28-45.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Miss.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change requested frequency to 1400 kc.

KENO—Nevada Broadcasting Co., Las Vegas, Nevada—Voluntary assignment of licenses to Maxwell Kelch and Laura Belle Kelch, d/b as Nevada Broadcasting Company.

WMSL—Tennessee Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Decatur, Ala.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1600 Kilocycles

NEW—Charlotte Broadcasting Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1600 kc., power of 1 KW, unlimited hours of operation, using directional antenna day and night.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 46900 kc., power of 1 KW and special emission for FM.

NEW—The Wm. H. Block Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43700 kc. with coverage of 9,316 square miles.

NEW—Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Peoria, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48100 kc. with coverage of 14,130 square miles.

NEW—Board of Education, Sewanhaka High School, Floral Park, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated with power of 250 watts and special emission for FM.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W9XEV—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Glenwood, Ind.—Voluntary assignment of construction permit to Curtis Radiocasting Corporation.

WEQG-WAUY—Evansville on the Air, Inc., area of Evansville, Ind.—Voluntary assignment of licenses to Curtis Radiocasting Corporation.

W3XO—C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky and Bailey, Washington, D. C.—Construction permit to move transmitter.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Charles P. Halfhill, et al.—A complaint alleging violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in connection with the interstate sale of canned food products has been issued against Charles P. Halfhill, Theodore A. Halfhill, Harry J. Halfhill and Harry J. Halfhill, Jr., trading as The Halfhill Co. and as Ocean Food Products Co., 714 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles. (5267)

Panther Oil & Grease Manufacturing Company and **Southwestern Petroleum Company, Inc.**, both of Fort Worth, Texas, engaged in the sale of lubricants for tractors, trucks, automobiles and other machinery, are charged in a complaint with misrepresenting the character of their business operations and the grade and quality of their products. (5266)

Walsh Refractories Corp.—Misrepresentation of the quality and composition of fire brick products is alleged in a complaint issued against Walsh Refractories Corp., 4070 North First St., St. Louis. (5269)

Warwick Manufacturing Corp., 1700 West Washington St., Chicago, engaged in manufacturing and assembling radio receiving sets, is charged in a complaint issued with having made misrepresentations concerning the tube capacity, the television equipment and the prices of certain sets which it sold in interstate commerce. (5268)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Gibson-Thomsen Co., Inc., 10 East 39th Street, New York, engaged in the sale of tooth brushes and hair brushes, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that brushes containing used and secondhand bristles are composed

of new materials, by failure to stamp on the exposed surface of the handles, in conspicuous and legible terms which cannot be removed without mutilating the handles, a statement that the bristles are "secondhand" or "used." (3965)

Peabody Co. and Mendenhall Manufacturing Co., West Beach, Biloxi, Miss., entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain representations in connection with the mail-order sale of women's rejected hosiery, some of which he advertised as "America's finest." According to the stipulation, the hosiery consisted largely of odds and ends of miscellaneous stock, often was not matched as to pairs, and in many cases was so defective as not to be capable of mending. (3966)

Stone-Tarlow Co., Inc., Brockton, Mass., entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that shoes it sells under the trade name "Elevators," or any other shoes of substantially the same construction, will improve posture, cause the wearer to feel better physically, or otherwise promote or benefit the physical well-being or health of the wearers. (3966)

St. Paul Medicine Co.—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation designated "St. Paul's V.V.V." has been entered into by Paul C. Deutch, Joseph H. Deutch and S. L. Deutch, co-partners, trading as St. Paul Medicine Co., Detroit. (03426)

M. E. Tracy Co., 304 Mulberry St., Memphis, Tenn., trading as **The Everett Co.**, stipulated that it will cease representing that the medicinal preparation which it sells under the name "Tra-Ton Tablets" is effective in the treatment of extreme tiredness, lack of normal energy, nervousness, headache, dizziness, digestive disturbances, or any nutritional deficiency. (03247)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

B-1 Beverage Co., 4000 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, engaged in the manufacture and sale to bottling plants of materials used in making B-1 beverages, stipulated that it will discontinue certain representations concerning the beverages and the therapeutic properties of their Vitamin B-1 content. The beverages are sold to the public in the form of a lemon-lime soft drink and lemon-lime soda water. (5230)

En-Ex Co. and The En-Ex Distributing Co., Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, have been ordered to cease and desist from disseminating false advertisements concerning En-Ex, a preparation advertised by the respondent as a cure or remedy for psoriasis and certain other conditions of the skin and scalp. (4766)

Ox'O-Gas Co., Palisades Park, N. J., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresenting the properties and efficiency of a gasoline additive he sells under the name "Ox'O." He also sells gasoline treated with the additive. (5040)

FTC CASE DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Oskamp Nolting Company, Cincinnati, with certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of jewelry, silverware, luggage and giftware.

The complaint was dismissed because the respondent company has expressed its intention, in writing, to be bound by the Trade Practice Conference Rules promulgated by the Commission for the catalog jewelry and giftware industry and has furnished satisfactory evidence of such intention in the form of its latest catalog.

Table of Contents

January

	Page
ALLOCATIONS	
FMBI to Protest FCC Allocation	34
Proposed Allocations Announced	17
Report on Allocations Soon	4
A. F. OF M.	
Platter Turner Dispute Back to NLRB	9
BROADCAST ADVERTISING	
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
DEFENSE	
Broadcast Technicians Urgently Needed for Psychological Warfare Overseas	4
"Let's Go To Town" Shows Needed	4, 12, 24
Treasury to Continue "Treasury Salutes"	24
FCC	
Annual Report Filed with Congress	9
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legisla- tive Cooperation	2
Manpower Survey	5
Network Recording Rule Postponed	5
New Construction Restricted	22
Porter, Paul A., Again Nominated	2
Porter, Paul A., Speaks at FCC Bar Ass'n	32
FM	
Allocations	18
FM in Australia	24
GENERAL	
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
Egolf, Willard, Presents A. F. A. Charter to Lynchburg Advertising Club	11
Fischer, Dick, New Program Manager at WHAS	5
Kliment, Robert, Program Director of WEBR	23
"March of Dimes" Campaign	5, 22
Radio Correspondents Dinner Advanced	2
Radio Engineers Begin Building-Fund Cam- paign	24

GOVERNMENT	
FTC Reports on Advertising Copy	11
Navy Commends Radio Again	2
Radio Powerful War Weapon, OWI	4
LABOR	
War Labor Board Decision in WMAL Case	24
LEGISLATION	
Lea Committee Urges FCC-Industry Legislative Cooperation	2
New Senate Interstate Commerce Committee	11
Radio Bills Introduced in New Congress	9, 19
NAB	
A Look Ahead—J. Harold Ryan	1
District 6	20
District 13	31
District Meetings Schedule	22
News Committee Meets	33
Research Committee Meets	12
RADIO'S ANNIVERSARY	
Anniversary War Pledge to Be District Meet- ing Topic	11
Army Hour Pays Tribute to Radio's 25th Year ..	3
KPLT First to Send Anniversary Script to NAB ..	3
Program Ideas	20
Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted	4
Westinghouse to Aid with Anniversary Material ..	3
SELECTIVE SERVICE	
Changes	2
War Manpower Commission Continues Broad- casting on Essential List	20
TELEVISION	
Allocations	17

NAB SPECIAL BULLETINS

THE BEAM	Vol. 3, #1
BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU	#1-#4
LEGISLATIVE	Vol. 13, #1
RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY	#2
SELECTIVE SERVICE	#23-#26



1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 4, January 26, 1945

13TH DISTRICT MEETING

The Thirteenth District opened a two-day session on January 17, with J. Harold Ryan, NAB president, presenting summary of industry activities and problems. Robert T. Bartley spoke on the possibility of legislation and urged stations to inform their congressmen fully on service they are rendering.

Following presentation of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, which is reported in a special bulletin that will be issued tomorrow, Mrs. Lillian C. Jarman of KTSM, El Paso, presented a public relations report for Karl Wyler of that station, who is District chairman.

A report of the activities of the Broadcast Advertising Department by Lewis H. Avery was followed by a discussion of small market stations, led by James R. Curtis of KFRO, member of the NAB Small Market Station Committee.

In a close election, Martin B. Campbell of WFAA-WBAP-KGKO was elected director of the Thirteenth District for the two-year term starting at the end of the next annual NAB membership meeting or at such time as the Board may designate.

In a series of resolutions, those present urged the radio industry to extend and expand its interest in and devotion to public service programs; suggested that the NAB Board continue its efforts to create resources for training newcomers to broadcasting and for refreshing present practitioners; endorsed BMB; thanked the radio stations of Dallas, their hosts, as well as J. Harold Ryan and Hugh A. L. Half, present director of the 13th District; opposed the proposed continuing renewal clause, and sharply condemned Petrillo's platter-turner demands.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. WHEREAS District 13 of the National Association of Broadcasters has voted to oppose the adoption of a policy of continuing discounts as a provision of the Standard Contract Form, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of NAB is requested to delete the proposed revision of Section 5(d) of the NAB-AAAA Standard Contract for Station Facilities.

2. WHEREAS District 13 of the National Association of Broadcasters is opposed to the principle of "made work" in the radio industry, and

WHEREAS it is concerned over an effort to require the industry to employ members of the American Federation of Musicians to turn and perform recordings, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of NAB and the radio industry at large resist all efforts to compel compliance with such practice, which is both capricious and impractical, and an encroachment upon the right of every station to determine its own operating policies consistent with the responsibilities which its license imposes.

3. WHEREAS District 13 of the National Association of Broadcasters recognizes the need for a standard method of measuring coverage of radio stations, and

WHEREAS it recognizes that the plan of Broadcast Measurement Bureau, Inc., will meet such a need, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that all stations of the radio industry are urged to support and subscribe to BMB.

4. WHEREAS the members of District 13 of the National Association of Broadcasters recognize their obligation to operate their stations in the public interest, convenience and necessity, and

WHEREAS they find opportunities to perform a unique public service by the application of the Broadcasting Art, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the radio industry be urged to continue to extend and expand its interest in and devotion to public service programs and develop all opportunities in the field of public relations.

5. WHEREAS the members of District 13 of the National Association of Broadcasters recognize the fluid characteristics of the broadcasting art and the continuing and rapid development of this art, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the radio industry and the Board of Directors of NAB continue efforts to create the resources for the training of newcomers to broadcasting and establish facilities for review and refresher studies by its present practitioners.

6. WHEREAS this meeting has afforded everyone in attendance benefits of highly informative talks and discussions of matters of interest and concern to broadcasters, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that District 13 of the National Association of Broadcasters expresses its thanks and appreciation to the radio stations of Dallas and all others who have assisted in holding and entertaining the District Meeting.

7. WHEREAS he is devotedly serving the radio industry with talent and distinction, and

WHEREAS his administration is marked with a genuine contribution to the dignity and prestige of broadcasting, both within and without the industry, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that District 13 of the National Association of Broadcasters extends its deep appreciation of the service of J. Harold Ryan as President of NAB.

8. WHEREAS his service to his district is and has been outstanding, and

WHEREAS he has made a valuable contribution to the radio industry as a member of the Board of Directors of NAB from District 13, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the District acknowledge, with deep appreciation, the services of Hugh A. L. Half.

REGISTRATION

13th District

TEXAS: Howard Barrett, KRBC, Abilene; Raymond D. Hollingsworth, Aubrey Jackson, O. L. (Ted) Taylor, KGNC, Amarillo; Alex Keese, Taylor-Howe-Snowden, Amarillo; Walter G. Russell, KASA, Amarillo; Hardy C. Harvey, KNOW, Austin; Pat Adelman, KTBC, Austin; John W. Gunstream, State Dept. of Education, Austin; C. B. Locke, KFDM, Beaumont; E. C. Davis, KRIC, Beaumont; Wendell Mayes, KBWD, Brownwood; Aubrey H. Escoe, KAND, Corsicana; J. W. Crocker, W. A. Roberts, KRLD, Dallas; Morris M. Ming, R. G. Terrell, KSKY, Dallas; Ray Collins, WFAA, Dallas; Karl Lambert, Ralph K. Maddox, James M. Moroney, WFAA/KGKO, Dallas; Charles B. Jordan, Roy Newman, Pete Teddlie, WRR, Dallas; J. H. Douglas, General Electric, Dallas; Clyde B.

(Continued on page 32)

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel.

REGISTRATION

(Continued from page 31)

Melville, Lone Star Chain, Dallas; Herbert Denny, Standard Radio, Dallas; B. V. Hammond, Jr., Denison; Lillian Caldwell Jarman, KTSM, El Paso; C. L. Trigg, KROD, El Paso; Gene L. Cagle, KFJZ, Fort Worth; Layne Beaty, George Cranston, Ed Lally, R. C. Stinson, WBAP/KGKO, Fort Worth; Troy McDaniel, KGBS, Harlingen; Kern Tips, KPRC, Houston; Roy Hofheinz, KTHH, Houston; B. F. Orr, KTRH, Houston; Bill Bennett, Reese Reinecke, T. Frank Smith, KXYZ, Houston; James R. Curtis, KFRO, Longview; DeWitt Landis, KFYO, Lubbock; J. M. McDonald, KRLH, Midland; Bill Laurie, KNET, Palestine; Wayne Phelps, Tex DeWeese, KPDN, Pampa; Ernest Jones, KPLT, Paris; Jack Hawkins, KIUN, Pecos; W. I. Harpole, KVOP, Plainview; Lewis O. Seibert, KGKL, San Angelo; Charles W. Balthrope, Bill Michaels, KABC, San Antonio; George W. Johnson, Rex Preis, Doug Romine, KTSA, San Antonio; C. K. Beaver, Hugh A. L. Half, Frederick A. Peery, WOAI, San Antonio; L. L. Hendrick, KRRV, Sherman; Burton Bishop, KTEM, Temple; Robert Bielch, Ernest Hackworth, Walter E. Hussman, Don H. Myers, Frank O. Myers, KCMC, Texarkana; James G. Ulmer, KGKB, Tyler; R. Lee Glasgow, WACO, Waco; Archie J. Taylor, KRGV, Weslaco.

ILLINOIS: Gus Hagenah, Standard Radio, Chicago; Ralph S. Hatcher, Station Relations, CBS, Chicago; A. W. Kaney, NBC, Chicago.

LOUISIANA: George H. Thomas, KVOL, Lafayette.

NEW YORK: Claude Barrere, NBC, New York City; James H. Connolly, Blue Network, New York City; Hugh Feltis, Broadcast Measurement Bureau, New York City; Charles Godwin, Mutual, New York City; George W. Johnston, SESAC, Inc., New York City; Linned Nelson, J. Walter Thompson, New York City; Ralph C. Wentworth, Broadcast Music, Inc., New York City.

NEW JERSEY: Sherman H. Rothkamp, Finch Telecommunications, Inc., Passaic.

MISSOURI: George A. Kercher, Edward Petry & Co., St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: J. Harold Ryan, Pres., Lewis H. Avery, Robert T. Bartley, Helen Cornelius, NAB.

PORTER'S SPEECH TO FCC BAR ASSOCIATION

Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, spoke before the FCC Bar Association Friday evening, January 19, 1945, at Washington, D. C. His remarks follow:

My major topic today is the Commission's "freeze policy" on new broadcast construction; and I had better warn you at the start that before I am through, most of you will have chilblains. For the essence of the Commission's present policy, as determined earlier this week, is to grant

no new broadcast applications involving construction, except for a few sharply defined classes of applications. The rigor of the rules may be judged by the fact that of fifteen applications for new standard broadcast stations or changes in facilities considered this week, only five were granted. Three of the grants were for changes in local channel stations. The two granted for new stations were both for communities which have no other broadcast stations and will serve areas having no primary service from any existing station.

The new statement of policy, made public January 17, 1945, does not supersede the January 26, 1944, statement of policy. All the restrictions of the 1944 policy, under which the Commission has operated for a year, remain in effect. What we have just done is to define sharply the category of grants which will be deemed to "serve an outstanding public need or national interest," as the 1944 freeze statement puts it. Specifically, applicants will now have to show, in addition to meeting all the earlier conditions, that the construction will result in making service available to a community which does not receive service from any existing station.

This policy will apply also to changes in existing standard broadcast facilities, except where the change does not involve any substantial construction work and does not cost more than \$500.

Having stated the Commission's present policy as strongly as it deserves to be stated, let me say that this new strictness does not arise out of any whim or caprice on the part of the Commission—or out of any change in Commission membership—but out of the logic of the situation in which we find ourselves. From the beginning, the Commission's policy has been closely geared to overall Administration policy, and dictated—like other Administration policy—by the primary urgency of winning the war with all our resources and with a minimum of unnecessary civilian dislocation.

The Commission first announced a freeze policy on February 23, 1942. That was the day a Japanese submarine shelled the California coast. The Nazi U-boats were in the Caribbean, MacArthur was holding Bataan. The country was mobilizing for victory.

Two months later, on April 27, 1942, the freeze policy was further tightened. That was the day 13,000,000 Americans from 45 to 64 years of age were registered for Selective Service. Bataan had fallen, and Corregidor was under attack. We were wondering whether we could ever get at Hitler through his U-boat barricade. Most of us were too worried to think about the construction of new standard broadcast stations.

There were minor additions to the Commission's policy through 1942 and 1944, and in August 1943 provision was made for establishment of local channel stations in communities where no station was then located, but the important change came on January 26, 1944. By then, the world looked brighter. Eisenhower had landed in Africa and had the situation well in hand. Our war production was in high gear; tanks, planes, guns, and communications equipment were streaming from the production line to the battlefronts. The great Russian victories on the Eastern front made it clear that Hitler was caught in a vise whose closing he could at worst only delay. In those circumstances the Commission and the WPB put their heads together, reassessed the situation, and came up with the January 26, 1944, policy which is still in full force and effect.

That policy has two major facets. First, an applicant for a new station, or for a change in an existing station involving substantial construction, must show that a grant will "serve an outstanding public need or national interest." Second, FCC grants in the first instance are conditional upon the applicant's procuring within a reasonable time all the necessary clearances from WPB.

The phrase "serve an outstanding public need or national interest" can be interpreted more or less rigorously; and looking back, I am inclined to think that what was needed was a phrase having that flexibility. The year just past saw the utter defeat of Hitler in France, and his precipitate retreat into his lair. The reports from Europe justified the actions of the time—the WPB spot authorization plan, the removal of many foodstuffs from

the OPA ration list, reconversion plans everywhere. During that period of optimism, the phrase "serve an outstanding public need or national interest" was flexible enough to bend to the temper of the period.

Then came the German stand before the Rhine, the von Rundstedt counter-offensive, and the quickening of the pace here at home. The country saw that it must gird itself for a new and even greater effort. The racetracks were closing. Reconversion talk is put aside. The President has urged National Service legislation. And these factors require a reinterpretation of the standard of "outstanding public need or national interest" to fit the facts of life as we know them today.

Accordingly, all standard broadcast applications are frozen with the following exceptions:

1. Applications not involving substantial construction, and involving less than \$500 costs, can be granted if they meet the other terms of the January 26, 1944, freeze policy.
2. Applications can be granted upon a showing that the construction will result in making service available to a community which does not receive primary service from any existing broadcast station, if the application meets all the requirements of the January 26, 1944, freeze.

Applications must also, of course, conform to the Commission's Rules and Regulations, and Standards of Good Engineering Practice.

The critical wartime situation with respect to materials and manpower confronting the Commission is described in a report of January 16, 1945, to the Commission from John Creutz, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch, Radio and Radar Division, WPB, copies of which were made public along with the Commission's Supplemental Statement of Policy on January 16. The report states:

"Present problems in production to meet military requirements for radio equipment are different and perhaps more severe than those problems existing a year ago. The two basic problems are materials and manpower. During the last two years, problems have shifted to a large extent from those of materials to those of manpower. Basically, even the problem of materials usually resolves itself to a combination of manpower and time necessary for processing or obtaining more basic raw materials."

In addition to showing the Commission that service will be made available to communities which do not receive primary service from any existing broadcast station, applicants will hereafter as in the past have to get all necessary clearances from the WPB before the Commission's conditional grant becomes final. The WPB policy in reviewing such cases is very clearly set forth in the report of January 16, 1945:

"Installation of new broadcasting services will be reviewed with extreme care. All such applications received and showing that the required equipment was on hand were approved until the latter part of December. The increasing problem of finding manpower for war industries had made it necessary to consider the manpower needed to construct, operate and provide maintenance for additional stations.

"It is not felt that the general premise that 'broadcasting is in the war interest' will longer suffice to support the use of manpower and maintenance materials for new stations. Applications must be critically reviewed from the standpoint of available manpower and the need for the service to contribute to the war effort. The use of manpower cannot be approved unless an actual contribution is to be made."

Let me add just one point to that trenchant statement. Applications which on their face do not meet the stringent requirements of the freeze policy will be designated for hearing without delay. With respect to applications on file, including applications in process of hearing, the policy is equally applicable. It is expected that persons interested in radio will cooperate with us until such time as conditions

warrant a return to a more liberal policy. So much for standard broadcast applications.

With respect to FM and television, the "pending file" policy still holds. Applications are accepted for the pending file, where they will remain until the manpower and materials situation permits actual construction. At that time due notice will be given to all concerned, and in an orderly manner all applications will be processed and acted upon. FM and television grants will *not* be made on a first-come, first-served basis. We hope that in most communities there will be enough channels for all qualified FM applicants; where that is not the case, grants will be made, after hearing, to those best qualified—not to those under the wire earliest.

The freeze order does not apply, and has never applied, to experimental and developmental services. In that connection, the WPB Report of January 16, 1945, states:

"Every effort has been made to aid in development work. Blanket priorities have been provided for laboratories, and every possible aid has been given in all fields of development. Application of radio to bus lines, railroads, etc., has been tested by several companies. In conjunction with the Federal Communications Commission, several broadcast stations have received priorities for developmental work in frequency modulation."

Let me hasten to add, however, that the developmental license is *not* a loophole in the general freeze. Only those experimental or developmental applications will be granted which involve *bona fide* exploration of new techniques or devices, and which give promise of adding to our knowledge of the art. An experimental or developmental license, moreover, gives no priority on a frequency for subsequent commercial operation.

There is real need for experiment and development, especially in the higher frequencies, with respect to both FM and television. The freeze does not stand in the way of real work in this field. But fruitless experimental or developmental applications, like unsubstantial applications generally, will merely waste the time of applicants, the time of the Commission, and the time of the WPB.

I hope that I have answered some of your questions about the freeze except one: namely, how long will the freeze last? That is a question which neither the Commission nor anybody else can answer. It depends upon the success of our forces in the field, upon the duration of enemy resistance—and upon the wholeheartedness with which we here at home support with every power at our command the men on the firing lines. But I do want to urge one caution:

A few months back, the military news was unqualifiedly good, and the thoughts of many people focused promptly on postwar plans. A flood of applications descended upon the Commission. No blame is attached to that situation; it was a very human error. But if it happens *again*, we will not again be blameless.

The news this week is filled with the victories of our Russian Allies on the Eastern front and our own progress on Luzon. Let us rejoice in those victories, but—

Let's keep our eye on the ball. To quote the President's words on National Service:

"As the United Nations enter upon a truly total offense against their enemies, it is vital that total offense should not slacken because of any less than total utilization of our manpower on the home front."

NAB NEWS COMMITTEE MEETS

The NAB News Committee met in Chicago on Wednesday, January 24.

(a) They formulated recommendations relative to the maintenance of high status of radio news.

(b) Completed plans for the organization of the Council on Radio Journalism.

(c) Arranged to extend cooperation with the Radio Correspondents Association of Washington, D. C.

The sub-committee handling this matter consists of L. Spencer Mitchell, WDAE, Tampa, and H. K. Carpenter, WHK, Cleveland.

On Thursday, January 25, the News Committee met with a committee from the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. Fred S. Siebert, Director of the School and Professor of Journalism, was elected chairman of the Council on Radio Journalism. Arthur Stringer, NAB, was elected secretary. Both were elected unanimously.

Membership of the News Committee:

*Karl Kierper, chairman, KMBC; *William Brooks, NBC, New York; H. K. Carpenter, WHK, Cleveland; Rex G. Howell, KFXJ, Grand Junction; L. Spencer Mitchell, WDAE, Tampa; *E. R. Vadeboncoeur, WSyr, Syracuse; and *Paul White, CBS, New York.

Asterisk indicates membership on the Council on Radio Journalism. The additional Council member is Arthur Stringer, NAB.

Council membership, representing the Schools and Departments of Journalism are:

Wilbur Schramm, State University of Iowa
Mitchell Charnley, University of Minnesota
Floyd Baskette, Emory University
I. Keith Tyler, Ohio State University.

FMBI TO PROTEST FCC ALLOCATION

The Board of Directors of FM Broadcasters, Inc., at a special meeting held in Washington Jan. 19, after reviewing the report of the Federal Communications Commission proposing a re-allocation of frequencies above 25 megacycles, reaffirms the position taken by the Association at the public hearing held last fall and expressed its opposition to the proposed drastic change in the position of FM broadcasting in the spectrum.

(FM commercial and educational broadcasting is now assigned to the band from 42 to 50 megacycles and the Commission's report proposes to move the band to 84 to 102 megacycles.)

While the Board expressed its unanimous approval to that part of the report allocating additional frequencies for FM broadcasting and the maintenance of high fidelity standards, it expressed concern over changing from a band where FM has been operating satisfactorily for more than five years to one which has been unexplored for this type of service and for which receiving sets and transmitters have to date not been contemplated or designed.

The Board authorized the President to appoint a committee to prepare and supervise FMBI's appearance at the announced oral argument. This committee is as follows: John Shepard 3rd, Chairman; Theodore C. Streibert, Cecil D. Mastin, C. M. Jansky, Jr., J. E. Brown and Walter J. Damm, ex-officio.

NEW RADIO BILLS

Representative Dondero, Mich., has introduced a bill HR 1648, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of non-commercial cultural or educational programs. The bill, which is identical with the Vandenberg in the Senate, has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

943 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the month of December the FCC granted six new construction permits. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

	1944												1945	
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	
Operating	910	910	909	909	909	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	
Construction	2	4	8	9	11	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	
	912	914	917	918	920	923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, January 29. They are subject to change.

Monday, January 29

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—Utica Broadcasting Company, Utica, New York—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Ronald B. Woodyard, Utica, New York—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, February 1

Consolidated Hearing

KRBC—Reporter Broadcasting Company, Abilene, Texas—C. P. to install new transmitter, change antenna, change frequency, increase power and install direction antenna. 1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

KPLC—Calcasieu Broadcasting Company, Lake Charles, Louisiana—C. P. to change frequency, increase power, install new transmitter and make changes in antenna. 1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

NEW—H. C. Cockburn, tr/as San Jacinto Broadcasting Company, Houston, Texas—C. P., 1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

The meeting of the Commission was held this week after the Bulletin went to press.

LICENSE RENEWALS

Granted renewal of following relay broadcast station licenses for period ending not later than February 1, 1946:

KABG, Ben S. McGlashan, area of Los Angeles, Calif.; KIIF, Missouri Broadcasting Corp., area of St. Louis, Mo.; KBQA, Winona Radio Service, area of Winona, Minn.

Granted renewal of following relay broadcast station licenses for the period ending not later than November 1, 1947:

WEOY, John M. Rivers, Charleston, S. C.; WAID, WAUQ, WGBE, WGBH, Onondaga, Radio Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.; WEND, WHPA, WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.

Granted extension of following relay broadcast station licenses, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than April 1, 1945:

WBWB, Banks of the Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind.; WBLR, Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc., Columbus, Ga.; WAXL, Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.; WAIJ, WAIY, WIBX, Inc., Utica, N. Y.; WJAE, WJNO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla.; WHPT, Radio Station WMFR, Inc., High Point, N. C.

Granted further extension of following relay broadcast station licenses, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than April 1, 1945:

KSBF, KEHV, KFJU, KETV, KRSA, KSFO, The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; KFAA, A. H. Belo Corp., Dallas, Tex.; KNED, Carter Publications, Inc., Ft. Worth, Tex.; WADA, Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.; WCBE, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; WAUT, Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; KIEL, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; WQER, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.; KAXY, KEJR, KGKO Broadcasting Co.,

Ft. Worth, Tex.; WAXJ, Lamar Life Insurance Co., Jackson, Miss.; WTAB, Indianapolis Broadcasting Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; KABF, McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Sacramento, Calif.; WABG, Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.; WAOE, Martin R. O'Brien, Aurora, Ill.; WAIN, WEKH, Peoria Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.; KBTA, KBTB, Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc., Duluth, Minn.; WTNK, WOAX, Inc., Trenton, N. J.; WMWA, WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.

Placed in pending file the following applications for construction permits for new non-commercial educational stations:

Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill. (B4-PED-43); State University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. (B3-PED-41)

Placed in pending file following applications for construction permits for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations:

WLIB, Inc., New York, N. Y. (B1-PH-402); WCMO, Inc., Texarkana, Tex. (B3-PH-397); Eagle Publishing Co., Pittsfield, Mass. (B1-PH-398); The Farmers & Bankers Broadcasting Corp., Wichita, Kans. (B4-PH-380)

MISCELLANEOUS

WLAK—Radio Station WLAK, Lakeland, Fla.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KNAK—Granite Dist. Radio Broadcast Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new station, for changes in transmitting equipment, approval of antenna, change in main studio location from 248 South Main St. to 1016 South Sixth St., West, Salt Lake City, and approval of transmitter location at 1016 S. Sixth, West, Salt Lake City.

Chatham Broadcasting Company, Savannah, Ga.—Adopted order granting petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for new station. (Docket 6641)

F. R. Pidcock, Sr., and James M. Wilder, d/b as Georgia Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Adopted order granting, in part, motion for continuance of consolidated hearing on applications of Georgia Broadcasting Co. and A. C. Neff for construction permits for new stations at Savannah, Ga.; hearing continued to February 14, 1945. (Dockets 6639 and 6640)

WHBF—Rock Island Broadcasting Company, Rock Island, Ill.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of auxiliary transmitter (B4-L-1850); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B4-Z-1653)

WBKY—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—Granted modification of construction permit to make changes in antenna system and extend completion date from February 27 to 60 days from date of grant. (B2-MPED-20)

WBGW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., area of Fort Wayne, Ind.—Granted renewal of relay broadcast station license for period ending May 1, 1945. (B4-RRY-140)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

970 Kilocycles

KOIN—KOIN, Inc., Portland, Oregon.—Construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment.

1230 Kilocycles

WJEF—John E. Fetzer and Rhea Y. Fetzer, d/b as Fetzer Broadcasting Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3590 as modified) for a new standard broadcast station.

WJEF—John E. Fetzer and Rhea Y. Fetzer, d/b as Fetzer Broadcasting Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1240 Kilocycles

WBIR—American Broadcasting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—Voluntary assignment of license to Radio Station WBIR, Inc.

1280 Kilocycles

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW daytime to 5 KW day and night and make changes in directional antenna system for night use.

1340 Kilocycles

KPDN—R. C. Hoiles, Pampa, Texas.—Assignment of license to C. H. Hoiles, Harry Hoiles and Jane Hoiles, a partnership, d/b as Radio Station KPDN.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Glens Falls Broadcasting Corp., Glens Falls, New York.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation; AMENDED to change requested frequency to 1450 kc.

NEW—Centennial Broadcasting Co., Portland, Maine.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; AMENDED re changes in transmitting equipment.

1490 Kilocycles

WKIX—Inter-City Advertising Co., Columbia, S. Car.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3650 which authorized a new standard broadcast station) for approval of antenna and transmitter site, specify studio site and change type of transmitter.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Green Bay Newspaper Co., Green Bay, Wisc.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station; AMENDED to specify frequency of 44900 kc., coverage of 6,790 square miles, type of transmitter and transmitter and studio locations and change in corporate structure.

NEW—The Radio Station KFV Co., Wichita, Kansas.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46100 kc., with coverage of 18,170 square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION

WNEX—Macon Broadcasting Co., Macon, Ga.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3688 for a new standard broadcast station) for approval of antenna, transmitter and studio sites.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

Shields of Faith Company, with places of business at 85 Van Braam Street, Pittsburgh, and 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, are charged in a complaint with making false and deceptive representations with respect to the amount of protection afforded to members of the armed forces who carry steel-covered Bibles and Catholic prayer books sold by the respondents. (5265)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Chas. Anzman & Son, 333 Seventh Avenue, New York, engaged in the manufacture and sale of women's fur coats, stipulated that they will cease and desist from the use of the words "civet cat"

or "civet," or terms of like meaning, either alone or in connection with other words, to designate furs or fur garments made of the peltries of the little spotted skunk or the little striped skunk, or of any peltries other than civet peltries. (3963)

Hook-Fast Specialties, Inc.—An amended stipulation relating to use of the word "free" to describe merchandise has been entered into by Hook-Fast Specialties, Inc., 220 Eddy Street, Providence, Rhode Island, dealer in belts, buckles, bracelets and other specialty items. (02545)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued the following cease and desist orders last week:

Dodge, Incorporated, 706 North Hudson Ave., Chicago, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that the steel-covered religious books it sold for use by members of the armed forces will stop or deflect bullets or similar projectiles or will otherwise afford any substantial protection from such projectiles. (5185)

Hawkeye Sales, Inc., 615 Tenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, and its sales manager, Tim Lake, from disseminating false advertisements concerning two poultry medicines they sell under the names "Blu-V-Spray" and "Jermite." (4919)

Healthaids, Inc.—An order has been issued prohibiting the dissemination of false advertisements which represent that the widely-advertised product "Serutan" is a cure or remedy for constipation.

Respondents named in the order are Healthaids, Inc., of New Jersey, 404 Tonnele Ave., Jersey City, manufacturer and distributor of Serutan, and The Journal of Living Publishing Corporation and Victor H. Lindlahr, both of 1819 Broadway, New York, who were found by the Commission to have cooperated with Healthaids, Inc., in advertising the preparation. Lindlahr is editor of the magazine "Journal of Living" and author of books, pamphlets and circulars published and sold by the publishing company, and is employed by Healthaids as a radio lecturer. He receives compensation from both corporate respondents and actively promotes the sale of Serutan to the public. He is a director of the publishing company, as are Matthew Rosenhaus and Maurice Haas, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Healthaids corporation. (4332)



COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission, for certain unfair competition, ordered the respondent to cease and desist from representing that the respondent's product was a "bullet-proof" book.

The Federal Trade Commission, for certain unfair competition, ordered the respondent to cease and desist from representing that the respondent's product was a "bullet-proof" book.

STIPULATIONS

In the case of the respondent, the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

The respondent has agreed to the following stipulations: (1) The respondent will not use the word "bullet-proof" in connection with its product.

FCC ANNOUNCES PROPOSED ALLOCATION

Proposed allocations for the portion of the spectrum above 25 megacycles were announced by the Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday, January 16. Members of the press were given an advance preview at a press conference conducted jointly by the FCC and the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee on Monday, January 15.

Broadcast Services

According to the proposed plan, FM broadcasting will be moved up from 42-50 to 84-102 megacycles. Commercial television will have twelve 6 megacycle channels beginning at 44 mc and ending at 216 mc. Experimental television on the higher frequencies will be assigned channels between 480-920 megacycles. Broadcast relay pickup frequencies are moved from the 30-40 mc region to the 25-28 mc band. Provision is made for the control of standard broadcast satellite transmitters through the use of ultra high frequency radio connecting links in the experimental bands above 1900 mc. Provision is also made for studio-transmitter links to be used by aural broadcast stations. The allocations proposed for the various broadcast services will be set forth in detail under the sub-heads for each service.

Further Proceedings

The Commission has announced that oral argument on the proposed allocations will be heard by the Commission beginning 10:30 A. M., February 14. All persons desiring an opportunity to appear before the Commission for oral argument have been requested to file a written request with the Commission on or before January 29, 1945. The Commission order further states, "All persons who have filed a request to be heard in such oral argument shall file with the Commission on or before February 9, 1945, twenty-five copies of a brief. As early before the date of the oral argument as possible, the Commission will issue a notice setting forth the order in which the persons may be heard and length of time allotted for the argument."

During the Monday press conference Commissioner Jett called particular attention to a paragraph appearing in the introduction of the proposed report which reads as follows:

"A word of caution should be added. Most, if not all, of the allocations which we propose at this time cannot be placed into effect until after transmitter, receiver and other materials, facilities and manpower again become available for civilian use. The recent trend of events indicates that it will be necessary for the Commission to continue indefinitely, and perhaps strengthen its present policies restricting the use of critical materials and manpower for civilian radio purposes. The Commission, however, does believe that it is in the public interest to announce its proposed allocations at this time so that broadcasters, manufacturers of radio equipment and persons desirous of entering the radio field may be in a position to make whatever advance planning is necessary as soon as possible and so that adequate preparation may be made

for future international conferences. In the meantime, the full efforts of the radio industry and the Commission must continue to be devoted to the prosecution of the war."

Television

Commercial television is permitted to remain roughly where it is in the lower portion of the spectrum. Specifically, it now has 18 channels six mc wide at intervals from 50 to 294 mc. The new allocation gives it six channels, also six mc wide, from 44 to 84 mc and six from 180 to 216 mc. This gives television the same number of channels—12—below 225 mc as heretofore. No additional frequencies can be assigned to television between 225 and 300 mc because all these frequencies are required for government services.

However, to permit the development of a system for color pictures and higher definition monochrome pictures through the use of wider channels, the Commission proposes space for experimental television between 480 and 920 mc in the ultra high frequency portion of the spectrum.

Whether television should stay "downstairs" or go "upstairs" was one of the most controversial questions discussed at the allocation hearings.

Explaining this decision, the report says: "The Commission does not believe that broadcast service to the public through the use of a 6-mc channel with the improvements now available over pre-war developments should be abandoned and commercial television held in abeyance, until a wide channel system in the ultra-high frequencies can be developed to operate on wider channels in these ultra-high frequencies is indefinite and primarily dependent upon the resourcefulness of the industry in solving the technical problems that will be encountered."

It was pointed out by the Commission that twelve channels are considered "inadequate for a nationwide television service." However, due to the interspersing of other services between certain television channels, it will be possible to accommodate a maximum of seven 6 mc television channels in some of the large metropolitan market areas. In the congested northeastern region of the country there will be an insufficient number of television channels below 225 mc to provide even a single television station in some of the secondary market areas. But it was pointed out that due to geographical separation, many of the smaller communities in the central and western regions of the country would find it possible to obtain television channels in the lower frequency bands. The Commission expressed the hope that the limited facilities available to television below 225 mc, due to the demands of other important services, might encourage the development of color television in the higher frequency band between 480 and 920 mc.

Since theater television is still in the experimental stage, the Commission has not allocated any specific frequencies for the service but announces that it will consider applications for experimental authorization, in bands being allocated for that purpose. During the hearing it was

(Continued on page 18)

J. H. Ryan, *President*

C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*.

FCC ANNOUNCES PROPOSED ALLOCATION

(Continued from page 17)

stated that the major motion picture companies at the end of the war will begin experimentation with the production and exhibition of theater television programs in specific local theaters and with the transmission of such programs to distant cities.

FM

FM Broadcasting, notable for high fidelity and freedom from static, is proposed to be moved from its 42-50 kc space in the spectrum up to 84-102 kc on the grounds that skywave interference in the lower region would be severe enough to impair the utility of FM to such an extent that its full development might be retarded. "Public interest," the report reads, "requires that FM be established in a permanent place in the radio spectrum before a considerable investment is made by the listening public in receiving sets and by the broadcasters in transmitting equipment."

Holding that the present FM allocations—35 commercial channels and 5 non-commercial educational channels—are not adequate, the Commission proposes to assign 90 channels beginning at 84 mc and continuing to 102 mc, of which 20 (84 to 88 mc) will be reserved for non-commercial educational stations. The remaining 70 channels from 88 to 102 mc are assigned for regular commercial use. To provide room for expansion should this space not prove adequate, the space 102 to 108 will be left unassigned for the present and if a need arises in the future, FM stations can be considered along with other services for assignment in these additional 6 mc or in such portions of the space as may be necessary.

In regard to channel width, the Commission stated, "The Commission is of the opinion that an integral part of FM will be lost if the present standards of high fidelity are lowered, or the present signal to noise ratio reduced. The economy of spectrum utilization urged by the advocates of the narrower channel, will be far less than the significant advantages that will be lost by such a change, and accordingly, the Commission proposes to retain the present 200 kc channel." The Commission proposes to make available for immediate assignment only 70 of the 90 proposed channels. The remaining 20 channels will be held in reserve and will be assigned when additional spectrum space is required for FM service in accordance with a licensing policy yet to be determined.

The Commission asserts that the service the non-commercial educational FM stations propose to render "may profoundly affect not only American education but our democratic institutions as a whole."

Five non-commercial educational FM stations were in operation, four under construction, and eight applications on file at the time of the hearing. Approximately

160 educational institutions have written to the Commission expressing interest in this service.

No specific allocation is made for subscription radio, the service which would carry no advertising but would be supported by rental of a device to eliminate a superimposed "pig squeal". If this service proves technically feasible and the Commission decides to license stations of this type, applicants will be permitted to apply for channels in the regular FM commercial band.

As of October 1944, 46 commercial FM stations were in operation, seven were under construction and 248 applications were on file.

Facsimile

To provide for the future growth of facsimile broadcasting—the sending of script, printed or typed matter, sketches, drawings or pictures—the Commission will permit it to use the regular FM channels and also a band between 470 to 480 mc.

Standard Broadcasting

The Commission made no announcement or proposed decisions in connection with proposals to extend the broadcast band to 520 kilocycles. It was pointed out that the allocations now proposed are only for that portion of the spectrum above 25 mc. It is expected that a proposed allocation for the lower portion of the spectrum below 25 mc, including standard broadcasting, will be released in about five or six weeks. The proposal of Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting that satellite broadcast transmitters be controlled through the use of ultra high frequency radio control circuits received favorable action from the Commission. It is proposed to authorize this service on experimental frequencies above 1900 mc in order that the industry may have an opportunity to develop standards and prove the practicability of such service.

Studio-transmitter links will be moved from the present band, 330-344 mc, to a new proposed band of 900-960 mc. Frequency modulation would be used for this type of service.

Relay broadcast frequencies used to transmit programs from points where wire facilities are not available will be moved from the 30-40 mc region. Sixteen channels are currently assigned in this band and it is proposed to provide twenty-two channels between 25 and 28 mc. These channels will be shared with other services having intermittent operation. At the present time relay broadcast operation is also permitted on eight frequencies in the range 156-162 mc. It is now proposed to reduce this number to four channels. The Commission stated further that the subject will be reviewed if at some future time the needs of this service indicate the necessity of assigning additional channels.

Some Present Services Expanded

Aviation

Heavy demands of the aviation industry for radio channels above 25 mc in the post-war period were granted by the Commission almost exactly as specified. Commission comment on this service: "The importance of aviation to our present and post-war transportation and economy does not require elaboration. Aviation operations are wholly dependent upon the use of radio for insuring the safety of life and property in the air."

Amateur

The allocation plan boosts the number of channels allotted to amateurs, pointing out that this service is one of the oldest in radio and its development closely parallels that of the entire radio art. The Amateur Service is a vast training school and constitutes a huge reservoir of skilled radio operators, experienced in handling radio com-

munications through terrific interference and radio technicians skilled in the building, operation and maintenance of radio equipment; and also renders valuable public service during periods of natural disaster, the report states.

Police Radio

Criminals of the future will find the way of the transgressor harder as the police build up radio communication networks with the greatly-increased number of frequencies allotted by this allocation. The number of channels in the 30 to 44 mc band is increased from 29 to 56. In addition a band from 152 to 156 mc was assigned. With suitable equipment likely to be available in the near future, the Commission has provided channels which will make possible facsimile networks for transmitting photographs and fingerprints from one police department to another and to the FBI in Washington.

Fire Service

Channels are provided for much wider use of radio by fire departments which hitherto have largely depended on an outgrown arrangement of sharing police radio systems. Ninety-two cities of over 100,000 population have indicated their intention of using radio for fire service.

Emergency and Miscellaneous Services

Increased channels are allotted for forestry and conservation radio systems; for electric, gas and water companies, for buses, streetcars, trucks and highway maintenance departments; for oil companies drilling in inaccessible areas, for the location of oil by seismograph recording, for motion picture crews out on location and for press associations and newspapers reporting events at places where regular facilities are not available.

New Radio Services

Railroad Radio

Its week-long hearing in September on the use of radio on railroads having shown that it will contribute to the safety of life and property and should be of almost universal benefit to the public, the Commission has set aside a sizeable number of channels for that purpose.

Citizens Radiocommunications Service

The success of the "walkie-talkie" on the battlefield and the possibilities for its varied uses in peacetime have induced the Commission to allocate the band from 460 to 470 mc for a new radio service to be known as the "Citizens Radiocommunication Service." Small portable radios can be used, for example, to establish a physicians' calling service, for communication to and from trucks and tractors operating in and around large plants, on farms and ranches, on board harbor and river craft, in mountain and swamp areas. Sportsmen and explorers can use them to maintain contact with camps. Department stores, dairies, laundries and other business organizations can use the service to communicate with their delivery vehicles.

Common carrier operation will not be permitted and no charge can be made for messages. Only the minimum requirements of the Communications Act plus a few minimum traffic rules will be set up. No technical knowledge will be required.

Rural Telephone Service

Provision is made for a Rural Telephone Service to furnish a radio-telephone link for isolated communities, farmers, ranchers, miners and others who cannot be or are not served by wire line facilities. The Commission does

not set aside specific frequencies for this service but will permit it to share the band of frequencies allocated to television, most of which will be concentrated in urban areas.

Industrial and Medical Service

Three bands are assigned for industrial and medical radio equipment to prevent interference with other radio services.

General Mobile Service

Certain frequencies have been designated for ultimate use by urban and interurban mobile units such as trucks, buses, taxicabs, doctors' cars, ambulances, etc. Before assigning any frequencies in this band, however, the Commission will determine the most efficient plan by which they may be employed.

Demand Bigger Than Supply

Proof of how precious spectrum space has become was the fact that requests for frequencies far exceeded the supply.

Recommendations of the radio industry as to allocations were formulated and presented to the Commission largely by the Radio Technical Planning Board sponsored by non-profit associations and societies interested in radio. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the RTPB "and to those who participated in its studies for the conscientious and thorough way in which this work was done."

As the result of a series of meetings between Commission representatives and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, there are no conflicts between the allocations proposed in this report for non-governmental services and those which the IRAC considers necessary for the government services. A revised report of the IRAC was released simultaneously with the FCC's report. Both reports are being forwarded to the Department of State for use at international conferences.

PORTER CONFIRMED

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the nomination of Paul A. Porter as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, succeeding James Lawrence Fly. He had been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on Monday.

RADIO BILLS REPORTED

Senate Resolution 24 which was introduced by Senator McFarland on behalf of himself and Senators Wheeler and White was favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The resolution authorizes the continuance of authority for the committee to investigate International Communications by wire and radio and increases the authorization limiting the expenditure by \$10,000.

The committee also favorably reported S. 63 reintroduced at this session by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan. This bill deals with the Petrillo situation and the bill is the same as passed by the Senate during the closing days of the last Congress but not passed by the House. It prohibits interference with cultural or educational programs. The resolution has been referred to the Senate Committee on Audit and Control.



XXV SPECIAL BULLETIN NUMBER TWO ENCLOSED WITH THIS ISSUE

Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin Number Two is enclosed with this issue of NAB REPORTS.

This Bulletin presents the full script of a thirty-minute broadcast over WBNX, New York City, New Year's Day, which catches the spirit of our Anniversary and gives valuable historical data. Since the Bulletin went to press, scripts from other stations are coming in showing how the Anniversary theme has been given local application. As the collection grows, it will be published. Please send yours.

The Bulletin reports on a most interesting visit with "Mac" McGill, Advertising Manager of Westinghouse Stations, Inc., who is throwing open to the industry his vast photo and information files going back to the 1920 founding of KDKA, Pittsburgh. "Mac" promises to handle any requests which come in now and he is preparing considerable material for distribution.

An appeal to the industry to incorporate the "XXV" banner and microphone illustration in house organ title cuts, station schedules, newspaper, magazine and outdoor advertising, stationery and printed matter is supported by the quick action of WCCO, Minneapolis, in that direction.

A digest of the RCA-NBC broadcast of December 2, highlighting events of human interest nature, should provide stations with ideas for reminiscent public event and personality shows.

Announcement of KMBC's year long trade paper campaign saluting pioneer broadcasting stations on their part in building American radio strikes a new note in industry relations and strengthens our Anniversary observance.

Program Idea

Hearing of our Twenty-Fifth Anniversary year, a woman said recently: "I remember when they let school out in 1925 so the children could go home and listen to the inauguration of President Coolidge over the radio." That word picture of early radio could be built into a complete program, ending on the expanded educational theme of "D-Day" broadcasts in schools all over America—an excellent application of our Anniversary theme to the war effort. Program ideas such as this one should exist abundantly in every community in this country, obtained right from the listeners who have been with us through the years. *Talk to them. Ask for their stories by mail.* Give prizes for the best and most significant stories of early day radio listener experiences.

XXV Musical Signature

If you want to hear how the "XXV" Musical Signature might be built into a complete symphonic movement, listen to the "March and Scherzo" from Dmitri Prokofiev's Opera, "The Love for Three Oranges." By a coincidence in composition, the "XXV" Musical Signature bears remarkable resemblance to the basic movement in "March and Scherzo."

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION CONTINUES BROADCASTING ON ESSENTIAL LIST

The War Manpower Commission has announced a list of essential and critical activities to be used by selective service as a guide for the induction of men in the 26-29 age group in connection with the directive recently issued by Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion James F. Byrnes.

In May 1944, the old List of Critical Occupations was abolished (NAB Selective Service Handbooks Supplement Number 22). At that time the List of Essential Activities was reaffirmed. The recent War Manpower Commission action re-established the former policy of maintaining both essential and critical classifications for the guidance of the selective service system.

Men engaged in activities appearing on the critical list will be the last to be inducted in the 26-29 age group. Those engaged in activities included in the essential list will be scheduled for induction after the supply of men engaged in non-essential activities has been exhausted.

Broadcasting is included on the essential list under Section 29, Communications Services, reading as follows:

"29. *Communication Services.*—Magazines of general circulation which are devoted primarily to the dissemination of public information; newspapers and news syndicates; military, naval, and technical charts and maps, instructional and technical manuals, and training literature; production of motion pictures (including industries); motion picture film processing, news reels; development of sensitized films; protective signal systems which supplement fire and police protection to military, public and private industrial and commercial establishments; *radio broadcasting*; radio communications (radiotelephone and radiotelegraph); cable service (land or submarine); telegraph; telephone; television; production for essential activities of continuous forms with or without one-time carbon, and produced on rotary equipment; and production of salesbook-type forms contracted for by governmental agencies."

According to the War Manpower release, all technical, scientific and research personnel engaged in any of the activities either critical or essential are regarded as being engaged in critical activities. This provision should aid materially in the securing of occupational deferments for technical personnel of broadcast stations in the 26 through 29 age group.

Included on the list of critical activities under Section 28 is the following:

"28. *Production of Communication Equipment.*—Radios and radio equipment: radar: telephone, telegraph, cable, television, signalling apparatus; electrical sound equipment."

The lists were drafted after consultation with the Army, Navy, Selective Service, War Production Board and War Manpower Commission. We are informed government claimant agencies such as the Office of Defense Transportation, Federal Communications Commission, etc., were not invited to participate in the preparation of the new lists. At the present time there is some uncertainty as to the effect the new regulations will have on the induction of men now employed in the broadcast industry. New regulations are promulgated from day to day and the situation is being followed closely. Attention is directed to NAB Selective Service Handbook Supplements Numbers 23, 24 and 25 recently mailed to the NAB membership. Additional Selective Service Supplements will be issued just as soon as authoritative information can be secured.

6TH DISTRICT MEETS

Memphis, Tenn., January 16. The most attended and most spirited meeting ever held in the Sixth District

closed here this afternoon. During the two-day meeting, station managers and sales managers, government officials and NAB executives explored the present problems and immediate and future possibilities of broadcasting from every angle.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m. on Monday, January 15, by Hoyt B. Wooten of WREC, Director of the Sixth District. J. Harold Ryan, NAB president, was unable to attend the opening sessions through the necessity of remaining in Washington to introduce Basil O'Connor on the CBS Sunday afternoon broadcast to inaugurate the "Mile of Dimes" campaign. In his stead, C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB secretary-treasurer, reviewed the labor problems facing the industry with special reference to the Petrillo platter-turner demands. He then brought the members up to date on the latest directives of Selective Service and voiced a sincere warning in connection with men now in a deferred status.

Robert Atherton of WMC, District chairman of the Program Managers Committee, presented a very provocative talk on programming, with special emphasis on the need for better programming in connection with government campaigns of war information. Using C. E. Hooper ratings for Memphis, he pointed out the need for more intelligent program planning to achieve greater use of sets as well as larger audiences for individual programs.

Following luncheon, Lewis H. Avery and Miss Helen A. Cornelius presented the report of the Department of Broadcast Advertising, using charts and tables. Mr. Avery reviewed the proposed revision of the NAB-AAAA Standard Contract for Spot Broadcasting and obtained the District opinion on the contemplated changes. Miss Cornelius outlined many of the factors that have retarded the use of radio by department stores and suggested means of overcoming objections on the part of the retail trade to the increased use of the medium by retailers.

On the morning of the second day, Mr. Ryan, who had arrived the previous evening, reviewed the activities of NAB in several fields and introduced Hugh M. Feltis, president of Broadcast Measurement Bureau. (The complete report of the first presentation of BMB appears in BMB Bulletin No. 3, which is being mailed with this issue.)

The morning meeting was closed with a report from Robert T. Bartley, NAB director of Government Relations, on the regulatory and legislative situation, urging stations to better acquaint their congressmen with the service they render.

After luncheon, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted unanimously:

1. WHEREAS the Sixth District Meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Memphis has been a success due largely to the untiring efforts of the broadcasting stations of Memphis, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED this convention go on record as extending its sincere thanks and appreciation to Hoyt Wooten, Director of the Sixth District of NAB, and the Memphis radio stations for the splendid arrangements and the delightful hospitality.

2. WHEREAS an effort is being made to induce radio stations to change their present method of basing net rates for broadcasting on yearly contracts in order that extended periods beyond one year would enjoy the same discounts as the business used within said year, and

WHEREAS a majority of the members of the Sixth District of NAB feel that such a change in the rate structure would not be in the best interests of the radio industry at this time, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Sixth District of NAB go on record as opposing such a change in the standard contract form now in use.

3. WHEREAS the radio industry has for years felt that a standard method of measuring radio circulation was not only desirable but necessary, and

WHEREAS the several methods now in use tend to confuse and mislead buyers of radio time, and

WHEREAS, as a result of the diligent and efficient work of the Research Committee of NAB, there has been submitted to the industry a plan known as the Broadcast Measurement Bureau which has been tried and proven in Canada; which has the approval of the AAAA and the ANA; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Sixth District of NAB in convention assembled at Memphis do hereby heartily endorse the Broadcast Measurement Bureau and urge that all other broadcasters assure the success of this bureau by pledging their support.

4. WHEREAS the radio industry possesses one of the most powerful influences for the moulding of public opinion and the dissemination of information, and

WHEREAS the industry to date has made practically no use of its own medium in acquainting the public with accomplishments and problems, and

WHEREAS radio has been generous in its contribution of time to other organizations and media for similar purposes, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the time has come when serious consideration shall be given to the use of our own medium to the extent that requests be made of the four major networks for time to present a series of programs under the guidance of NAB, designed to acquaint the American people with radio's achievements and contributions to the civic life of the nation and to seek to offset the dangerous influences that are from time to time directed against the industry through unfavorable legislation, arbitrary regulation, and uneconomic practices.

5. WHEREAS the radio industry in 1945 is observing its 25th Anniversary, and

WHEREAS radio has been recognized as having rendered outstanding accomplishment in the war effort before and since Pearl Harbor, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the industry will reaffirm its faith in the American way of life and will redouble its efforts to serve more fully our nation to the end that the war may be more speedily concluded.

The Sixth District also passed the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED that the Sixth District go on record as recommending that discussions be had at all District meetings to the end that NAB, through its Engineering Committee, co-operate with manufacturers in establishing minimum standards for receiver production; all receivers meeting such standards earning an official NAB stamp of approval.

The two-day meeting was attended by the following broadcasters, government representatives and NAB staff members:

ARKANSAS: John A. England, Bill Slates, KFPW, Fort Smith; J. O. Floyd, William T. Tappan, J. C. Warren, KFFA, Helena; William E. Ware, KWFC, Hot Springs; Julian F. Haas, Ed Zimmerman, KARK, Little Rock; Roy Judge, KLRA, Pat Walsh, United Press, Little Rock; Jack Parrish, KOTN, Pine Bluff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. H. Ryan, Pres., C. E. Arney, Jr., Lewis H. Avery, Robert T. Bartley, Helen A. Cornelius, NAB; H. M. Feltis, Broadcast Measurement Bureau; Willett Kempton, OWI, Domestic Radio Bureau; Robert K. Richards, Broadcasting Magazine.

GEORGIA—Madelinn Chace, OWI, Stanley Whitaker, United Press, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS—Ralph S. Hatcher, CBS, Chicago.

LOUISIANA—Roy Dabadie, WJBO, Baton Rouge; J. C. Liner, Jr., KMLB, Monroe; J. D. Bloom, Jr., WWL, Harold M. Wheelahan, WSMB, New Orleans; T. B. Lanford, KRMD, John C. McCormack, KTBS, Fred Ohl, KWKH, Shreveport.

MISSISSIPPI—David M. Segal, WROX, Clarksdale; Bob McRaney, WCBI, WELO, WROX, Columbus; Thomas Goldin, Emmet H. McMurphy, WJPR, Greenville; F. C. Ewing, WGRM, Greenwood; Wiley P. Harris, WJDX,

L. M. Sepaugh, WSLI, Jackson; D. A. Matison, Hugh M. Smith, WAML, Laurel; P. K. Ewing, Jr., WMIS, Natchez; Gene Tibbett, WELO, Tupelo.

MISSOURI—Jerry A. Deane, OWI, Kansas City; George A. Kercher, Edward Petry & Co., Inc., St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY—Herman H. Rathkamp, Finch Tel., Pas-saic.

NEW YORK—Claude Barrere, NBC; James H. Connolly, Peter Schloss, Blue Network; Charles Godwin, Mutual; John Mayo, Langworth Library; Burt Squire, SESAC; Ralph C. Wentworth, BMI.

TENNESSEE—W. A. Wilson, WOPI, Bristol; Carter M. Parham, Norman Thomas, Earl Winger, WDOD, Chattanooga; W. E. Williams, WJZM, Clarksville; Jess Swicegood, WKPT, Kingsport; John P. Hart, WBIR, Knoxville; Claude Frazier, Allen Stout, WROL, Knoxville; E. A. Alburty, Eugene Pournelle, John Orr, WHBQ, Memphis; Bob Atherton, E. C. Frase, Jr., Cliff Goodman, H. W. Slavick, WMC, Memphis; Francis Chamberlain, Robert Hobgood, H. R. Krelstein, WMPS, Memphis; William Raney, Hollis R. Wooten, Hoyt B. Wooten, Roy Wooten, S. D. Wooten, Jr., WREC, Memphis; James A. Reid, Dixie Portland Flour Co., Memphis; F. D. Binns, F. C. Sowell, WLAC, Nashville; Jack M. Draughon, WSIX, Nashville; Otis Devine, George Reynolds, Harry Stone, Dean Upson, WSM, Nashville.

TEXAS—Ruth Fulling, OPA, Dave Russell, OWI, W. M. Witty, RCA, Dallas.

The next District meeting will be held at Dallas when 13th District broadcasters from the stations in Texas will get together. The rest of the schedule follows:

First Section

District 16—Los Angeles, California, Monday and Tuesday, January 22 and 23, Biltmore Hotel.

District 15—San Francisco, California, Thursday and Friday, January 25 and 26, Fairmont Hotel.

District 17—Portland, Oregon, Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, Benson Hotel.

District 14—Salt Lake City, Utah, Thursday and Friday, February 1 and 2, Utah Hotel.

Districts 10-12—Kansas City, Missouri, Wednesday and Thursday, February 7 and 8, Muehlebach Hotel.

District 11—Minneapolis, Minnesota, Monday and Tuesday, February 12 and 13, Nicollet Hotel.

District 3—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Thursday and Friday, February 15 and 16, William Penn Hotel.

Second Section

District 1—Boston, Massachusetts, Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6, Statler Hotel.

District 2—New York, New York, Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9, Roosevelt Hotel.

District 5—Jacksonville, Florida, Monday and Tuesday, March 12 and 13.

District 4—Hot Springs, Virginia, Friday and Saturday, March 16 and 17, Homestead Hotel.

District 7—Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday and Tuesday, March 19 and 20, Gibson Hotel.

Districts 8-9—Chicago, Illinois, Wednesday and Thursday, March 21 and 22, Palmer House.

RYAN BROADCASTS TO NATION IN MARCH OF DIMES APPEAL

J. Harold Ryan, NAB President and Chairman of the Radio Division of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, introduced Basil O'Connor, President of the Foundation, over CBS, Sunday, January 14, at 1:30 P. M. O'Connor launched the annual fund-raising appeal.

Delaying his appearance at the first NAB District Meeting in Memphis, Ryan remained in Washington Sunday to perform this service for the drive. His opening remarks were as follows:

"There is one thing of which the broadcasting industry is justifiably proud. That is the leading role it has been able to play in giving voice to just and good causes—in

bringing to the attention of all Americans the human problems which need their aid and solution.

"Today, as we stand on the threshold of the 1945 March of Dimes, the radio industry is once more proud of the important part it can play in transmitting a great need. You are about to hear from Mr. Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—that humanitarian organization which seeks help for the thousands of children crippled by this cruel disease. We of the radio industry feel that at this time there is no more important duty for us on the home front than to carry on the fight against thecrippler. Wars on foreign fronts are crippling thousands of our soldiers. But right here at home, infantile paralysis is dealing just as cruelly with the small children of our land.

"You have been asked to help this cause before, and radio has played its part in bringing you the urgency of the need. Now once again—in the year following almost the worst epidemic of polio in recorded history—radio brings you again the story of the ravages of this disease and the part you can play in conquering it.

"Many of you may be able to remember back to 1938, when the first organized national campaign against infantile paralysis got under way. You may remember how throughout these past six years, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, with the enthusiastic support of the American people, has fought desperately against this enemy of our children. The message you are about to hear will tell you some of the victories that have been won—Ladies and Gentlemen—the broadcasting industry proudly presents Mr. Basil O'Connor speaking to you from New York. Mr. O'Connor."

FCC TO RESTRICT NEW CONSTRUCTION

In actions taken by the Commission January 16 in the meeting in which it adopted a further statement of policy concerning applications for new broadcast facilities or changes in facilities involving use of critical materials and manpower, 8 applications were designated for hearing in accordance with the policy. Two applications for permits to construct local channel stations were granted but in these instances it was found that no primary service was available to the communities concerned from any station now authorized and that the applicants had made the showing required under the January 26, 1944, statement of policy. The three applications for change in facilities which were granted involved improvements in local channel stations which could be accomplished without substantial construction and at costs substantially less than \$500.

The further statement of policy follows:

The Commission's Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, relating to the construction of new radio stations and the making of improvements in existing radio facilities, is to be interpreted in the light of present conditions, which require that all available manpower and critical materials be devoted to the furtherance of the war program.

In this connection, the War Production Board has advised the Commission that:

"Installation of new broadcasting services will be reviewed with extreme care. All such applications received and showing that the required equipment was on hand were approved until the latter part of December. The increasing problem of finding manpower for war industries has made it necessary to consider the manpower needed to construct, operate and provide maintenance for additional stations.

"It is not felt that the general premise that 'broadcasting is in the war interest' will longer suffice to support the use of manpower and maintenance materials for new stations. Applications must be critically reviewed from the standpoint of available manpower and the need for the service to contribute to the war effort. The use of manpower cannot be approved unless an actual contribution is to be made."

In view of this, it will be the Commission's policy to designate for hearing all applications involving construction of new standard broadcast stations unless the applicant establishes (1) that the construction will result in making service available to a community which does not receive primary service from any existing broadcast station and (2) that all requirements of the January 26, 1944, Statement of Policy have been met.

Applications for changes in existing standard broadcast facilities will be handled in the same manner except where the change does not involve substantial construction work and costs less than \$500.

No change will be made in the Commission's handling of commercial FM and Television applications which will be kept in the pending file.

The full text of the War Production Board's letter of January 16, 1945, is attached. This letter sets forth the War Production Board policies not only with respect to broadcast stations, but also with respect to various other radio services.

January 16, 1945

Federal Communications Commission
Room 6149—New Post Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

SUBJECT: Report to FCC on Critical Materials

GENTLEMEN:

The procedure announced jointly by the Federal Communications Commission and the War Production Board on January 26, 1944, has been of benefit to not only both Agencies concerned, but also to a number of applicants wishing to install various types of radio services. It seems advisable to again review conditions to determine if changes in either policy or procedure are advisable.

The War Production Board has taken and is taking the following steps to make available radio equipment for non-military use:

- A. An effort has been made to increase the production of portable-mobile equipment as used by the Special and Emergency services to several times its past production. The ultimate goal has not been reached.
- B. A number of planes were made available to the Airlines in 1944, and an increased number are expected to be made available in 1945. It is expected that all these planes will be equipped with radio.
- C. Every effort has been made to aid in development work. Priorities have been provided for laboratories, and aid has been given in all fields of development. Application of radio to bus lines, railroads, etc., has been tested by several companies. In conjunction with the Federal Communications Commission, several broadcast stations have received priorities for developmental work in frequency modulation.
- D. The War Production Board has authorized the starting of construction of a number of new broadcasting stations. Priorities have generally not been provided for this purpose.

Present problems in production to meet military requirements for radio equipment are different and perhaps more severe than those problems existing a year ago. The two basic problems are materials and manpower. During the last two years, problems have shifted to a large extent from those of materials to those of manpower. Basically, even the problem of materials usually resolves itself to a combination of manpower and time necessary for processing or obtaining more basic raw materials.

The problems in procurement of maintenance materials for radio transmission and communication may in a general way be said to be over. There are only a few specific types of tubes and other components which are not obtainable on the maintenance rating provided for radio. It should be remembered that this rating is the same rating that is used by the Army and Navy to obtain their equip-

ment. In almost every case where such products are in short supply, the reason is insufficient manpower to make full use of existing production facilities.

There follows the general attitude now taken by the WPB toward various radio services:

- (1) *Aviation*: The WPB is endeavoring to equip all planes operating as common carriers with the necessary communication equipment. Some equipment may be available for other planes used in essential services.
- (2) *Special and Emergency Services*: It is expected that more equipment will be available for these services in 1945. Release of such equipment is no longer restricted mainly to police systems, but it is now possible to public utilities and other users. The use of such equipment will often result in increased efficiency and pay dividends in the use of manpower. There will not be enough equipment to fulfill all requirements from essential public services and war industries.
- (3) *Marine*: A number of boats are being made available to fisheries. Where possible these boats will be equipped from existing stocks of equipment. No equipment is contemplated for tugs, barges, etc., or for fresh-water fishing vessels.
- (4) *Broadcasting*: No provision is made for new broadcast facilities.

Certain types of changes in facilities may be made without WPB approval. New installations costing less than \$500 may be made on shipboard without WPB approval. In general, any change not involving construction work and costing less than \$500, but not requiring the purchase of a transmitter or receiver, is allowable. This dollar limit is raised to \$2,500 in the case of international point-to-point stations (which does not include international broadcasting). No radio operator may start construction which will cost more than a fixed amount unless he has WPB approval. In most cases, the limit is \$200 for cost of materials, new equipment and labor. In general, restrictions on the purchase of equipment and materials have not been greatly changed during the last year except for the provision made last September allowing the expenditure of up to \$500 for a minor capital addition or change not involving construction.

It is felt that in general the WPB will give its approval (if necessary) to the installation of equipment on hand for two-way communication services. Applications involving construction will be reviewed much more critically than in the past in an effort to determine the relative value of manpower involved and services to be rendered to the war effort.

Installation of new broadcasting services will be reviewed with extreme care. All such applications received and showing that the required equipment was on hand were approved until the latter part of December. The increasing problem of finding manpower for war industries has made it necessary to consider the manpower needed to construct, operate and provide maintenance for additional stations.

It is not felt that the general premise that "broadcasting is in the war interest" will longer suffice to support the use of manpower and maintenance materials for new stations. Applications must be critically reviewed from the standpoint of available manpower and the need for the service to contribute to the war effort. The use of manpower cannot be approved unless an actual contribution is to be made.

Very truly yours,

JOHN CREUTZ, Chief,
Domestic & Foreign Branch,
Radio and Radar Division.
WPB Dept. 4510.

PERSONALS

Robert Kliment has been appointed Program Director of station WEBR, Cy King, Station Director, announces. Kliment will continue doing sports and handling a popular

January 19, 1945 — 23

6 p. m. news and sports show in addition to his duties as Program Director.

Dr. Charles F. Church, Jr., has been named Educational Director of KMBC, succeeding R. Edwin Browne, resigned to become Director of Public Relations for the University of Kansas. Dr. Church will retain his post as Acting Research Director. The potentialities of radio as an educational medium are soon to be outlined in a report to the industry based largely on a nationwide tour of stations made by Dr. Church in 1944.

GLOBAL SHOW PRODUCTION HOLDS STEADY

Four more completed "Let's Go to Town" programs as requests by General Eisenhower for global broadcast have been shipped to or received by Armed Forces Radio Service since last week as follows:

Fort Wayne area, J. B. Conley, WOWO, TFC*
Oakland area, Glenn Shaw, KLX, TFC*
Saint Louis area, John W. Tinnea, KWK, TFC*
South Bend area, Franklin D. Schurz, WSBT, TFC*

New Allocation

WTAD, Quincy, Ill., C. Arthur Fifer, Task Force Commander, has been added as a new allocation.

Indiana Soon to Be 100%

The show produced in the Fort Wayne area under direction of Task Force Commander Conley was shipped December 20, lost en route and recovered. It was then handled so fast that it was shortwaved on January 9.

Franklin D. Schurz, station manager, WSBT, Task Force Commander of the South Bend-Elkhart area, shipped his "Let's Go to Town" show to Los Angeles on January 13.

Those cooperating in the program, in addition to WSBT, were: WTRC, Elkhart, The Elkhart Truth, WHOT, South Bend, and The South Bend Tribune.

TFC Clarence Leich, WGBF, Evansville, air mailed his "Let's Go to Town" script January 17.

C. Bruce McConnell, WISH, Task Force Commander, Indianapolis area, is responsible for two programs. One script is already in the hands of AFRS and the other is expected to be ready for editorial approval next week.

TREASURY TO CONTINUE "TREASURY SALUTES"

Treasury telephoned NAB Wednesday (17) that the "Treasury Salutes" series of dramatic transcriptions would be continued on the present three weekly basis right up to the start of the Seventh War Loan, late May or early June. Announcement was made by Thomas H. Lane, director of radio, press and advertising, War Finance Division.

Stations now receiving transcriptions will remain on the list. They will be sent to other stations on request to:

Radio Section
War Finance Division, Treasury Dept.
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Lane said that Treasury's decision to continue the series was influenced by two factors: a) that 756 stations were now using "Treasury Salutes" and wanted them continued; and b) that NAB and Treasury surveys showed programs to be spotted consistently at good times, assuring a large audience.

War Finance's radio section will not again survey stations to determine whether or not they want to continue use of the transcriptions beyond the thirteen week period. It is being taken for granted that stations now receiving them will desire to continue their use beyond the middle of March.

For the Seventh War Loan, Mr. Lane said that it was quite possible that release of "Treasury Salutes" will again be increased to six per week.

"Treasury Salutes" may be used sustaining or on a sponsored basis, at the option of the broadcaster.

FM IN AUSTRALIA

According to a recent issue of "Commercial Broadcasting," Australian broadcast trade publication, thirty-six applications have already been filed in that country for FM broadcast stations. The government has not yet made a decision as to whether or not FM stations will be licensed in Australia. The matter is now being investigated by the Federal Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting which is currently studying FM, television and facsimile developments.

RADIO ENGINEERS BEGIN BUILDING-FUND CAMPAIGN

The Institute of Radio Engineers, at its Winter Technical Meeting in New York, January 24-27, inaugurated a campaign for the raising of \$500,000 for a Building Fund, in anticipation of postwar expansion of its service to the electronic and communication industries. The directors of the society announced that they are leaving their plans flexible enough to permit their establishing new quarters jointly with other engineering and scientific societies if to do so ultimately proves desirable. The appeal for funds will extend to the Institute's membership and interested corporations.

WAR LABOR BOARD DECISION IN WMAL CASE

The National War Labor Board has approved as being in conformance with the national wage stabilization policy an arbitrator's award which granted a union request that six staff announcers of Radio Station WMAL in Washington, D. C., be paid a fee ranging from \$1 to \$4 when assigned to commercial broadcasts, in addition to their base salary of \$200 a month.

The industry members of the Board and one of the public members dissented on the technical point that the arbitrator had actually served as a hearing officer of the Board and made a "recommendation" to Board, and that, therefore, the Board should have reaffirmed an earlier decision in the case or consulted with the arbitrator to determine whether his conclusions would have been the same in either case. The earlier decision had rejected the arbitrator's award with respect to the payment of fees for commercial broadcasts, but approved a \$50 increase in the base monthly salary requested by the employer, which decision the Board held was in accord with its policy not to order a change in the method of wage payment.

The Evening Star Broadcasting Company, owner of the radio station, and the American Federation of Artists, AFL, bargaining agent of the announcers involved, were in agreement that the staff announcers should receive additional compensation, but were not in agreement as to the method. The company desired only a \$50 increase in the base salary and was opposed to the institution of fees for commercial broadcasts. The \$50 monthly increase is roughly equivalent to the average increase which would result from the fee system proposed by the union and granted by the arbitrator.

The fee system granted by the arbitrator, Dr. Royal E. Montgomery, and approved by the Board as not violating wage stabilization, is similar to that contained in contracts between the union and three other Washington stations.

Retroactive date of the arbitrator's award is October 15, 1943, the date on which the parties signed a stipulation to arbitrate the dispute.

In an opinion for the majority of the Board, Lewis M. Gill, a public member, explained that the case was referred to the War Labor Board solely for the appointment of an arbitrator and that the only function of the Board was to appoint the arbitrator and "to review his award, if it involved a wage adjustment, to determine whether or not the award was compatible with the wage stabilization program."

By mistake the case was handled as a regular dispute case and Dr. Montgomery made "recommendations" to the Board and identified himself as a "hearing officer," Mr. Gill said, although the company and the union recognized the proceedings as an arbitration.

Although Dr. Montgomery acted under the belief he was merely making recommendations to the Board rather than issuing a final and binding arbitration award, Mr. Gill said the majority found no basis—for the purposes of review—for not treating his recommendation as a final award.

To have referred the case back to Dr. Montgomery with instructions to reconsider the matter as an arbitrator, the opinion continued, would have contained "an unwarranted implication that Professor Montgomery's conclusions might have represented something other than his considered judgment as to the proper settlement of this dispute. A careful reading of his report makes it perfectly clear that there is no ground for any such suspicion.

"Under all these circumstances, we think that both parties should in fairness be bound by their arbitration agreement, even though the award was set up in terms of a recommendation. Our decision therefore does not represent a review of the merits of the case, but is limited to a determination that the increase awarded is permissible within the stabilization program. There is no dispute within the Board on this latter fact, since the decision merely puts the radio announcers on this station on the same basis of pay as the announcers in the other major stations in Washington—a permissible application of the bracket principle."

In a dissenting opinion, Public Member Dexter M. Keezer asserted that while the "result secured by the decision of the majority in this tortured little case may be relatively satisfactory . . . the process of reaching this result involved what I regard as a flagrant error in reasoning and procedure."

Reviewing the reasoning of the majority, the dissenting opinion said that "the task of recommending an appropriate solution of a labor dispute is a quite different task than that of making a settlement of the dispute which is to be final and binding on the parties. In the latter case, the referee or arbitrator bears the full responsibility for a proper settlement. In making recommendations he shares this responsibility with others and in so doing, has freedom of action denied to the arbitrator—a fact which gives the two operations basically different characters."

Mr. Keezer added that a person recommending a solution of a labor dispute would not necessarily offer the same solution as he would if he were making a final and binding award.

"It would have been possible to discover whether or not there would have been such a coincidence in this case by consulting the referee," he said.

The Board's order and opinions follow:

National War Labor Board

December 28, 1944

In the Matter of

THE EVENING STAR BROADCASTING COMPANY, and
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF RADIO ARTISTS, Affiliated with
the Associated Actors and Artists of America, AFL

Case No. 111-4517-HO

Directive Order

By virtue of and pursuant to the powers vested in it by Executive Order 9017 of January 12, 1942, the Executive Orders, Directives and Regulations issued under the Act of October 2, 1942, and the War Labor Disputes Act of June 25, 1943, the National War Labor Board hereby decides the dispute between the parties and rules as follows:

- I. The Directive Order of the National War Labor Board in this case dated August 10, 1944 is hereby vacated.
- II. It is found that the parties stipulated to submit their dispute to the final and binding decision of an arbitrator to be reviewed by the National War Labor Board only to determine conformance with the national wage stabilization policy. There being no violation of the national wage stabilization policy, the findings of the arbitrator are hereby approved and the parties are directed to incorporate his determination in a signed agreement.

Representing the Public:	Representing Industry:
Lewis M. Gill	(Dissenting)
Dexter Keezer (dissenting)	Fred Climer
Nathan Feinsinger	Walter T. Margetts
Edwin Witte	James Tanham
	Clarence Skinner

Representing Labor:

Carl Shipley
George Meany
John Brophy
Robert Watt

National War Labor Board

January 1, 1945

In the Matter of

THE EVENING STAR BROADCASTING COMPANY, and
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF RADIO ARTISTS AFL

Case No. 111-4517-HO

Majority Opinion

This case began on October 15, 1943, when the company and the union signed a "Stipulation to Arbitrate" before a Commissioner of Conciliation. The exact language of the stipulation is as follows:

"Stipulation to Arbitrate"

"It is hereby agreed by the parties listed below that the issues described below shall be arbitrated before a referee to be named by the National War Labor Board, or the Chairman thereof. The award and decision of the referee shall be final and binding in all respects, and where the referee has awarded a wage adjustment his award on wages will be subject to review by and approval of the National War Labor Board.

"The issues to be determined are as follows:

"Collective bargaining agreement negotiated to conclusion on all points at issue except compensation to be paid staff announcers:

"1. (a) Union requesting present base salary for staff announcers of \$200.00 a month, plus payment of fees for each commercial radio program assigned a staff announcer on his regular tour of duty. (b) Company wishes instead to increase compensation to announcers through base salary increases in an amount equal to the fee system proposed by Union.

January 19, 1945 — 25

"2. (a) Whether or not increases in income to announcers as a result of Union's proposal shall be retroactive to work week beginning August 22, 1943.

The Evening Star Broadcasting Company. By /s/
K. H. Berkeley, General Manager.
American Federation of Radio Artists. By /s/
Leonard R. Lyons, National Representative.

"Witness:

/s/ W. A. McAlister,
Commissioner of Conciliation
Done at Washington, D. C.
Date October 15, 1943"

Since this stipulation provided for the appointment of the arbitrator by the War Labor Board or its Chairman, the case was referred to the Board by the Secretary of Labor for this purpose. It was not certified as a labor dispute in the usual manner, since the only function the Board was called upon to perform was to appoint the arbitrator and to review his award if it involved a wage adjustment, to determine whether or not the award was compatible with the wage stabilization program.

At this point some confusion set in, for which the Board must take a major share of the blame. Instead of merely appointing an arbitrator in accordance with the stipulation, the Board designated Professor Royal E. Montgomery as "hearing officer," and advised Professor Montgomery and the parties that the case would be handled in the same manner as other dispute cases. Throughout the hearings and in the submission of various briefs in the case, the terms "arbitrator," "referee" and "hearing officer" were bandied about in a rather indiscriminate fashion by everyone concerned. The company's original brief before the hearing was headed "Before the National War Labor Board—in Arbitration." The union's briefs both before and after the hearing were headed in the same fashion. Both parties were evidently proceeding on the understanding that they were engaged in an arbitration hearing in accordance with their stipulation. Professor Montgomery's decision was, however, labelled "Recommendation," and he signed the document as "Hearing Officer." The Board submitted his report to the parties and invited comments. This was an inappropriate procedure in view of the arbitration stipulation. The company filed extensive comments objecting to the conclusions in Professor Montgomery's report, pursuant to this invitation by the Board. The union filed comments in support of Professor Montgomery's conclusions, but stated therein that it was refraining from discussing certain aspects of the report with which it was in disagreement, in view of the Board's recently announced policy of not accepting any additional arguments on the merits of an arbitrator's award, unless the Board itself asked for more information.

The case then came to the Board where all this rather confused history was considered and reconsidered several times, finally resulting in the present majority vote to treat Professor Montgomery's recommendation as an arbitration award and approve it as consistent with the wage stabilization program.

It seems quite clear, as the minority of the Board stressed in the discussion of this case, that Professor Montgomery acted under the belief that he was merely making recommendations to the Board and not issuing a final and binding award. This position on his part is entirely understandable in view of the Board's handling of the case. However, we find no basis for not treating his recommendation as a finding award for the purposes of our review. There was some suggestion in the discussion in the Board that a person might conceivably take a different view of a case if he knew that his decision would be final and binding on the parties, than he would if he were only composing a recommendation to the Board. Following this line of approach, it was suggested that we might refer the case back to Professor Montgomery with instructions to reconsider the matter as an arbitrator, with a view toward ascertaining whether he would reach the same conclusion if he realized that he was supposed to act in that capacity. It is our judgment that this procedure would contain an unwarranted implication that Professor Montgomery's conclusions might have represented something other than

his considered judgment as to the proper settlement of this dispute. A careful reading of his report makes it perfectly clear that there is no ground for any such suspicion.

Under all these circumstances, we think that both parties should in fairness be bound by their arbitration agreement, even though the award was set up in terms of a recommendation. Our decision therefore does not represent a review of the merits of the case, but is limited to a determination that the increase awarded is permissible within the stabilization program. There is no dispute within the Board on this latter fact, since the decision merely puts the radio announcers on this station on the same basis of pay as the announcers in the other major stations in Washington—a permissible application of the bracket principle.

Opinion by: LEWIS M. GILL,
Public Member.

National War Labor Board

January 6, 1945

In the Matter of:

THE EVENING STAR BROADCASTING COMPANY AND
AMERICA FEDERATION OF RADIO ARTISTS, AFL

Case No. 111-4517-HO

Dissenting Opinion

While so far as I know the result secured by the decision of the majority in this tortured little case may be relatively satisfactory (the merits of the case were never discussed during three extended Board sessions devoted to it), the process of reaching this result involved what I regard as a flagrant error in reasoning and procedure. Since it is the sort of error which there well may be opportunities to repeat, I feel constrained to call attention to it and thus explain my dissent from the decision of a majority of my colleagues, including all of my fellow public members.

In this case the parties agreed to submit their dispute, which concerns the method of paying a half a dozen radio announcers, to a referee whose decision was to be final and binding on the parties. Due to confusing instructions, however, the referee did not understand that he was called upon to make an award which would be final and binding, but thought that he was expected to make recommendations of a proper settlement of a dispute. Since the record left room for doubt as to what the referee understood his commission to be, I asked him directly, and he told me directly, that he understood it to be that of a hearing officer making recommendations rather than that of an arbitrator making a final and binding award.

Nonetheless, a majority of the Board, flying straight in the face of the referee's assertion that he was not making an award designed to be final and binding, treated his award as such. In justification of this course it was argued that the true nature of the job done by the referee was what the parties agreed he should do rather than what he actually did. It was also solemnly contended that it could reasonably be assumed that a sincere and experienced referee, such as the referee in this case, would act no differently if he were recommending a settlement of a dispute than if he were making a final and binding award.

It seems to me that both of these propositions are patently misguided. If a person who has done a job asserts that he has done one thing, it certainly cannot be made something else merely by citing the agreement of those asking that the job be done to have it something else. Also the task of recommending an appropriate solution of a labor dispute is a quite different task than that of making a settlement of the dispute which is to be final and binding on the parties. In the latter case, the referee or arbitrator bears the full responsibility for a proper settlement. In making recommendations he shares this responsibility with others and in so doing, has freedom of action denied to the arbitrator—a fact which gives the two operations basically different characters.

It might happen that a person recommending a solution of a labor dispute would offer the same solution as he would if he were making a final and binding award. How-

ever, that would be a coincidence and not a necessity. It would have been possible to discover whether or not there would have been such a coincidence in this case by consulting the referee. Without doing so, however, a majority of the Board went right ahead and treated the referee's decision in this case as a final and binding award. Since this operation imputed to the referee's handiwork a character which he said it never possessed, I could not bring myself to share in it, and hence, unhappily, dissented from the opinion of the majority in this case.

DEXTER M. KEEZER,
Public Member.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, January 22nd. They are subject to change.

Monday, January 22

- New—Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind.—C. P., 1520 ke., 5KW, daytime.
KFVD—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Cal.—Renewal of license, 1020 ke., 1 KW, limited.
KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Cal.—Renewal of license, 1110 ke., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night & day.

Wednesday, January 24

Consolidated Hearing

- NEW—F. R. Pidcock, Sr., & James M. Wilder, d/b as Georgia Broadcasting Company, Savannah, Ga.—C. P., 1230 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—A. C. Neff, Savannah, Ga.—C. P., 1400 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Chatham Broadcasting Company, Savannah, Ga.—C. P., 1400 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, January 25

Further Hearing

- WNLC—Thames Broadcasting Corp., New London, Conn.—C. P. to change frequency from 1490 ke. to 1240 ke., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- *WMBD—H. D. Morgan (Transferor), Carl P. Slane, Frances P. Slane and Elizabeth P. Talbott (Transferees); Peoria Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Peoria, Ill.—Granted consent to transfer control of Peoria Broadcasting Company, license of station WMBD (and relay stations WAIN, WEKH, WEKI and WPEO), from H. D. Morgan to Carl P. Slane, Frances P. Slane and Elizabeth P. Talbott, for a consideration of \$114,750, for 510 shares (or 51%) of the issued and outstanding capital stock of licensee. (Commissioner Durr not voting). (B4-TC-412)
WING—Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio—Granted extension of time, until Feb. 16, 1945, within which to comply with the procedural conditions attached to a conditional

grant to move a new transmitter site and make changes in directional antenna. (B2-F-3267)

The Constitution Broadcasting Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Granted petition for reinstatement of application (B3-P-2905) for construction permit for a new station to operate on 550 ke., 1 KW night, 5 KW-LS, using DA at night, and designated same for consolidated hearing with application of WOPI already in hearing, (Docket 6661) and application of Bob Jones College, Inc. (B3-P-3231)

Joda Patterson, Ramon G. Patterson and Louise Patterson Pursley, d/b as WAPO Broadcasting Service, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted construction permit for new development broadcast station to operate on frequencies that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; power, 1 KW, upon an experimental basis only; conditions. (B3-PEX-57)

School District of Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted application for construction permit for new noncommercial educational high frequency (FM) broadcast station to operate on frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer; power, 1 KW. (B4-PED-38)

Bob Jones College, Inc., Cleveland, Tenn.—Granted petition for reinstatement of application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 550 ke., 1 KW, night; 5 KW-LS, unlimited time, and designated same for consolidated hearing with application of The Constitution Broadcasting Co. (B3-P-2905) and application of WOPI. (Docket 6661)

KFFA—The Helena Broadcasting Co., J. Q. Floyd, et al., Helena, Ark.—Granted, subject to procedural requirements of Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945, application for construction permit to change frequency from 1490 to 1230 ke.; this application involves only change in crystals, the cost of which is less than \$500. (B3-P-3724)

WATW—Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Broadcasting Co., Inc., Ashland, Wisc.—Granted, subject to procedural requirements of Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945, application for construction permit to increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts and change type of transmitter; this application involves only change in tubes, the cost of which is less than \$500. (B4-P-3676)

WOMT—Francis M. Kadow, Manitowoc, Wisc.—Granted, subject to procedural requirements of Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945, application for construction permit to increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts and make changes in transmitting equipment; application involves only change in tubes, the cost of which is less than \$500. (B4-P-3718)

Robert W. Rounsaville, Cleveland, Tenn.—Granted conditionally application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 ke., 250 watts, unlimited time; application was granted under the procedure outlined in the Commission's Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. The application is for a station in a community which has no primary service. (B3-P-3689)

Loys Marsdon Hawley, Conway, S. C.—Granted conditionally application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1490 ke., 250 watts, unlimited time; application was granted under the procedure outlined in the Commission's Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. The application is for a station in a community which has no primary service. (B3-P-3709)

KOIN—KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to change frequency from 970 to 660 ke., increase power from 5 KW to 25 KW, install new equipment and make changes in the directional antenna system for daytime and nighttime use, upon issues relating to conformity with the provisions of Section 3.25 of the Commission's Rules and relating to the January 26, 1944, Supplemental Statement of Policy as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B5-P-3712)

KWKW—Marshall S. Neal, Paul Buhlig, Edwin Earl and E. T. Foley, d/b as Southern California Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to change frequency from 1430 to 830 ke., increase power from 1 to 5 KW, install new transmitter and antenna, and move transmitter site to Monterey Park, Calif.,

January 19, 1945 — 27

upon issues relating to critical materials and manpower as outlined in January 26, 1944, Supplemental Statement of Policy as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B5-P-3710)

WSPA—Spartanburg Advertising Co., Spartanburg, S. C.—Granted petition for 30-day extension of time within which to comply with the conditions attached to grant of construction permit B-3-P-3384, as modified.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Capital Broadcasting Corp., Little Rock, Ark.—Designated for consolidated hearing with application of Arkansas Democrat Co., application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Site to be determined. (B3-P-3729)

Arkansas Democrat Company, Little Rock, Ark.—Designated for consolidated hearing with application of Capital Broadcasting Corp. application for new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3760)

The Eagle-Gazette Co., Lancaster, Ohio.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 880 kc., 1 KW, daytime only, upon issues relating to use of critical materials and manpower in areas now receiving primary service, as outlined in the Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B2-P-3700)

Central Louisiana Broadcasting Corp., Alexandria, La.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, upon issues relating to use of critical materials and manpower in areas now receiving primary service, as outlined in Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B3-P-3722)

Independent Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 940 kc., 1 KW day, 250 watts night, unlimited time, upon issues relating to the use of critical materials and manpower in areas now receiving primary service, as outlined in the Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B4-P-3770)

Dixie Broadcasting Co., Montgomery, Ala.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 800 kc., 250 watts, daytime only, upon issues relating to the use of critical materials and manpower in areas now receiving primary service, as outlined in the Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B3-P-3691)

KJBS—KJBS Broadcasters, a partnership consisting of William B. Dolph, et al., San Francisco, Calif.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 500 watts limited to WTAM, to 500 watts night, 1 KW day, upon issues relating to critical materials and manpower as outlined in the Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B5-P-3685)

KOVO—KOV Broadcasting Co., Provo, Utah.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to change frequency from 1240 to 960 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location, upon issues relating to critical materials and manpower as outlined in Supplemental Statement of Policy of January 26, 1944, as supplemented by statement of January 16, 1945. (B5-P-3667)

LICENSE RENEWALS GRANTED

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending February 1, 1946: (Commissioner Durr not participating in action on renewal applications.)

KGFJ, Los Angeles, Calif.; KGGH, Little Rock, Ark.; KODL, The Dalles, Ore.; KVCV, Redding, Calif.; WCED, DuBois, Pa.; WFAS and auxiliary, White Plains, N. Y.; WIL, St. Louis, Mo.; WJOB, Hammond, Ind.; WMFR, High Point, N. C.; WMPC, Lapeer, Mich.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending November 1, 1947: (Commissioner Durr not participating in action on renewal applications.)

KFRO, Longview, Texas; WAAB, Worcester, Mass.; WHEC, Rochester, N. Y.

KRIS—Gulf Coast Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—

Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1945. (Commissioner Durr not participating.)

MISCELLANEOUS

WMFJ—W. Wright Esch, Daytona Beach, Fla.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on the application of Augusta Broadcasting Company for construction permit for a new station at Charleston, S. C. (Docket 6708)

Newark Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for new station; hearing continued to March 12, 1945. (Docket 6190)

KOMO, KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses of main and auxiliary transmitters of Stations KOMO and KJR; hearing continued to March 15, 1945. (Dockets 6614 and 6644)

WIBX—WIBX, Inc., Utica, N. Y.—Granted petition to intervene in the hearing on the application of Glens Falls Broadcasting Corp. for construction permit for new station at Glens Falls, N. Y. (Docket 6702)

Robert C. Haberstroh, Altoona, Pa.—Granted motion for admission to practice *pro hoc vice* for the purpose of participating in certain deposition proceedings in Altoona, Pa., on behalf of Roy F. Thompson, tr/as Thompson Broadcasting Co., re hearing on applications of Altoona Broadcasting Co. and Thompson Broadcasting Co. for new stations in Altoona, Pa. (Dockets 6697 and 6698)

WDGY—Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for modification of license to decrease night power from 500 watts to 250 watts and change hours of operation. (Docket 6693)

WICC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.—Granted petition to intervene in hearing on application of Newark Broadcasting Corp. for construction permit for new station at Newark, N. J. (Docket 6190)

KGGM—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Denied, without prejudice, petition for reinstatement and consideration of application for construction permit to change frequency from 1260 to 590 kc., install DA for day and night use, using present power of 1 KW both day and night. (B5-P-2918)

KVSF—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Denied, without prejudice, petition for reinstatement and consideration of application for construction permit to change frequency from 1340 to 1260 kc., increase power from 100 watts to 1 KW, install new antenna and move transmitter site. (B5-P-2917)

WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Passed over petition for intervention in the hearing on application of New Haven Broadcasters, Essex, Conn.

WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition to accept appearance filed late in re application of WBAX for renewal of license, and other Wilkes-Barre cases.

Thompson Broadcasting Co., Altoona, Pa.—Granted petition for continuance to February 21 of the consolidated hearing now scheduled for January 31 in re applicant's application and that of Altoona Broadcasting Co.

Centennial Broadcasting Co., Portland, Me.—Granted petition to reopen the record and accept amendment to application for construction permit.

Glens Falls Broadcasting Corp., Glens Falls, N. Y.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the application as amended, removed from hearing docket and hearing now scheduled for February 12, cancelled.

The Commercial Cable Co., Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Mackay Radio & Teleg. Co., Inc.—The Commission continued the hearing now scheduled for January 23 to February 21, in the Matter of Limitation of Liability for Mistakes or Delays in Transmission or Delivery of Messages.

KQW—Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Calif.—Denied (Chairman Porter not participating) petition to reinstate, amend, reconsider and grant application for construction permit (B5-P-3021) to change frequency from

1010 to 740 kc., increase power from 5 to 50 KW, install transmitter equipment and make changes in directional antenna; petition being inconsistent with supplemental statement of policy of January 26, 1944; petition denied without prejudice.

KSFO—The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Denied (Chairman Porter not participating) petition in answer to KQW petition above, and requesting reinstatement of its own application for construction permit (B5-P-2776) to change frequency from 560 to 740 kc., increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day, to 50 KW, unlimited time, install new transmitting equipment, erect directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location provided the KQW petition is granted; petition being inconsistent with supplemental statement of policy of January 26, 1944; petition denied without prejudice.

Philco Radio & Television Corp., Arlington, Va.—Granted construction permit for new experimental television broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by FCC Chief Engineer; the station is to be used in connection with the Washington end of the Washington-Philadelphia relay system for experimental television broadcast purposes in Washington. At the same time the Commission notified the applicant that the grant for experimental purposes is not to be construed as a commitment by the Commission for approval of commercial operation.

Allen B. DuMont Labs, Inc., Washington, D. C.—Granted construction permit (reinstatement) for new experimental television broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by FCC Chief Engineer; transmitter site at Hotel Harrington, 11th and E Streets, N. W. At the same time the Commission notified the applicant that the grant for experimental purposes is not to be construed as a commitment by the Commission for approval of commercial operation.

P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted construction permit for new experimental television broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by FCC Chief Engineer. At the same time the Commission notified the applicant that the grant for experimental purposes is not to be construed as a commitment by the Commission for approval of commercial operation.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

640 Kilocycles

KTBS—George D. Wray, Allen D. Morris, P. E. Furlow and John C. McCormack, a partnership, d/b as Radio Station KTBS, Shreveport, La.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1480 kc. to 640 kc., increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter site.

800 Kilocycles

NEW—Dixie Broadcasting Co., Montgomery, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc. with 250 watts power, unlimited time. Amended: To change frequency to 800 kc., hours of operation to daytime only, make changes in antenna and ground system and specify transmitter location.

1230 Kilocycles

WJNO—WJNO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3707 as modified) for move of transmitter and studio.

KELO—Sioux Falls Broadcast Assn., Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KELO—Sioux Falls Broadcast Assn., Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3619) which authorized installation of a new antenna.

WJNO—WJNO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Howard R. Imboden, tr/as Southwest Broadcasting Co., Pulaski, Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in transmitter site.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Gus Zaharis and Penelope Zaharis, d/b as Chemical City Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1250 Kilocycles

NEW—Courier Broadcasting Service, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1260 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency to 1250 kc., hours of operation to daytime, changes in antenna and transmitter site.

1300 Kilocycles

NEW—Raoul A. Cortez, San Antonio, Texas—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1300 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation. Amended: to specify studio location.

1390 Kilocycles

NEW—Frank R. Gibson, Lake Charles, La.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1390 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation employing directional antenna day and night.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—Atlantic Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1410 Kilocycles

KQV—KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—Assignment of license to Allegheny Broadcasting Corp.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Ruth Braden Weber, Edward F. Braden, George E. Mead, John H. Braden, Lala Braden Boughton and Kirke M. Beall, d/b as Escambia Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1470 Kilocycles

WTAW—Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas—Construction permit to change frequency from 1150 kc. to 1470 kc., and change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time, using 1 KW power.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Idaho Radio Corporation, Idaho Falls, Idaho—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1500 Kilocycles

NEW—Methodist Radio Parish, Inc., Flint, Mich.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1500 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Asbury Park Press, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48900 kc. with coverage of 1,279 square miles.

NEW—Allen T. Simmons, Akron, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45100 kc. with coverage of 10,000 square miles.

NEW—Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., East St. Louis, Ill.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc. with coverage of 10,737 square miles.

- NEW—Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Fla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **47700 kc.** with coverage of 5,689 square miles.
- NEW—Times-Star Publishing Co., Alameda, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **49100 kc.** with coverage of 6,450 square miles. Amended: to change coverage to 1,014 square miles, change transmitter site, change type of transmitter and changes in antenna system.
- NEW—WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **43500 kc.** with coverage of 27,450 square miles.
- NEW—Herbert Herff, Memphis, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **45300 kc.** with coverage of 15,400 square miles.
- NEW—Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on **46500 kc.** Amended: to specify coverage of 5,380 square miles, specify type of equipment and antenna.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

- WTZR—Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PCT-9 as modified, which authorized a new commercial television broadcast station) for changes in visual transmitter, change in ESR from 1270 to 2700 and extension of commencement and completion dates.
- NEW—WLIB, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #17 (282000-288000 kc.), ESR 2080.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- NEW—Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.—Construction permit for a new noncommercial educational broadcast station to be operated on the frequency of **42100 to 42900 kc.**, power of 1 KW and A3-FM emission.
- WNRE—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PIB-45 as modified, for new International Broadcast Station) for extension of completion date from 2-7-45 to 5-7-45.
- KNBX—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Dixon, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PIB-60), which authorized construction of a new International Broadcast Station.
- KNBI—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., near Dixon, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PIB-59), which authorized construction of a new International Broadcast Station.
- WEJC—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for reinstatement of (B1-PRE-440), which authorized move of relay broadcast transmitter and changes in antenna.
- WFBM—WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit to install a 1 KW auxiliary transmitter, using directional antenna at night.

Foster's Drug Store, Pine Bluff, Ark., stipulated that in connection with the sale of a poultry medicine designated "Greatest of All' Tonic" he will discontinue representing that the preparation will facilitate or contribute to the success of the hatching and raising of chickens; will eliminate or "starve-out" mites, lice, fleas, or other insects which attack poultry; will have any effect upon gapes, limberneck, roup, worms or white diarrhea; will improve the condition of poultry after the initial dosage or maintain poultry in a healthy condition; will have any effect upon poultry during the molting period or increase egg production; or, through use of the word "Tonic" in the brand name of the product, or otherwise, that the preparation has any tonic properties. (03244)

Juliette Frocks, 237 South Market St., Chicago, stipulated that he will cease and desist from selling, advertising, labeling, or otherwise representing dresses, which are made from or contain rayon, without clearly and unqualifiedly disclosing in the invoices and labeling and in all advertising matter that such dresses are rayon in whole or in part, as the case may be. (3960)

Hance Bros. & White Co., 12th and Hamilton Sts., Philadelphia, distributors of pharmaceutical products, have stipulated that they will cease and desist from representing that calcium pantothenate, which they sell in tablet form, is effective in restoring the original color to gray hair or in preventing hair from becoming gray, or that experiments or tests have demonstrated that the normal or original color of hair was restored to 22 out of 25 persons, or to any number of persons, as a result of taking calcium pantothenate. (3962)

R. M. Hollingshead Corp., Camden, N. J., will cease and desist from representing that the compound it sells under the name "Metal-Weld" is a welding agent. (3961)

B. Jadow, Inc.—A stipulation to discontinue misrepresenting the quality, composition and value of watch straps has been entered into by B. Jadow, Inc., 41 Maiden Lane, New York. (3959)

Stipulation (3958) (Liquid Shampoo)

Dr. Krauter's Laboratories, Inc., 860 South 11th St., Newark, N. J., engaged in the sale of a liquid shampoo designated "Kroilon," entered into a stipulation in which it agrees to cease representing that the preparation is not an ordinary soap shampoo or is sensationally or substantially different from various other liquid shampoos on the market. (3958)

Midwest Radio Corp., 909 Broadway, Cincinnati, entered into a supplemental stipulation to cease and desist from representing that any radio receiving set that it sells contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity, when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. (03243)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Commission issued the following cease and desist order last week:

Danville Engraving Co., 220 North Logan Ave., Danville, Ill., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of photoengraving plates used by the printing trade in the reproduction of photographs, drawings and other copy. The respondent produces his plates by the wet plate process, as distinguished from the film or dry plate process, and sells them under the trade name "Decotones." (5045)

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

No complaints were issued by the Commission last week.

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

PLATTER TURNER DISPUTE BACK TO NLRB

Alleging an "unfair labor practice" on the part of the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network, the National Association of Broadcast Electricians and Technicians (NABET) has again taken the matter to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

It will be recalled that NABET filed an unfair labor practice charge against the two networks in March of last year with the regional office of the NLRB in New York. The NLRB decided on November 24, 1944 (NAB REPORTS, page 441) in favor of NABET and awarded jurisdiction over all technicians, including platter turners (outside of Chicago), to NABET and specifically denied the A. F. of M. jurisdiction over them.

Following this decision, NABET entered into negotiations with the networks which have evidently now come to an impasse. This resulted in the filing of the new charges before the Labor Board. If the Board finds that the networks have indulged in an unfair labor practice, a Cease and Desist order will be issued and if disobeyed, the Circuit Court will be asked to enforce it.

This recent move rose out of the persistent activity of James C. Petrillo in insisting that the networks fulfill an agreement which they are alleged to have made with Petrillo for the hiring of A. F. of M. platter turners in all of their M & O stations. Following the alleged agreement, the NLRB proceedings were had, but despite the ruling against him Mr. Petrillo insisted, that the networks carry out their alleged agreement.

RADIO BILLS INTRODUCED IN NEW CONGRESS

Early in the First Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress Radio Legislation has been confined largely to the reintroduction of bills which were before the previous Congress.

Chairman Wheeler has called an executive session of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for 10:30 a. m., Monday, January 15, to consider the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Paul A. Porter as a Member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Senator McFarland has introduced a resolution on behalf of himself and Senators Wheeler and White calling for the continuance of authority for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate International Communications by wire and radio and increasing the limit for expenditures of the Committee by \$10,000. The Resolution has been referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator Vanderberg of Michigan has reintroduced his bill dealing with the Petrillo situation. It is S-63 and is exactly the same as the bill which passed the Senate in the closing days of the previous Congress but was never acted upon by the House. It prohibits interference with cultural or educational programs broadcast on a sustaining basis. The bill has been referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Representative Holmes (R), Massachusetts, has introduced H. R. 1109 To Amend the Communications Act of

1934 as amended. It is similar in many respects to the Bill which he introduced in the previous Congress. It has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

FCC FILES ANNUAL REPORT WITH CONGRESS

Following is the letter of transmittal sent by Chairman Paul A. Porter which was sent simultaneously to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Washington 25, D. C., January 9, 1945

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the requirement of Section 4(k) of the Communications Act, the Tenth Annual Report of the Federal Communications Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, is submitted herewith.

Significant activities of the Commission since the close of the fiscal year include the following:

Allocation hearings for a complete review of the spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles to determine the post-war frequency needs of the various radio services were conducted by the Commission, sitting en banc, from September 28 through November 2. During 25 hearing days, the Commission heard 4559 pages of testimony by 231 witnesses, including representatives of the radio industry, of other interested organizations and government agencies and by members of its own staff, and received 543 exhibits. Most of the industry recommendations were presented by the 13 panels of the Radio Technical Planning Board which, since its inception one year before, had conducted detailed studies. At the close of the calendar year, the Commission was studying the various recommendations and conferring with the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee preparatory to issuing proposed findings.

Some 35 witnesses representing a dozen railway systems, industry and government agencies who testified in the Commission's railroad radio hearings September 13 to 18 were unanimous in recommending some type of radio communications on trains for increased safety and efficiency regardless of the communication and signalling techniques now in use. The testimony provided a basis for the consideration of providing frequencies for radio in railroad operations at the general allocation hearings which opened September 28. The railroad radio hearings were held before Commissioners Paul A. Walker (chairman), Norman S. Case and E. K. Jett.

Concerned by the high prices being paid for radio stations, the Commission on July 24 asked the Congress for guidance on the policy it should follow in passing on the sale of stations where the sales prices are far in excess of the going-concern and physical property values of the stations and appear to involve compensation for the radio frequencies themselves. The statute makes it clear that the frequencies are not in any way the property of the licensees, the Commission pointed out.

A report, "Preliminary Studies on Some Aspects of the Availability of Landline Wire Communications Service," issued by the Commission on November 15, disclosed the limited availability of telegraph service and a decline in

(Continued on page 10)

J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel.

FCC FILES ANNUAL REPORT WITH CONGRESS

(Continued from page 9)

farm telephone service. The report showed that only 5.2 per cent of the cities in the 5,000-25,000 population group, only 18 per cent in the 25,000-50,000 group and only 49 per cent in the 50,000-100,000 group have telegraph offices always open. From 1920 to 1940 farms having telephones decreased 39 per cent.

As part of an over-all program agreed to earlier in conferences with the Commission, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company filed tariffs from August through December putting into effect new reduced rates on overseas telephone calls between the United States and several points in South America, Central America, the West Indies, Bermuda and Hawaii.

To give the public fuller information concerning the source and kind of payment received by radio stations for sponsored programs, including political broadcasts, the Commission on December 12 adopted a rule requiring appropriate announcements.

Respectfully,

PAUL A. PORTER,
 Chairman.

Following is the Commission's summary of the Report:

"Fostering improvement of American wire and radio services at home and abroad despite extra wartime burdens, obtaining substantial common carrier rate reductions and preparing for far-reaching postwar communications developments were highlights of the activities of the Federal Communications Commission during the past fiscal year.

"The number of standard broadcast stations increased from 912 to 924, the additional permits having been issued to applicants who showed that the grant would serve an outstanding public need and that they had materials available. In line with its fundamental policy of encouraging diversification of ownership, the Commission prohibited ownership by one person of more than one station in the same locality. Another expression of this policy, the network rules, effective since June 15, 1943, had a full year of operation during the period covered by this report. It is apparent that program service throughout the nation has benefited through increased competition between networks and the extension of network service to a greater number of stations. In recognition of the advancement of the radio art and the growth of the radio industry, the Commission increased the standard broadcast license period from two to three years. Revenues of networks and broadcast stations increased 19 per cent over the previous year.

"At the close of the fiscal year 47 frequency modulation (FM) stations were operating, with an estimated 500,000 FM receiving sets in use. Indicative of the expansion to be expected when materials and manpower are available was the total of 202 applications on file for permits to construct new FM stations. In the field of television, six commercial stations and two experimental stations were rendering program service and 52 applications for commercial stations were on file.

"Wartime demands for telephone service continued to mount during the year. Traffic of the Long Lines Department of the A. T. & T., for example, was one-seventh heavier than last year but the speed of service improved. Reductions of approximately \$8,000,000 annually in interstate rates were agreed to by the Bell System Companies, following negotiations by the Commission with the A. T. & T. On December 10, 1943, the Commission held that surcharges on interstate and foreign toll calls from hotels, apartment houses and clubs in the District of Columbia were subject to regulation by the Commission, and it ordered the telephone companies to file proper tariffs. The Bell Companies throughout the country subsequently filed tariffs having the effect of requiring the discontinuance of the surcharges by such establishments. This matter is now being contested in the courts. The elimination of these surcharges would result in an annual saving of over \$2,000,000 to users, in addition to the rate reductions of \$8,000,000 mentioned above.

"Improvement in the financial condition of the domestic telegraph industry has resulted from the merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph which was approved by the Commission September 27, 1943. There was also an improvement in the speed of telegraph service. The time required for the fastest 95 per cent of ordinary full rate messages to pass through Western Union message centers was reduced from 14.1 minutes to 10.1 minutes.

"Radiotelegraph carriers have been able to maintain efficient communication with various countries throughout the world and even to establish new circuits. Prior to the allied invasion operations in Italy and France, the Commission assisted the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Board of War Communications in making arrangements to have the United States companies install and operate semi-portable stations in the invasion areas for the speedy handling of press and government messages.

"Many reductions in international rates were made during the fiscal year and the Commission ordered an investigation of the rates and charges of all carriers. A delegation consisting of a Commissioner, a Commission staff member and a representative of the State Department conferred with officials of a number of South American countries with the result that several of the nations agreed to the reduced rates provided for in an order issued by the Commission on June 22, 1943.

"Following several disastrous train wrecks in 1943, wide interest developed in the experimental use of radio on railroads and during the year 35 applications for railroad radio authorizations were received by the Commission. Many of these were granted. On May 2, the Commission ordered a public hearing to obtain information on the feasibility of the regular use of radio by railroads to promote efficiency and safety.

"Technical studies inaugurated by the Commission during the year included the Low Frequency Recording Project, the Very High Frequency Recording Project and the Determination of Origin of Burst Signals.

"The Radio Intelligence Division (RID), which is charged with safeguarding the nation's radio channels from misuse, investigated 1895 complaints of illicit or subversive transmission and of interference; located 32 unlicensed stations and continued to render emergency direction finding service to aircraft. The Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service (FBIS) regularly monitored programs from stations in 55 countries in 41 languages for the use of agencies of this and allied governments.

"To assist in the transition of the radio communications industries from wartime conditions to the many new and enlarged opportunities of peace, the Commission began extensive studies for frequency allocation hearings. Simultaneous studies were conducted by the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee on which the Commission is represented, and by the Radio Technical Planning Board, representing industry groups. The Commission assigned staff members as observers at meetings of the RTPB and also made information available. Near the end of the fiscal year, the Commission set up a committee composed of representatives of all of its departments and divisions to develop plans for a public allocations hearing. It was deemed necessary to complete such a review of the spectrum and make allocation recommendations as soon as possible for forthcoming telecommunications conferences.

and to enable manufacturers to prepare for the production of new apparatus designed on the basis of such recommendations as soon as the facilities and manpower are available for the manufacture of civilian radio equipment.

"The Commission, on January 13, 1944, closed the record and dismissed the investigation into the newspaper ownership of radio stations. The Commission concluded, in the light of the record in the proceeding and of the grave legal and policy questions involved, not to adopt any general rule regarding such ownership."

FTC REPORTS ON ADVERTISING COPY

The Federal Trade Commission in its annual report has the following to say in connection with radio and periodical advertising:

In connection with its continuing survey of radio and periodical advertising, the Commission during the fiscal year examined some 308,000 newspaper, magazine, and other periodical advertisements and more than 627,000 radio commercial continuities, of which 22,350 (7.26%) advertisements and 19,500 (3.11%) continuities were designated for further review as containing possibly false and misleading representations of the products advertised. This work involved examination of advertisements in 1,792 editions of representative newspapers and 967 issues of magazines and farm and trade journals, 1,304 pages of almanac advertising, and catalogs of 54 mail-order houses. In addition, an average of 4,866 pages of radio script was read each working day.

Of the radio and periodical cases thus developed, a large majority were adjusted by the Commission's procedure under which an advertiser is extended the privilege of entering into a stipulation to cease and desist from the false and misleading advertising practices involved.

Discussing its work in the field of radio and periodical advertising, the Commission says that its only object "is to prevent false and misleading advertisements. It does not undertake to dictate what an advertiser shall say, but merely indicates what he may not say under the law. The Commission believes its work in this field has contributed substantially to the improvement that has been evident in recent years in the character of all advertising. * * *

"In general, the Commission has received the cooperation of the four nation-wide network chains, 19 regional network groups, and transcription producers engaged in preparing commercial radio recordings; and of 850 commercial radio stations, 504 newspaper publishers, and 458 publishers of magazines, farm journals, and trade publications. It has observed a desire on the part of these broadcasters and publishers to aid in the elimination of false and misleading advertising."

NEW SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to which Communications Legislation is referred for Senate consideration will differ substantially from that of the last Congress. The late Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) South Carolina, and Senator D. Worth Clark (D) Idaho, were defeated for reelection. Senators Homer T. Bone (D) Washington, resigned to accept a judgeship and Harry S. Truman (D) Missouri, will resign to become Vice-President on January 20. Senators Wagner (D) New York and Hill (D) Alabama, have resigned from the Committee to accept other Committee assignments.

New members will be Senators Olin D. Johnston (D) former Governor of South Carolina, Clyde R. Hoey (D) former Governor of North Carolina, Francis J. Myers (D) Pennsylvania, former representative from Philadelphia and Brien McMahon (D) Connecticut.

This will result in only six of the twelve Democrat members of the Committee during the 78th Congress, remaining on the Committee for the 79th Congress. The only change that has been made in the Republican members

of the Committee is Homer E. Capehart, Indiana, replacing C. Wayland Brooks.

Membership on the Committee as presently constituted is:

Democrats

Burton K. Wheeler, Mont.,
Chairman
Alben W. Barkley, Ky.
Harry S. Truman, Mo.
Edwin C. Johnson, Colo.
Tom Stewart, Tenn.
James M. Tunnell, Dela.
Ernest W. McFarland, Ariz.
Clyde R. Hoey, N. C.
Olin D. Johnston, S. C.
Brien McMahon, Conn.
Francis J. Myers, Penna.

Republicans

Wallace H. White, Jr., Me.
Warren R. Austin, Vt.
Henrick Shipstead, Minn.
Charles W. Tobey, N. H.
Clyde M. Reed, Kans.
Chan Gurney, S. D.
Albert W. Hawkes, N. J.
E. H. Moore, Okla.
Homer E. Capehart, Ind.



25TH ANNIVERSARY WAR PLEDGE TO BE DISTRICT MEETING TOPIC

Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary "Pledge to Victory" will be one of the important topics on the agenda for NAB District Meetings, beginning next week.

The industry's promise of an increased war effort throughout 1945 will be discussed in sessions presided over by District Public Relations Chairmen, who will outline the war job as the reason for the year long observance, with references to radio's quarter century of operation purposely relegated to second place. The possibility of setting aside a week or some other period later in the year, if war conditions permit, for a brief nation-wide recognition of radio's twenty-fifth year, will be considered as part of the original NAB plan.

Methods and ideas for Anniversary programming, advertising, promotion, publicity, sales and public relations will be sought from station men in attendance.

Material is being sent from NAB headquarters to District Public Relations Chairmen for use in the meetings.

EGOLF PRESENTS A.F.A. CHARTER TO LYNCHBURG ADVERTISING CLUB

Phillip Allen, General Manager of WLVA and the Tri-City Network, officer and one of the organizers of the Lynchburg Advertising Club, introduced Willard Egolf to a banquet of advertising men and women Monday, January 8, when the latter brought the Charter of Affiliation with the Advertising Federation of America to the Virginia city.

Egolf, NAB Director of Public Relations, presented the Charter as Vice-President of the Advertising Federation of America, in which office he is now serving his third term.

Speaking on the position of advertising under the "free speech" amendment to the Constitution, Egolf pointed out that an advertisement is as much a symbol of free speech as an editorial. "A man who has something to sell has as much right to speak as a man who merely has something to say, so long as he tells the truth," he stated. "Advertising not only supports free speech; it is free speech."

Egolf described advertising's tremendous stake in victory and protection of the "free speech" principle, hailing the great job it has done nationally and locally. "A city with an organized ad club is fortunate," he declared. "Civic leaders may turn over war drives and civic projects to the ad club with assurance of a first class advertising and promotion job. City fathers just have to be sold on the idea of doing this instead of singling out some individual for the task, who usually is a member of the ad club anyway."

NAB RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETS

The first meeting of the 1944-45 NAB Research Committee was held in Washington January 8. Chairman Roger W. Clipp, President of WFIL, Philadelphia, Pa., presided over the meeting. Others attending were: Martin B. Campbell, WFAA, Dallas, Texas; John K. Churchill, CBS, New York; Edward F. Evans, WJZ, New York; Barry T. Rumble, NBC, New York; Dale L. Taylor, WENY, Elmira, New York; John C. Tully, WJAC, Johnstown, Pa.; and, Paul F. Peter, NAB Director of Research, who serves the committee as secretary. George M. Burbach, KSD, St. Louis, Mo., was the only member of the committee who was unable to attend. Hugh M. Feltis, newly elected President of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, attended the meeting as a guest. Helen H. Schaefer, NAB Assistant Director of Research, also attended.

The agenda for the meeting included the following subjects: 1. Broadcast Measurement Bureau matters; 2. Standard calculation of radio's contribution to the War Effort for War Advertising Council; 3. Annual estimate of radio ownership; 4. Audience Measurement project; and, 5. Future projects.

The meeting was originally scheduled for two-day sessions. However, the second day was cancelled because of the scheduling of a meeting of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau Board of Directors on which Roger Clipp serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Most of the meeting was devoted to Broadcast Measurement Bureau matters during which the research phases of the project were discussed with Hugh Feltis. Edward Evans made a report of his Sub-committee on Sample Requirements and submitted the final report of the Sample Consultants retained by the Research Committee. Short discussions were had on the War Advertising Council matter and the annual estimate of radio ownership. The remainder of the agenda will be carried over to the next meeting of the Research Committee which will probably be held during the latter part of February.

SHIP FIVE MORE GLOBAL SHOWS

Two west coast "Let's Go to Town" programs, one from mid-continent, Great Lakes Region, one from the east coast were shipped to Armed Forces Radio Service this week.

The present schedule of three home town shows per week will be increased to six per week as soon as stations overtake the existing production deficit.

The completed programs are from:

Charleston, S. C. area, John M. Rivers, WCSC, TFC*
Cleveland area, Vernon H. Pribble, WTAM, TFC*
Santa Barbara area, Frank B. Weltmer, KTMS, TFC*
Spokane area, Harvey Wixson, KGA-KHQ, TFC*
Tulsa area, Allan Page, KVOO, TFC*

* Task Force Commander.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, January 15. They are subject to change.

Monday, January 15

CONSOLIDATED HEARING

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Washington—Renewal of License (Main & Aux.) 1000 kc., 5 KW (Main), 1 KW (Aux.). Unlimited.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Washington—Renewal of License (Main & Aux.), 950 kc., 5 KW, Main, DA-N; 1 KW, Auxiliary. Unlimited.

Thursday, January 18

WDGY—Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn.—Modification of license to decrease night power and change hours of operation, 1130 kc., 250 watts night, 5 KW day. Unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WMBD—H. D. Morgan (Transferor), Carl P. Slane, Frances P. Slane and Elizabeth P. Talbott (Transferees), Peoria Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Peoria, Ill.—Granted consent to transfer of control of Peoria Broadcasting Company, licensee of station WMBD (and relay stations WAIN, WEKH, WEKI and WPOE), from H. D. Morgan to Carl P. Slane, Frances P. Slane and Elizabeth P. Talbott, for a consideration of \$114,750, for 510 shares (or 51%) of the issued and outstanding capital stock of licensee. (Commissioner Durr not voting.) (B4-TC-412)

WING—Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio.—Granted extension of time, until Feb. 16, 1945, within which to comply with the procedural conditions attached to a conditional grant to move a new transmitter site and make changes in directional antenna. (B2-F-3267)

The Constitution Broadcasting Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Granted petition for reinstatement of application (B3-P-2905) for construction permit for a new station to operate on 550 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW-LS, using DA at night, and designated same for consolidated hearing with application of WOPI already in hearing (Docket 6661), and application of Bob Jones College, Inc. (B3-P-3231)

Joda Patterson, Ramon G. Patterson and Louise Patterson Pursley, d/b as WAPO Broadcasting Service, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted construction permit for new noncommercial broadcast station to operate on frequencies that may be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; power 1 KW, upon an experimental basis only; conditions. (B3-PEX-57)

School District of Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted application for construction permit for new noncommercial educational high frequency (FM) broadcast station to operate on frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer; power 1 KW. (B4-PED-38)

Bob Jones College, Inc., Cleveland, Tenn.—Granted petition for reinstatement of application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 550 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW-LS, unlimited time, and designated same for consolidated hear-

ing with application of The Constitution Broadcasting Co. (B3-P-2905) and application of WOPI. (Docket 6661)

WSAP—Portsmouth Radio Corp., Portsmouth, Va.—Granted construction permit to install a new vertical antenna to replace tower destroyed by hurricane, at a site approximately 265 feet from former location.

WKY—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized installation of DA, etc., for extension of completion date from January 20 to April 20, 1945. (B3-MP-1786)

KGGF—Hugh J. Powell, Coffeyville, Kans.—Granted license to use formerly licensed W.E. 106-B main transmitter as an auxiliary, with power of 500 watts night, 1 KW-LS; on temporary basis; conditions.

WNHC—The Elm City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. This licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sec. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules upon the following conditions: (a) That approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed when available; and (b) That frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted weekly until a frequency monitor is installed which meets the approval of the Commission's Chief Engineer. (B1-L-1846; B1-Z-1649)

WRHI—Ernest H. Carroll, et al., c/b as York County Broadcasting Co., Rock Hill, S. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules, upon the following conditions: (2) That approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed when available; and (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted weekly until a frequency monitor is installed which meets the approval of the Commission's Chief Engineer. (B3-L-1848; B3-Z-1650)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Capital Broadcasting Corp., Little Rock, Ark.—Designated for consolidated hearing with application of Arkansas Democrat Co., application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Site to be determined. (B3-P-3729)

Arkansas Democrat Company, Little Rock, Ark.—Designated for consolidated hearing with application of Capital Broadcasting Corp. application for new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-3760)

MISCELLANEOUS

Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Miss.—Deferred action on amended motion for leave to amend application for new station and remove from hearing docket.

WARC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; **WENY**—Elmira Star-Gazette, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; **Rochester Broadcasting Corp.**, Rochester, N. Y.; **The Finger Lakes Broadcasting System**, Geneva, N. Y.; **Seneca Broadcasting Corp.**, Rochester, N. Y.—Granted motions filed by these applicants for extension of time from January 4, 1945, to January 19, 1945, within which to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions in re their applications for construction permits, and the time within which WARC, WENY, Rochester Broadcasting Corp., The Finger Lakes Broadcasting System, and Seneca Broadcasting Corp. may file their proposed findings of fact and conclusions was extended to January 19.

WGBF—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on application for renewal of license now scheduled for January 10, and continued same to February 5, 1945.

WBAX—John H. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition for order to take depositions, place of taking to be decided, in re application for renewal of license.

WORL—Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted petition for extension of time in which to file proposed findings in re application for renewal of license, and extended same to January 13, 1945.

Reed D. Smith, Charleston, W. Va.—Granted request for dismissal of application for construction permit to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts. (Docket 6678)

Chatham Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit (Docket 6641), and the application as amended, retained in the hearing docket.

Patterson Broadcasting Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the application as amended be retained in the hearing docket. The issues to be determined in the hearing were also enlarged to include the following: "To determine the feasibility of the applicant's proposal to furnish programs as well as to maintain synchronization between the master and the booster transmitter."

Courier Broadcasting Service, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit and removal of amended application from the hearing docket.

KTHT—Texas Star Broadcasting Co. (Transferor), Roy Hofheinz and W. N. Hooper, d/b as Texas Star Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Houston, Texas.—Granted consent to assignment of license of station KTHT, from the Texas Star Broadcasting Company, a corporation, to a partnership organized by the stockholders of the corporation (Roy Hofheinz and W. N. Hooper), under the firm name of Texas Star Broadcasting Company.

Placed in the pending files, pursuant to Commission policy adopted February 23, 1943, the following applications for new high frequency (FM) broadcast service:

Louis G. Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; **Josh L. Horne**, Rocky Mount, N. C.; **Orville W. Lyerla**, Herrin, Ill.; **The Patriot Co.**, Harrisburg, Pa.; and **the Times-World Corp.**, Roanoke, Va.

Thomas N. Beach, Birmingham, Ala.—Denied motion to strike from the record the depositions heretofore and on December 28, 1944, taken in the matter of the application of **Ernest E. Forbes, Jr.**, tr/as **Magic City Broadcasting Co.** for construction permit; and for authority to take depositions in the matter of applicant's application, without prejudice, however, to the right of applicant Beach to renew his motion at the consolidated hearing on his application, that of **Magic City Broadcasting Co.** and **Patterson Broadcasting Service**, all requesting a new station in Birmingham, Ala.

KGGM—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Denied, without prejudice, petition for reinstatement and consideration of application for construction permit to change frequency from 1260 to 590 kc., install DA for day and night use, using present power of 1 KW, both day and night. (B5-P-2918)

KVSF—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Denied, without prejudice, petition for reinstatement and consideration of application for construction permit to change frequency from 1340 to 1260 kc., increase power from 100 watts to 1 KW, install new antenna and move transmitter site. (B5-P-2917)

The following applications for new high frequency FM broadcast stations, were placed in the pending files in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.; **Harrisburg Broadcasting Co.**, Harrisburg, Ill.; **Inland Broadcasting Co.**, Omaha, Neb.; **The W. H. Greenhow Co.**, Hornell, N. Y.

The following applications for new commercial television broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1943:

Maryland Broadcast Co., Baltimore, Md.; and **The Star-Times Publishing Co.**, St. Louis, Mo.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

560 Kilocycles

KPQ—Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3659 as modified) which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use.

KPQ—Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

620 Kilocycles

- WKAQ—Radio Corporation of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.—Modification of construction permit (B-P-3489 as modified which authorized move of transmitter and studio) for extension of completion date from 1-26-45 to 7-26-45.
- WKAQ—Radio Corporation of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.—Modification of construction permit (B-P-3501 as modified which authorized move of auxiliary transmitter and studio) for extension of completion date from 1-26-45 to 7-26-45.

980 Kilocycles

- NEW—Skyland Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 980 kc., power of 500 watts, and daytime hours of operation; AMENDED to change requested power to 1 KW and make changes in transmitting equipment.

1200 Kilocycles

- WFCI—Pawtucket Broadcasting Co., Pawtucket, R. I.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1420 kc. to 1200 kc., increase in power from 1 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location.

1400 Kilocycles

- NEW—Chatham Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation; AMENDED, re change in transmitter site.
- WEOA—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Voluntary assignment of license to LOMA, Inc.

1430 Kilocycles

- KTUL—Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tulsa, Okla.—Involuntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from J. T. Griffin, deceased, to John Toole Griffin and Marjorie Griffin Leake, executors under the will of J. T. Griffin, deceased—251 shares common stock.

1450 Kilocycles

- NEW—Marshall Broadcasting Co., Marshall, Texas—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; AMENDED re change in transmitting equipment, antenna and ground system.

1490 Kilocycles

- NEW—Ramon G. Patterson and Louise Patterson (Pursley), d/b as Patterson Broadcasting Service, Birmingham, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., 250 watts power and unlimited hours of operation; AMENDED re changes in antenna system, specify a transmitter site, and request installation of a 250 watt synchronous amplifier.
- NEW—George A. Ralston and Jerry C. Miller, d/b as The Elgin Broadcasting Co., Elgin, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1520 Kilocycles

- KOMA—KOMA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Involuntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from J. T. Griffin, deceased, to John Toole Griffin and Marjorie Griffin Leake, executors under the will of J. T. Griffin, deceased—50 shares common and 2015 shares preferred stock.

1590 Kilocycles

- WAKR—Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.—Construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system for night use and make changes in the ground system.

FM APPLICATIONS

- NEW—WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 47700 kc., power of 3 KW and special emission for FM.
- NEW—Central States Broadcasting Co., Omaha, Nebr.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47700 kc., with coverage of 24,000 square miles.
- NEW—News-Examiner Company, Connersville, Ind.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49100 kc., with coverage of 3,020 square miles.
- NEW—Nashville Radio Corp., Nashville, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46500 kc., with coverage of 16,000 square miles; AMENDED to change coverage to 19,100 square miles, change type of transmitter, specify a transmitter site and antenna.
- NEW—Truth Publishing Co., Inc., Elkhart, Ind.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46500 kc., with coverage of 9,757 square miles.
- NEW—Contra Costa Broadcasting Co., Richmond, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49500 kc., with coverage of 4,940 square miles; AMENDED to change coverage to 2,770 square miles.
- NEW—WLIB, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45100 kc., with coverage of 8,430 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

- NEW—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50000-56000 kc.), ESR 1077.
- NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (60000-66000 kc.), ESR 6850.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Fleming & Sons, Inc., 1120 East 12th St., Dallas, Tex., and Albert Couchman, trading as Couchman Advertising Agency, Dallas, are charged in a complaint with misrepresenting the insulating properties of a building paper designated "Wallrite." Fleming & Sons, Inc., is engaged in the sale and distribution of the paper, the advertisements for which are prepared and placed by Couchman. (5264)

Modern Manner Clothes, 315 Fifth Ave., New York, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of women's wearing apparel, in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and with misbranding wool products, in violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act. (5263)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Commission issued the following cease and desist order last week.

Colonial Alloys Company, Colonial Stove Company and Base Products Company, 2154 East Somerset St., Philadelphia, have been ordered to cease and desist from various misrepresentations concerning the nature and size of their business and the purported superior quality of aluminum-base alloys which they sell under the trade name "Colalloy." Edward Engel, an employee of the Cohn brothers who claims to be a chemical engineer, also is named in the order. (4943)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Burstein-Applebee Company, 1012 McGhee St., Kansas City, Mo., stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing that any radio receiving set it sells contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity, when actually one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. (3957)

Palm Lodge Tropical Fruit Groves, Homestead, Fla., has entered into a stipulation to cease misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of leaves of the Aloe Vera plant which he sells in interstate commerce. (3954)

Reese Chemical Company, 10617 Frank Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio, stipulated that it will discontinue certain representations in connection with the sale of "Doughboy" prophylactic kits, which are fitted with two tubes each containing a different kind of ointment. (3955)

Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, 121 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, stipulated that it will discontinue representing that any radio receiving set it sells contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity, when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. (3242)

Wizard Products Company, 1527 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, entered into a stipulation to cease representing that the skin ointment he sells under the trade name "A-1 Salve" is a competent treatment or an adequate remedy for, or aids in the healing of, eczema, certain types of rash, scalp eruptions, athlete's foot of a deep-seated nature, boils, severe cuts, or ulcers. (3956)

John L. Lusk, President, Lusk Lumber Co., Inc., has
 received into a situation to cause the company to
 operate at a loss of \$100,000.00 in the year 1942-43.
 (1944)

These Chemical Company, 1001 Park Ave. N.E., Atlanta,
 (Ga.) has received into a situation to cause the company to
 operate at a loss of \$100,000.00 in the year 1942-43.
 (1944)

Industrial Workers of America, 1001 Park Ave. N.E., Atlanta,
 (Ga.) has received into a situation to cause the company to
 operate at a loss of \$100,000.00 in the year 1942-43.
 (1944)

Western Lumber Company, 1001 Park Ave. N.E., Atlanta,
 (Ga.) has received into a situation to cause the company to
 operate at a loss of \$100,000.00 in the year 1942-43.
 (1944)

Industrial Workers of America, 1001 Park Ave. N.E., Atlanta,
 (Ga.) has received into a situation to cause the company to
 operate at a loss of \$100,000.00 in the year 1942-43.
 (1944)

STIPULATIONS

During the year 1942 the Commission has received the following
 stipulations:

Industrial Workers of America, 1001 Park Ave. N.E., Atlanta,
 (Ga.) has received into a situation to cause the company to
 operate at a loss of \$100,000.00 in the year 1942-43.
 (1944)

1760 N St. N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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1945

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THE BEAM

Association of
WOMEN DIRECTORS

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

OFFICERS

RUTH CHILTON, *President*
WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.

RHEA McCARTY, *Treasurer*
WCOL, Columbus, Ohio

MILDRED BAILEY, *Secretary*
WTAG, Worcester, Mass.

DOROTHY LEWIS, NAB, *Coordinator*
535 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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HAI, Greenfield, Mass.

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WGL-WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

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MRS. W. C. GILLESPIE, 12th district
KTUL, Tulsa, Okla.

ANN HOLDEN, 15th district
KGO, San Francisco, California

LEAH MCMAHON, 16th district
KFSD, San Diego, California

ANN STIRLING, 17th district
KJR, Seattle, Washington

"WOMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS" AWD 1945 CAMPAIGN

WHEN—February 17th—AWD's day with Destiny.

WHERE—Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

WHY—To meet the returning men's enlarged horizons.
To condition American women for their role in a World neighborhood.

HOW—With the cooperation of the 45 United Nations through participation by the United Nations Information Office, the Inter-American Commission of Women and the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

In addition, the following major women's organizations will participate on the national and local level.

American Legion Auxiliary
National Business & Professional Women
National Council of Women
National Federation of Music Clubs
National Federation of Women's Clubs
National YWCA
National Girl Scouts
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace
United Council of Church Women

New Questionnaire To AWD Members

To gain information for the Department of Broadcast Advertising on the extent to which department stores and other leading retailers have used the programs being presented by AWD members, a new questionnaire is enclosed with this issue of THE BEAM. Please take a few minutes of your time to answer the questions and to supply the information requested. It will help immensely in trying to establish the importance of women's programs to the retailing industry. A complete summary of the returns will appear in an early issue of THE BEAM.

Pan Pacific Association
Canadian Broadcasting Corp.
American Home Economics Assn.
Business & Professional Women
American Institute of Decorators
National Society of New England Women
National Conference of Christians & Jews
American Library Association
National Association of Women Lawyers
National Congress of Parents & Teachers

PLANNING COMMITTEES

(More to be Added)

Editorial Committee

Miss Helen Sioussat, CBS
Miss Margaret Cuthbert, NBC
Miss Alma Kitchell, Blue
Miss Grace Johnsen, Blue
Miss Bessie Beatty, Mutual
Miss Ruth Chilton, WCAU, President of AWD
Miss Mildred Bailey, WTAG, Worcester, Mass.

National Organization Committee

Mrs. Valentine B. Macy—N. Y. Radio Council and Girl Scouts
Mrs. Emory Ross—United Church Women
Miss Pauline Mandigo—Business & Professional Women's Clubs
Mrs. William Dick Sproborg—Chmn. International Affairs, General Federation
Mrs. Luella Laudin—National Council of Women
Mrs. Harold V. Milligan—National Council of Women
Miss Jessie Voils—YWCA
Mrs. George Fielding Eliot—Women's Action Committee for Victory & Lasting Peace
Mrs. Edgerton Parsons—Pan Pacific Association
Mrs. Robert Van Iderstine—Canadian American Women's Committee

(Continued on page 2)

★ EDITORIAL STAFF ★

Editor

VICTORIA COREY
KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Assistant

PEGGY CAVE
KSD, St. Louis, Mo.

Editorial Committee

ELEANOR HANSON, WHK-WCLE, Cleveland, Ohio
ELIZABETH HART, WMAQ, Chicago, Ill.
DOROTHY LEWIS, NAB, New York

Ex-officio

RUTH CHILTON, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.

United Nations Sub-Committee

Mr. John Macdonell, Honorary Chairman
Mme. Henri Laurent—Belgium
Miss Jean Lyon—China
Miss Gene Sawyer—England
Mrs. Carter Goodrich—America
Miss Minerva Bernardino—Inter-America

WHAT & WHO—The day's tentative schedule is outlined.

- 9:30—AWD Board Meeting
- 10:30—Meeting with Distinguished Speakers
- 11:30—Panel Discussion by leading women commentators
- 12:30—Recess
- 1:00—Luncheon
- 2:30—Network Broadcast—CBS
 - Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—United States
 - Mrs. Edgar D. Hardy—Canada
 - Mrs. Winston Churchill—England (invited)
 - and others
- 3:00 to 4:00—Mr. John Brownell, representing Australia, Metropolitan Opera.
- Music & Distinguished Speakers.

* * *

Ruth Chilton, President, and the various planning committees anticipate your presence. We know that many AWD members plan to be in New York for this outstanding event. Please make your reservations well in advance for the luncheon and hotel and rail space (both coming and going.) You will receive more details at an early date. Put the 17th on your calendar. Plan to be a part of this exciting project of American Women.

Local Participation & Integration

Two series of spot announcements tailored to the specifications of AWD and checked by its committee will be provided by 45 countries. One series will be ready on February 17th; the other about April 1st. A blueprint for integration in the local community will accompany the first series. In many key cities, an AWD member will act as Coordinator.

* * *

Official closing of the campaign, "Women of the United Nations" will take place either at the NAB Convention or at Ohio Institute.

Chit Chat

Margaret Cuthbert, NBC, Director of Women's and Children's Programs, has been appointed, in addition, permanent Director of Women's Activities for that network. It's a position that will be well carried out with her rare perspective and insight into human nature. Her charm carries warmly into all her contacts, whether they be in person or through her letters; it gives you some inkling why radio has never fallen into that formal and austere manner so characteristic of major industries.

* * *

Ann Ginn, formerly Production Manager, WTCN, has moved to Logansport, Indiana leaving a brilliant radio record in Minnesota. What Ann's future holds only Ann can tell, but we all know that her career will be distinguished.

The Philadelphia Chapter, AWD, is taking an active part in civic affairs. Other chapters please notice! At a recent luncheon meeting they entertained Mrs. William Hastings, National President of the Parent Teachers Association. Let's have the story of your local AWD activities.

* * *

Program Director and recently appointed Director of Women Activities at KMYR, Denver, Dolores Plested, comes from Trinidad to grace our North American radio scene. Prominent as newspaper society editor in Trinidad, Dolores gained further prestige in that field by entering the New York newspaper field when she came to the States. Then, on to Denver and radio. Tiny, with honey-brown hair, is this young lady whose intriguing manner and unflinching sense of justice and adequacy are topped only by her sense of human and generous understanding. Welcome, Dolores!

* * *

Marie Wilk, Program Director of FM Station WTNT, Pittsburgh, grew up with radio in its big sister Station WWSV. She still carries a quarter-hour commercial fashion program on WWSV, Monday through Saturday, in addition to programming, announcing and supervising production on all shows on her own WTNT. Busy gal, we'd say . . . and congratulations on the additional 4-hour exclusive FM broadcasting responsibility you've assumed since August!

* * *

Rosemary Stanger, WOWO-WGL, Fort Wayne, Ind., was chosen by *Mademoiselle* Magazine as one of the representative young radio career women in its October issue. Rosemary is a promotion for fashion advertisers on her popular "Talkin' Time" program, for she is one of the featured fashion photo models of one of Fort Wayne's leading department stores.

(Please send your Chit Chat items to Peggy Cave, KSD, St. Louis, Mo.)

Elizabeth Hart Goes to Stephens College Conference

(More from our Roving Reporter!)

It's really wonderful the virtue you feel the day before a out-of-town RADIO CONFERENCE, when you have your show transcribed, your tickets bought, your goodbyes said . . . and are off for a three day meeting with people doing the same kind of work you are. That's how we all felt on the eve of the STEPHENS COLLEGE THIRD ANNUAL RADIO CONFERENCE. However, some spunk is gone by the time you get there for St. Louis and Centralia, Missouri, are fine places, I know . . . but not when Columbia is your destination and night is coming on.

The hostess system set up for the Stephens College Conference is a delight. The young women students in radio courses at the college escort you about, make telephone calls, bring you coffee when you are fatigued, and generally wait on you hand and foot! This makes you feel they are glad to have you . . . also bolsters your ego, for they constantly compliment you!

The conference itself was most informative. I'll leave the intricacies of Television, and the Federal Communications Commission to the record, but from the AWD angle . . . doesn't Peggy Cave always look pretty in purple? (KSD, St. Louis.)

And did you know that Ann Hayes, KCMO, Kansas City, Mo. is a psychologist? And that Dorothy Lewis is able to appear in four different hats in three days, by having rigged a fabulous contraption in her suit case, that keeps the feathers and the bows without a crease? [Editor's Note: At last the secret of those hats is known!] And no wonder Natalie Potter, WAVF, Louisville, Ky., talks so well of fashions on her broadcast . . . she's a fashion plate "off the air" as well. And of course you know that Judith Waller is as busy as ever. But, as ever, with the grace to pause and chat, giving you the appearance that she is quite at leisure.

When we meet in Columbus . . . or maybe somewhere else sooner . . . let's all bring along a cutting of our shows, even five or seven minutes of it. Then all talk about each other's work shall we? I'm game, if you are.

If you're planning on attending the conference NEXT year (I believe in looking ahead) . . . take along flat-heeled shoes and tough stockings, for the meetings are held in Lela Raine Wood Hall at Stephens, some distance from the hotels. We'll all be on the look-out for you!

What Are You Doing For Uncle Sam?

Devy Edwards, WLAW, Lawrence, Mass., originated her first "Service Salute" almost three years ago. This brings news and music six mornings a week to men and women in the armed forces. She does another weekly series originating at Constitution Wharf, the Coast Guard base in Boston. Besides these activities, she and her caravan of six people toured the northern outposts outside continental United States. That's radio for you!

Anne Parker, WCAX, Burlington, Vermont, carries a regular woman's program and "on the side" describes her job as "responsible for all musical programs on the station, do a trick of announcing and control room operating." In short, like many other girls before the mike, she's a station's answer to the manpower shortage!

NAB Coordinator of Listener Activities, our own **Dorothy Lewis**, squeezes into her over-all war schedule the appointment of the Women's Civilian Committee of the Women's Army Corps. We can look for new ideas on WAC recruiting from now on.

"Northwest Farm Topics," daily radio wire feature of United Press Northwest Circuit, is by-lined by **Aline Mosby**, daughter of A. J. Mosby, General Manager of KGVO, Missoula, Montana. Radio seems to run in the family in one way or another.

Jean Colbert, WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio, has been interested in the "Women Of All Nations" theme for more than a year now. One half hour a week on her Woman's Club of the Air has been dedicated to women of different nations. This includes news of their activities, music of their countries, food suggestions from their lands and building general good will. Jean Colbert's activities in the community do not stop there. She is well known as a lecturer at women's clubs and colleges. The Advertising Club has chosen her to give a course on radio. Nice going, Jean!

Women at WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut, include **Marion Futter** and **Jean McKerrson**, studio engineers; **Grace Sapsuzian**, continuity editor; **Olive Johnson**, commercial traffic manager; and **Gena Canestrari**, assistant News Editor; and **Inez Hansen**, with the publicity and public relations department. Hats off to the ladies!

When it comes to ideas, we turn to **Elizabeth D. Long**, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, in charge of Women's Interests. An important program they are featuring is "The Post-War Woman." "Idea women" from all parts of Canada are booked to speak on practical suggestions of what Canadian women can do to help win the peace and build a better world. Speakers include housewives, writers, artists, business, professional, rural, labor, radio and club women . . . each with an idea! And CBC is finding their ideas bring results!

Congratulations to **Jane Tiffany Wagner**, NBC, on her appointment as national chairman of radio for the United Council of Church Women. And congratulations again on her magnificent work of building up the network program "Home Is What You Make It." It looks as if we have to turn to radio to point the way.

Alma Kitchell, WJZ, New York, has the Superior (Wisc.) banner! Meaning that Alma has just christened more ships here. All of which pleases Alma tremendously, for her son is serving in the armed forces!

Lisa Sergio, WQXR, New York, took high honors among many distinguished speakers when she appeared during the New York Times forum "No World War III. . . A Challenge." Her remarkable background and personality added brilliance and authenticity to the discussion.

AWD Business Meeting At Stephens College Conference

A closed luncheon was held for AWD members Sunday, November 19, Peggy Cave, Chairman, at which were discussed business details which have arisen since our last meeting at the Ohio Institute in May.

In Ohio last spring, it was first suggested that the AWD office in New York carry a complete and up-to-date listing of AWD women, their programs and ratings. This was brought up again with renewed urgency. Such listings would provide a center of information for time buyers and sales representatives which would be of great advantage to AWD's and their stations. This is also true in the case of Retail Advertising which looms so importantly on the broadcasting scene.

It was decided AWD, in cooperation with the NAB Broadcasting Advertising Department, should circularize the members for information on department store accounts and the types of program formats being used. Many radio women have had these accounts for years. The composite information could be made available to time buyers and help all radio women to develop that market more thoroughly in their listening areas. For this purpose, a questionnaire will be sent out to all AWD members. When yours arrives, it is important that it be answered and returned quickly.

Reports of the new AWD Committees were received. The Farm Committee, headed by Libby Vaughn, is working with the Department of Agriculture to set up a plan to help them coordinate their work with that of the AWD women in the farm areas. (Our apologies to Libby! In the last issue we were completely in error on both her call letters and her station location! Libby is at WMT, Cedar Rapids—Waterloo, Iowa.)

The Public Relations Committee, Eleanor Hanson, Chairman, is drawing up a plan to help radio women do a better public relations job, both for their own programs and for their stations. This will be available to members shortly. It may also give some pointers on answering that short-sighted question that comes at least once to all of us. "If we join AWD, what do we get out of it?" An interesting comment was made . . . at the American Home Campaign Luncheon in New York last February, a representative of an important industry expressed to and AWD officer that this array of radio women gathered from all parts of the country was the most amazing sight she had seen. That in almost no other industry could you get so many women together for the sole purpose of improving their programs and their services to the community.

Radio women across the country speak of an improvement in the quality of the releases they receive. They believe this is the result of the recent AWD survey on national releases sent to radio women. (Release Committee, take a bow!) Many club and public relations organizations come to the AWD for advice in the preparation of their releases. It was suggested that this might be done for commercial companies as well. As it would entail a vast amount of work for the Release Committee, Dorothy Lewis suggested that it might involve setting up a consultant committee later on to provide that service for those who are interested. This would effectively improve release quality and keep the material more concentrated. All members wish they could get less mail . . . of the wastebasket kind. It was questioned whether releases should be accepted from commercial companies, but as many of these are institutional and of definite value to the listener, there is no reason why they couldn't be used to advantage. Radio is a public service whether it be commercial or sustaining.

The chief topic of the meeting was discussion of the coming Women of the United Nations Campaign, scheduled on February 17th. (Story on Page 1.) The United Nations Information Service will present tailored "spot announcements" for a three-month period to help AWD members put across the story on the air . . . of the coming International neighborhood in which we must find our places. A blue print and supplementary material will be sent out to help AWD members presenting this campaign over the air and in coordinating the air campaign with the work done by club and civic work in the community.

It is hoped that all District Chairmen will take particular interest in the coming NAB District meetings and arrange if possible to have an active part in them.

The next AWD meetings will take place at the NAB Convention and the Ohio Institute next spring. How about each of you bringing a recording of one of your programs? Everyone is interested in knowing what the other is doing . . . and the best way of knowing is in hearing. How about it?



"XXV" AND AWD

"1945—Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary—Pledged to Victory!" offers the Association of Women Directors endless opportunities to devote renewed energies to the winning of the war.

Here is a new program theme, a fresh approach to radio's war job at a time when the fighting is tougher, restrictions on the home front are tightening up, there are war production and manpower problems to solve and America's fighting morale needs another boost.

Consult your station manager and program director. Display your ingenuity in building radio's silver anniversary theme into interesting, effective war programs. Radio has been intimately associated with the American home for the past twenty-five years, some of the most formative years in the history of our country. The two have come along together. Retrace those years, re-establish their solid foundation. Strike from that foundation new blows for victory in 1945!

AWD in Community Planning (Editorial)

We started something in the American Home Campaign . . . something that we have to finish! For that was when we learned that we had sprung, like Minerva, full-fledged from the head of Jupiter (Dorothy Lewis, please pass over this classical allusion to your parenthood!) . . . adult, into a grim and war-old world with no chance for growing paints or youthful sowing of wild oats along the airwaves. The American Home idea grew and spread like wild-fire . . . it still is going stronger and stronger! We put it over! With no pause to wonder whether we may be flitting, here we are full of fervor at the nearness of the Women of the United Nations theme.

But what we're learning more clearly with each phase of this new experience of working together coast-to-coast 650 strong (What is the figure now? We're growing so rapidly!) is that our work can't stop when we step away from the microphone.

AWD was born a National Organization, but as its pattern becomes more clearly defined, it reaches deep significance as a series of small community organizations . . . keyed in closely, inescapably, with the work of home. Here's a chance for radio women to make their influence felt more strongly than any other group in the land . . . through your local AWD group . . . in your town.

In many cities AWD girls are getting together for luncheon. This fall, Mr. William B. Ryan, Director of NAB, gave a cocktail party for AWD members, during Dorothy Lewis' visit to Los Angeles. Nearly all of you have cooperated in some civic or social affair. But this is the time to do it with a definite purpose. With the opening of our new nationwide campaign, get your AWD members together . . . form at least a semblance of a local organization . . . plan together the work that can be done in your community, drawing in all possible civic, club, and church groups to cooperate with you. Many of these local groups plan to work with NAB stations on local promotions in public service. Give regular luncheon meetings . . . large ones . . . featuring prominent speakers on the Women of the United Nations theme. Attend meetings of other organizations, find a time to tell them of the work that is being planned and ask them to incorporate it into their programs. Make this the most significant theme in the club, school, and church activities for the year. You have the weight of sixteen national organizations behind you. Use them . . . and use them fully!

Make this a campaign that will become a permanent part of community thinking and community action! Make this the time when the Association of Women Directors becomes known as a constant, powerful, and constructive influence in the affairs of the community. No one else can do it but you!

AN AWD "FIRST"

A unique 'first' was chalked up on December 7 by Phila. Women Broadcasters, it was announced by Rhona Lloyd WCAU City and State Chairman of the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters. Setting a precedent for other cities to follow, Phila.'s Women Broadcaster will cooperate, in a series of open forums, to achieve better understanding and to bridge the gap between the Women Directors of NAB and the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The first hour's forum was conducted at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, at 11 A. M. on December 7 by Phila.'s Women Broadcasters before members of the Phila. Federation of Women's Clubs and Allied Organizations which number over 5,000 women in Phila. alone.

In order of their appearance, the following Phila. women commentators, introduced by Rhona Lloyd as moderator, took the floor on the subject, "What Is Radio?": Ruth Chilton WCAU National President of the Association of Women Directors of NAB and Director of "The For Women Only" for WCAU. Ruth Wells KYW, District Chairman of the Assn. of Women Directors of NAB whose topic was "Careers For Women". Polly Whitaker WDAS, Phila.'s only woman Program Director spoke on "My Day"; Anice Ives WFIL, talked on "The Hear of Radio"; Katherine Clark WCAU, noted news commentator discussed "Radio Around The World" and Jane Read WCAU winds things up with "I Couldn't Of Had More Fun."

Here is an idea for the Women Directors in their respective cities. We can't help but generate good will and reflect in "better" broadcasting and a deeper understanding among the members of AWD.

PHILADELPHIA AWD'S

Two distinguished radio men were the honor guests at the December meeting of the Philadelphia chapter of the Assoc. of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Harold Ryan, president of NAB and Mr. Roger Clipp president of WFIL, Philadelphia. Other distinguished guests were Mrs. Helen Koues, famous expert on interior decorating and former editor of *Good Housekeeping* magazine and Mrs. Helen Weber, national representative of "Roses, Inc." Rhona Lloyd, WCAU, state and city chairman of the association of women directors of NAB presided for the following members: Mrs. Stan Lee Broza, WCAU, Katherine Clark, WCAU, Anice Ives, WFIL, Besse Howard, WCAU, Betty Hurd, WCAU, Helen Park, WCAU, Jane Read, WCAU, Ruth Wells, KYW, and Polly Whitaker, WDAS. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Clipp gave informal talks followed by a round-robin discussion of the current issue: and problems in radio. Members took full advantage of Mr. Ryan's participation to get the Washington viewpoint and the NAB picture in general. The national president, Ruth Chilton, of WCAU, was unable to be present.

The November AWD meeting was high-lighted by a spirited discussion of the AWD members with Dr. Leon Levy, president of WCAU, on television, postwar and other important matters concerning women in radio. The dinner was held at the Ar Alliance, and the informal talk went into late evening. Every one came away from Dr. Levy's intelligent comments with a wider knowledge of several items of interest to women broadcasters.

Preview to AWD 1945 Campaign

The "Worcester and the World" project inaugurated by WTAG, Worcester, Mass., has attracted world-wide attention as one of the most significant experiments in international understanding. The program is a city-wide undertaking in which each week, from Oct. 1, 1944, through March 18, 1945 is devoted to building understanding of an allied country and its peoples. WTAG has a weekly forum Thursday nights at 8:30 in which prominent representatives of the country salute appear, while all of the station's local programs also feature the country of the week.

Playing an important part in the project are the women of Worcester and the United Nations. Headed by Mildred Bailey WTAG's two-program-per-day women's features editor, and Mrs. George F. Wright, president of the Worcester Women's Club, the city's women meet weekly to hear a leading woman of each allied country who visits Worcester in connection with the project.

Mildred interviews them for both local and OWI broadcasts with the latter shows beamed around the world to tell the story of an American city's attempt to create better understanding. Mildred's ten programs per week all feature recipes and news about the women of the nation the city is observing that week.

The WTAG project is a precedent-setting venture in which the whole city co-operates to foster understanding of the United Nations.

Broadcast Measurement Bureau Bulletin

January 12, 1945

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No. 2

1760 N ST., N. W.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

Washington 6, D. C.

BMB UP TO BROADCASTERS BOARD MEETS

With the first annual meeting of the Board out of the way and with Hugh Feltis at the helm as President the future of BMB now rests squarely in the hands of the individual station managements.

Meeting in New York Tuesday (9) the Board ratified the action taken at the organization meeting held on December 15, electing Harold Ryan (NAB) Chairman of the Board, Paul West (ANA) First Vice-Chairman, Frederic R. Gamble (AAAA) Second Vice-Chairman and Roger Clipp (WFIL) Secretary-Treasurer.

The action of the officers in drafting Hugh Feltis as executive head of the organization was unanimously approved and he was named as President. Pursuant to the action of the organizing committee at the December meeting, under which the membership of the Board from each of the three cooperating organizations (ANA, AAAA and NAB) was increased from five to six members, ANA announced that Paul West, ANA President, will be their sixth member. The AAAA announced that Melvin Brorby of Needham, Louis and Brorby of Chicago will be added, and NAB announced that Robert T. Mason, WMRN and Chairman of the Small Market Stations Committee, will be the sixth representative of the broadcasting industry.

President Feltis' plans in connection with the forthcoming series of NAB District Meetings were discussed at some length. Mr. Feltis was authorized to make a complete presentation of the BMB plan and to secure financial cooperation from radio broadcasters in accordance with the schedule of fees which the Board has ratified. The proposed schedule of fees for the broadcasting industry, as approved by the Board, is made a part of this Bulletin. Plans looking to inaugurating the research work incident to carrying

BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU, INC.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

HUGH M. FELTIS (NAB), *President*
J. HAROLD RYAN (NAB), *Chairman*
PAUL WEST (ANA), *First Vice Chairman*
FREDERIC R. GAMBLE (AAAA), *Second Vice Chairman*
ROGER CLIPP (NAB), *Secretary-Treasurer*

OTHER BOARD MEMBERS

ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL ADVERTISERS

Joseph M. Allen, Bristol Myers Company
Robert F. Elder, Lever Brothers Company
A. N. Halverstadt, Procter and Gamble Company
J. A. Miller, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
Donald B. Stetler, Standard Brands, Inc.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Leonard T. Bush, Compton Advertising Agency
Carlos Franco, Young and Rubicam
Linnea Nelson, J. Walter Thompson Company
D. E. Robinson, Pedlar and Ryan
Melvin Brorby, Needham, Louis & Brorby

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

Robert T. Mason (NAB) WMRN
Frank M. Russell (NAB) NBC
Frank Stanton (NAB) CBS

out the purposes of the Bureau were gone into and the President was instructed to proceed with this work as soon as the broadcasters have pledged their financial support.

Following the meeting a press conference attended by representatives of a number of trade papers and newspapers was held. Commenting upon the forthcoming District Meetings, President Feltis said:

"With the Bureau now fully organized and with the enthusiastic backing of advertisers and agencies, the measure of success and the promptness with which it fulfills the objective for which it was created rests entirely in the hands of the managers of broadcast stations. BMB represents the culmination of years of individual and organized effort within the ranks of broadcasters, advertisers and agencies. I have been most deeply gratified at the spirit of cooperation evidenced by all of those interested. The advertisers and agencies have given unstintingly of their time, their effort and their financial resources to the launching of this project. I am confident that broadcasters will come through unanimously with their financial backing of BMB at the NAB District Meetings. I hope every station will send a representative qualified to act for it. The plan will be outlined in detail for we want every broadcaster to fully understand the objective which we are seeking and the methods by which we hope to accomplish it. We are going to lay our cards right out on the table and we are confident that the broadcasting industry will respond enthusiastically as have the advertisers and agencies."

BROADCAST MEASUREMENT BUREAU, INC.

Room 902

535 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Subscription Contract

I endorse the plan of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, Inc., and hereby subscribe to the services of said Bureau and agree to abide by the rules and regulations promulgated by it for the use of the material received.

Radio Station..... falls in classification..... as indicated on the reverse side hereof, and Station..... contracts to pay in each of the years 1945 and 1946 the amount of \$....., with the understanding that the Bureau at the completion of the first study made by it will adjust the amount of this subscription in accordance with station net circulation, ballot mentions, net sales, or a combination of other pertinent factors disclosed by said study and should such disclosure result in an increase of this subscription such increase shall not exceed 25 per cent.

I further agree to make payments on this subscription in accordance with the method indicated on the reverse side hereof.

Signed

Title

Station

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Accepted by

President, Broadcast Measurement Bureau, Inc.

Broadcast Measurement Bureau—Subscription Classifications

Net receipts from the sale of time are defined as billings based on gross rate for broadcasting service less time and advertising agency discounts, if any, and including net billings to the networks. No member shall be required to state its actual volume but to name the class into which its volume falls based on 1944 income.

The subscription fees may be paid on any *one* of the following alternative methods (*check your preference*):

1. Total two year subscription fee in one payment—paid by July 1945. ☐
2. Two payments—1945 fees by July 1945 and 1946 fees by July 1946. ☐
3. Half year 1945 payment by July 1945 and quarterly payments thereafter. ☐
4. Half year 1945 payment by July 1945 and monthly payments thereafter. ☐

For the purposes of determining subscription fees the stations shall be classified as follows:

CLASS	RANGE OF INCOME		YEARLY DUES
A	\$	0 - \$ 15,000	\$ 60.00
B		15,001 - 36,000	75.00
C		36,001 - 60,000	180.00
D		60,001 - 80,000	300.00
E		80,001 - 120,000	420.00
F		120,001 - 160,000	540.00
G		160,001 - 200,000	720.00
H		200,001 - 300,000	960.00
I		300,001 - 400,000	1,320.00
J		400,001 - 500,000	1,620.00
K		500,001 - 600,000	2,100.00
L		600,001 - 700,000	2,400.00
M		700,001 - 800,000	2,700.00
N		800,001 - 900,000	3,120.00
O		900,001 - 1,000,000	3,600.00
P		1,000,001 - 1,500,000	4,200.00
Q		1,500,001 - 2,000,000	5,400.00
R		2,000,001 - 4,000,000	7,200.00

A Look Ahead

Broadcasting enters upon the new year with high hope and firm resolve. 1944 was a year of unusual activity within the industry and NAB grew in membership and in service. Each day has brought renewed evidence that NAB is serving the industry effectively and satisfactorily. This evidence is in the form of applications of membership from all types and sizes of stations and in requests for services of a wide variety.

At the close of the year NAB had a total of 633 stations and 2 networks in active membership. In addition there were 37 associate members made up of transcription companies, station representatives, equipment manufacturers and market research organizations.

We will shortly embark upon a series of meetings which will take us into every NAB District and to which we are inviting representatives of all stations to attend. We want to render to them a first-hand report of our stewardship. We want to make them familiar with the problems with which NAB is dealing and their relation to those problems. We hope as a result of these meetings that many not now in membership will enroll and thus add strength to the industry's trade association.

We who make up the official family at NAB, and this includes the Board of Directors and the Administrative Staff, are genuinely proud of the record which we have made in the past 12 months, but we realize fully that this record is traceable to the splendid cooperation and support which we have received from those in membership. We pledge ourselves to continued effort in the hope that 1945 may show a record of ever-increasing performance.

J. H. RYAN, President

January 5, 1945 — 1

J. H. Ryan, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Willard D. Egolf, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*.

LEA COMMITTEE URGES FCC-INDUSTRY LEGISLATIVE COOPERATION

The Select Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission, headed by Clarence F. Lea (D-Calif.) submitted its report at the close of the 78th Congress. The report, which is a 79 page document, contains some most significant comments on matters of vital interest to all broadcasters. NAB is, therefore, procuring a sufficient supply of the official report to send to all member stations. These will be mailed early next week. Meantime, we feel that the following excerpt from the report should be high-lighted:

"The Communications Act has not been substantially changed since 1934, and in many respects not since 1927.

"The basic need now, from a congressional standpoint, is for a reexamination of the provisions of the Communications Act with a view to their modification to conform to the requirements of administration as demonstrated by the needs of the industry and the Commission since the original acts were enacted. The uncertainties of interpretation, so far as possible consistent with the exercise of the reasonable discretionary powers of the Commission, should be removed. The rights and duties of the industry should be more clearly defined; likewise the powers, duties, and limitations of the Commission should also be considered, and necessary amendments made to conform to good practice and as developed by experience.

"The investigation by this committee has made it conscious of these conditions. The problems presented, however, are important and worthy of thorough consideration, and are primary matters for the appropriate legislative committee of the House. As a practical method of approach to such legislation, this committee would recommend that representatives of the Commission and a limited number of representatives of the various branches of the industry confer together, with a view of concurring, so far as practicable, in legislative changes that will contribute to the improvement of the present law and its better administration. The committee hopes and believes, by patient and friendly cooperation and consideration, a substantial number of the difficulties that now exist can be eliminated or greatly minimized."

In respect to this suggestion Harold Ryan, NAB President, commented as follows:

"The National Association of Broadcasters is very pleased with the suggestion contained in the report of the Lea Committee with regard to radio legislation. As the report points out, the structure of the present legislation dates back to 1927 with amendments passed in 1934. The art of broadcasting has progressed tremendously since 1934 and we thoroughly agree with the report that there is a need for legislative clarification. The NAB is at all times prepared to discuss such proposals with the FCC and to cooperate to the fullest extent in the public interest."

PORTER AGAIN NOMINATED

Paul A. Porter, now serving as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission under an interim appointment, has again been nominated as a member of the FCC.

President Roosevelt on Wednesday (3), the first day of the new session of Congress, sent Mr. Porter's nomination to the Senate. It will be recalled that Mr. Porter was nominated for the vacancy created by the resignation of Chairman Fly, but the 78th Congress adjourned without having acted upon the nomination. With the adjournment, President Roosevelt gave Mr. Porter an interim appointment as Commissioner and later designated him as Chairman.

SELECTIVE SERVICE CHANGES

Now in process of preparation is an explanation of the effect which the recent statement by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion issued with regard to Selective Service. A great amount of confusion seems to have been created in the minds of local board members, USES officials, as well as radio broadcasters with respect to the relation of radio broadcasting to the procedures under the new manpower urgencies outlined by Justice Byrnes. We hope to have a special Selective Service Handbook Supplement ready for mailing within the next 24 hours. It will come along just as soon as it can be prepared with absolute assurance of accuracy.

RADIO AGAIN COMMENDED

James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, has added his word of commendation to the job done by domestic radio. His letter to Mr. Ryan, which follows, is self-explanatory:

"Throughout 1944, the radio stations of the United States have cooperated splendidly with the Navy in conveying the facts of the war to the public quickly and completely. We appreciate the fine service rendered by the personnel of every station.

"In the days which lie ahead, we will depend even more heavily upon the support of the broadcasting industry."

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' DINNER ADVANCED

To accommodate certain high Government officials who will be honor guests, the Radio Correspondents Assn. has moved its annual dinner from Jan. 13 to Jan. 11 at the Hotel Statler, Washington, Earl Godwin, president, announced this week.

Invitations have been sent to President Roosevelt, all Cabinet members and key executives in Government as well as radio. Acceptances thus far include Vice-President Wallace, Vice-President-Elect Truman, Associate Justices Reed and Douglas of the Supreme Court, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Adm. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief; Lt. Gen. Vandergrift, Commandant, Marine Corps; Secretary of the Navy Forrestal; Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau; Secretary of Agriculture Wickard; Postmaster General Walker; President Niles Trammell, NBC; Paul Kesten, executive vice-president of CBS, and others.

Bob Wood of CBS, Washington, chairman of the entertainment committee, said the four major networks will provide top entertainment. On the committee with him are William Hillman of the Blue, Charter Heslep, Mutual, and Carleton Smith, NBC.

Invitations have gone out to all associate members. The Radio Correspondents Assn. includes 100 working radio newsmen and women in Washington and more than 110 associate members.



ARMY HOUR PAYS TRIBUTE TO RADIO'S TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

Introduced by a special arrangement of "XXV," musical signature of Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, on leave as President of RCA, paid tribute to radio's wartime operation in special recognition of American broadcasting on The Army Hour, NBC, 3:30 P. M. EWT, Sunday, December 31.

Following is the complete script for that portion of the program, furnished NAB by Col. Ed Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, former NAB Director of Public Relations:

MUSIC: "XXV" MUSICAL SIGNATURE.

HERLIHY (Announcer): The musical signature you have just heard is a melodic statement of the International code for XXV—Twenty-Five. You'll hear that signature many times, in the months to come: for it will keynote radio's celebration of its twenty-fifth year of broadcasting. Today, on the eve of radio's quarter-century mark, the Army Hour salutes American broadcasting—and brings you a special message by Brigadier General David Sarnoff, U. S. Signal Corps Reserve, who has recently returned from an extended tour of duty in Europe. General Sarnoff—

SARNOFF: In the early hours of June sixth last, a group of officers in Washington sat in the offices of the Chief, Army Communications Service at radio receivers tuned to London. All over the world, similar groups were waiting—their watches synchronized to Big Ben in London. They were counting the minutes, awaiting the announcement of news for which the people of all the Allied nations had worked and prayed: the invasion of Europe. At exactly 0732 Greenwich Mean Time, came the first communique that Allied Naval Forces under command of General Eisenhower, supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies on the northern coast of France. In less than a second, the great news had circled the globe.

Immediately after this first "D" Day broadcast, a steady stream of news began flowing from Europe to America that has continued ever since: so that Americans might follow their sons from the beaches of Europe into the heart of Germany. The same swift coverage of our major military activities has continued into the Pacific, when avenging American soldiers hit the Philippines seventy-three days ago.

Through the use of radio transmitters floated on board ship, you heard the news of our landing on Leyte just a few hours after we were established.

This has been the greatest news coverage in history. This has been possible only through the closest cooperation between the American press, radio and Signal Corps, utilizing the technical advances and techniques culminating out of twenty-five years of broadcasting experience in joint service to the nation. Behind this accomplishment lies an almost untold story of heroic effort and team-work, in the field and in the laboratory. This is a radio war. Not a plane flies, or tank moves, or ground force begins an attack without the link of radio communications with headquarters, and each field headquarters with Supreme Headquarters and Supreme Headquarters with the War Department in Washington.

To keep these vital arteries of command and intelligence alive and open is the prime mission of the Signal Corps, from buck private to General.

What these men have done in the field in extending and defending lines of communication in defiance of enemy gun fire, bombardment, maddening enemy technical interference is worthy of the highest traditions of the Signal Corps: to get the message through—come hell or high-water, German or Jap.

We are getting the messages through—to and from command posts—to and from our fronts to the American home front, by means of radio. One of the outstanding examples of this is the Army Hour itself, where a privately operated radio network across the country, places resources at the disposal of the War Department each Sunday afternoon to bring you authentic reports from every part of the world where our men fight and die to preserve all that we hold dear. Already on today's Army Hour we have heard from France and from the Philippines. Later we are to hear from Italy and Luxembourg. This is but one example, a very good example of what twenty-five years of radio broadcasting has brought forth in the life of our nation.

The use of radio as a weapon has become a new feature of modern war. Thousands of Axis troops surrendered voluntarily during the North African campaign because truth soared over their barriers of steel and oppression on the wings of radio. And what remained of the once proud Italian Grand Fleet surrendered to a voice—a radio voice, without a fight.

And the bulletless penetration of words and ideas into the stubborn breasts of the enemy continues by American radio throughout the day and night. Today we have millions of troops on the battle fields of the world. Radio ties them together giving them directives and commands on land, in the skies, on the sea and—at the proper time, world series baseball games, election returns, Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, and all the other nostalgic links with home.

Out of this war will come great advances in the science of electronics, newspapers printed on your radio sets at home, television joining sight with sound and static free radio. These are but highlights standing on the threshold of development.

At midnight tonight, American radio remembers its birth twenty-five years ago. With the Army, it pledges itself to the service of the American people: to victory and to the establishment of peace on earth, good will towards men that can come only from swift communication of ideas and understanding from one nation to another. God speed the day.

WESTINGHOUSE TO AID WITH 25TH ANNIVERSARY MATERIAL

In correspondence with NAB, W. B. McGill, Advertising Manager of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., has revealed that Westinghouse is preparing a complete general story covering twenty-five years of radio in America.

This is to be supplemented by a shorter one, in chronology form, which will receive wide distribution.

Westinghouse radio dates from November, 1920, when KDKA, Pittsburgh, went on the air, therefore much history of early developments is contained in company archives.

McGill states also that material is in preparation which might be helpful to stations in producing programs dealing with the early days of radio. This material will be partly in script form, suitable for use in almost any type show.

Further announcements are expected within a short time relative to the completion and availability of the material.

KPLT FIRST TO SEND 25TH ANNIVERSARY SCRIPT TO NAB

Station KPLT won singular honors of the New Year in being the first NAB member station to provide Washington headquarters with a story of station promotion of its own eighth and radio's twenty-fifth anniversary.

At midnight on December 31, Ernest Jones, station manager went on the air with a three minute greeting to listeners of the area, in which the station's and radio's anniversary were announced and discussed and radio's war pledge repeated. Jones' appearance introduced a two hour New York show which followed.

Station Promotion and Broadcast Material Wanted

NAB earnestly requests tear sheets, copies of station publications and mailing pieces, publicity and scripts of air shows incorporating the subject of Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary. They will create at NAB headquarters an invaluable fund of information and program material for the industry as a whole. Please place the following name on your mailing list and remember to send special material also to Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations, National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

ALLOCATIONS REPORT SOON

The Federal Communications Commission announced on December 29 that some time on or about January 15, 1945, it expects to issue a proposed report in its recent proceeding "In the Matter of Allocation of Frequencies to the various classes of non-governmental services in the radio spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles." (Docket No. 6651)

The proposed report will relate to frequencies between 25,000 and 30,000,000 kilocycles and will provide approximately 30 days for the filing of briefs and oral argument before a final decision is announced. At a later time, a similar report will be issued covering frequencies between 10 and 25,000 kilocycles.

RADIO POWERFUL WAR WEAPON

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, on Tuesday (2) issued the following statement:

"The importance of the two new OWI radio stations in the Central Pacific is indicated by Japan's quick 'jamming' of our initial programs. The programs originating at the new powerful 100-KW short-wave station KRHO at Honolulu, and relayed by the equally new medium-wave station at Saipan, were 'attacked' within 30 minutes after they went on the air by heavy 'jamming' by Japanese radio, the Federal Communications Commission monitors reported to us.

"The 'jamming' affected only the medium-wave broadcast, while the short-wave, carrying exactly the same program went in without interference, the monitors reported.

"We, of course, expected this normal enemy counter-activity, and were prepared with counter measures of our own to insure a good flow of news and education into Japan.

"There are also 'clear' hours whenever the B-29 bombers are over Japan, for then the Japanese stations leave the air. We may expect compound results from the simultaneous rain of bombs and the flow of truth into Japan.

"The Office of War Information was proud to have its two powerful psychological warfare weapons initiated by carrying the highly significant statements of Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz into what Admiral Nimitz so aptly described as 'the very vitals of Japan.'

"Admiral Nimitz's splendid summary of the war in the Pacific to date, we feel, will have considerable effect on the listeners in Japan. Mr. Grew's statement to the people of Japan made clear not only that their troubles of recent years are the result of the seizure of control by the Japanese militarists, but that their future depends on regaining authority over their government's policies and actions.

"That he promised them the truth about the war, as a contrast to the twisted subterfuges their own government has been feeding them, is of paramount importance. It is OWI's job to carry out that promise, and we naturally are

pleased, now, to be operating the first radio station penetrating Japan on a wave length that the average civilian set can hear, as well as the powerful short-wave station covering China, India, the Philippines, and Japan.

"We are pleased also to have again the Japanese government's reiteration of its fear of having the truth about the progress of the war given to its people. Between their attempts to 'jam' our broadcasts and our counter measures, we may look forward to a lively battle in this phase of psychological warfare."

BROADCAST TECHNICIANS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE OVERSEAS

To maintain the position of domestic broadcasting as an industry which is cooperating with and necessary to the war effort, NAB has maintained close contact with the Office of War Information and has urged stations to make available such personnel as can be reasonably spared to staff the OWI stations in war theaters. Along these lines the NAB Engineering Department is cooperating with the Communication Facilities Bureau of OWI in an effort to staff American broadcast stations in the European and Pacific war theaters. It is planned to fill many of the operating positions through specialized training of radiomen who have had little or no previous broadcast experience. However, there is an urgent need for supervisory personnel such as those who are qualified as chief engineers or installation specialists on broadcast transmitters ranging in power from 1 to 50 kilowatts.

The equipment utilized in this service, which will be installed and operated by the men who volunteer for this service, is of the most modern design. Several types of transmission are used, including radio-photo. These positions offer the practical radioman and the qualified chief engineer an opportunity to perform vital war work and, at the same time, to gain a wealth of practical experience that will be of value in the post war period.

It is fully realized that the broadcast industry has been scraping the bottom of the technical manpower pool for some time. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the management of every broadcast station will carefully review their technical personnel requirements in an effort to offer one or two men for this service on a temporary release basis. Please advise NAB Director of Engineering, Howard S. Frazier, of any men now on your staff or residing in your community who are available. Information as to salaries, physical requirements and working conditions can also be obtained from NAB.

CONFIRMS NEED FOR "HOME TOWN" PGMS.

Michigan's Representative Paul Shafer's December statement, that GI's want more news from home, is in line with the Army's own observation. Otherwise, General Eisenhower would not have requested the broadcast industry, last August, to provide 180 home town shows for global broadcast. Congressman Shafer recently returned from an overseas trip.

In satisfying this need seven more home town shows have been completed. Receipt of the first three programs listed below has been acknowledged by Armed Forces Radio Service, Los Angeles. The other four are en route.

Riverside-San Bernardino—Charles C. Craig, KFXM-KPRO, TFC*

Rochester—Gunnar Wiig, WHEC, TFC*

Troy—Woodbury Carter, WTRY, TFC*

Birmingham—Henry Johnston, WSGN, TFC*—Shipped Jan. 2

Salt Lake City-Ogden—Ralph W. Hardy, KSL, TFC*—Shipped Dec. 29

St. Paul—K. M. Hance, KSTP, TFC*—Shipped Dec. 30
Tampa—W. Walter Tison, WFLA, TFC*—Shipped Dec. 30

The "Let's Go to Town" show from Salt Lake City-Ogden area is the second produced under the direction of Ralph W. Hardy, KSL, Task Force Commander. This is the first multi-allocation area to complete its assignment.

READY "MARCH OF DIMES" CAMPAIGN

Radio plans for the 1945 March of Dimes campaign in behalf of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis are almost complete.

The campaign will be launched over CBS, Sunday, January 14, 1:30-1:45 p. m., EWT, by Basil O'Connor, Foundation president, and Harold Ryan, NAB president, who is chairman of the National March of Dimes division.

Serving with Mr. Ryan as co-chairman are four network presidents: William S. Paley, CBS; Niles Trammell, NBC; Edgar Kobak, MBS; Mark Woods, Blue.

Transcriptions

A series of 15-minute, 5-minute and 1-minute transcriptions will be sent all stations, according to Howard J. London, radio director of the Foundation. Receipt will be staggered, some reaching stations after the campaign opens. A packet of live announcements also is to be sent.

Network Support

A number of network sponsored shows will support the campaign as will programs of a number of network advertisers.

NETWORK RECORDING RULE POSTPONED

The Federal Communications Commission today announced that it had postponed for an indefinite period consideration of Order 119 which requires that recordings be made of network programs. This determination was prompted by the fact that the adoption of the rule would require the utilization of scarce material and skilled personnel. While much of this material and personnel is already available and in use, it was felt that the adoption of the rule would require an expansion in this field and the Commission was of the opinion that this expansion should not be undertaken at this time.

The evidence presented to the Commission quite clearly indicates the ultimate desirability of a rule such as that proposed by Order 119, at least for certain types of programs—e.g. speeches, news broadcasts, commentary, etc.. The facts show that in some instances recordings are already being made and preserved. Undoubtedly, the practice will continue and if anything will be expanded.

The amount of information and material presented at the oral argument by the representatives of the industry on a subject as important as this was very meager. With the opportunity for further study presented by the indefinite continuance, it is hoped that the radio industry will be prepared when the Commission once again takes up consideration of the adoption of a regulation requiring the recording of programs to furnish more detailed data concerning the desirability and type of rule which should be promulgated.

FCC MANPOWER SURVEY

The Federal Communications Commission has made available to the War Manpower Commission and to interested groups in the communications industry the names of 1,050 licensed radiotelephone and radiotelegraph opera-

* Task Force Commander.

tors who have indicated their availability for full- or part-time employment in communications work.

This is the fifth in a series of such lists compiled by the FCC and turned over to the WMC in an effort to relieve current shortages of technically qualified persons in communications jobs.

The FCC began its survey of licensed radio operators in the summer of 1943. So far some 20,000 of the nation's radio operators have been canvassed.

This is the first list containing the names of *radio-telegraph* as well as *radiotelephone* licensees.

The information given on the list includes name and address of the candidate for employment, his draft status, class of license, present employment, his availability for employment in the communications industry and his preference as to branch of the industry.

The Commission, of course, does not certify as to the experience or availability of any person listed but merely sets forth the information recorded on the questionnaire. Additional lists will be released as returns come in.

DICK FISCHER NEW PROGRAM MANAGER AT WHAS

Louisville, Ky.: Dick Fischer has been appointed Program Manager of WHAS, W. Lee Coulson, Manager of the radio station has announced. Fischer succeeds A. W. Marlin who resigned December 15.

Well known to WHAS listeners, Fischer had been newscaster and director of the station's newsroom since November 1938, until he went to KMOX, St. Louis, last July as newscaster.

REPORTS INDEX DELAYED

Due to printing difficulties the Cumulative Index of Volume XII (1944) NAB REPORTS will not be mailed until the mailing of next week's REPORTS.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, January 8. They are subject to change.

Monday, January 8

WNLC—Thames Broadcasting Corp., New London, Conn.—C. P. to change frequency from 1490 kc. to 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, January 10

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—Ernest E. Forbes, Jr., tr/as Magic City Broadcasting Co., Birmingham, Ala.—C. P., 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Ramon G. Patterson and Louise Patterson (Pursley), d/b as Patterson Broadcasting Service, Birmingham, Ala.—C. P., 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Thomas N. Beach, Birmingham, Ala.—C. P., 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Courier Broadcasting Service, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.—C. P., 1260 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

WGBF—Evansville On The Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Renewal of license; 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited.

Friday, January 12

NEW—Newark Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J.—C. P., 620 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

January 5, 1945 — 5

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WMPC—The Liberty Street Gospel Church of Lapeer, Lapeer, Mich.—Granted modification of license to change specified hours of operation by adding one hour, 9 to 10 a. m., daily, except Sunday. (B2-ML-1204)

KFJI—George Kincaid and Rachel J. Kincaid (Transferors), Willard D. Miller (Transferee), KFJI Broadcasters, Inc. (Licensee), Klamath Falls, Ore.—Granted consent to transfer of control of KFJI Broadcasters, Inc., licensee of station KFJI, from George Kincaid and Rachel J. Kincaid to Willard D. Miller, for a consideration of \$115,000 for 100 shares, or 100% of issued and outstanding capital stock of licensee. (Commissioner Durr voting for hearing.) (B5-TC-407)

LICENSE RENEWALS

KXYZ—Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary transmitter for the period ending November 1, 1945.

KCRC—Enid Radiophone Co., Enid, Okla.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1947.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

WKAT—A. Frank Katzentine, Miami Beach, Fla.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to change frequency from 1360 to 820 kc., increase power from 1 to 50 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location. The application is designated for hearing to determine whether the proposed operation would be in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 3.25(a) of the Commission's Rules. (B3-P-3690)

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEB—WHEB, Inc., Portsmouth, N. H.—Granted motion for dismissal without prejudice of application for construction permit. (Docket 6700)

WJZ—Blue Network, Inc., New York City—Petition for enlargement of issues in re applications of KOB for modification of construction permit and license to cover (Dockets 6584 and 6585) was referred to the Commission.

WNEW—Greater New York Broadcasting Corp., New York City.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing now scheduled for January 18, 1945, on application of WDGY. (Docket 6693)

KDYL—Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted in part motion to postpone filing of written appearance in the matter of application for construction permit (Docket 6689), and postponed until ten days after action is taken by the Commission on petition of KDYL for waiver of or an exception or amendment to Sec. 3.25 of the Commission's rules.

Marshall Broadcasting Co., Marshall, Texas.—Granted petition to amend application for construction permit (Docket 6706), and ordered application as amended be retained in the hearing docket.

KGBX—Springfield Broadcasting Co., Springfield, Mo.—Granted motion to intervene in the hearing now scheduled for January 10 on application of Courier Broadcasting Service, Inc., for a new station in Birmingham, Ala.

KMLB—Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La.—Granted petition for extension of time to file proposed findings in re Docket 5994, and the time was extended from January 2 to January 12, 1945.

Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Miss.—Withheld action on motion for leave to amend application in Docket 6659. Granted motion for additional time within which to file proposed findings and extended same to January 18, 1945.

Thompson Broadcasting Co., Altoona, Pa.—Granted motion for order to take depositions in re application for construction permit, Docket 6698.

Blue Network Company, Inc.—Denied petition filed by Blue Network Co., Inc. (WJZ, New York, N. Y., and KECA, Los Angeles, Calif.), to enlarge the issues in hearing on applications of Albuquerque Broadcasting Co. Radio Station KOB, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for modification of construction permit, for license to cover construction permit, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement. (Dockets 6584 and 6585)

KPAS—Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Granted application for consent to transfer control of Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station KPAS, by Wesley I. Dumm, Loyal K. King, Thomas L. Bailey, Clarence A. Nisson, John K. Evans, Emer D. Bates, Maurice Enderle and John A. Smith, through purchase of 43.78% of outstanding, or 1116½ shares common stock, from J. Frank Burke, Sr., J. Frank Burke, Jr., and W. M. Burke, for a consideration of \$178,640. (B5-TC-423)

WSAY—Brown Radio Service & Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized change of frequency, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use and new transmitter, and move of transmitter, for extension of completion date from December 31, 1944, to January 30, 1945. (B1-MP-1787)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

WFTC—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1230 kc. to 590 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

WFTC—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.—Special service authorization to operate on 590 kc. with power of 250 watts daytime and 100 watts night for the period ending 1-30-45.

630 Kilocycles

WLAP—American Broadcasting Corp., Lexington, Ky.—Special service authorization to operate on 630 kc. with power of 100 watts night, 250 watts daytime for the period 2-1-45 to 10-1-45.

640 Kilocycles

NEW—Mike Benton, d/b as General Broadcasting Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 640 kc., power of 1 KW and limited time using directional antenna from local sunset to sunset at Los Angeles, Calif.

910 Kilocycles

NEW—Howard W. Davis, McAllen, Texas.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 910 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation, employing directional antenna for night use.

920 Kilocycles

NEW—Reno Broadcasting Co., Reno, Nevada.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 920 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation, employing directional antenna day and night. Amended: re change in type of transmitter and changes in directional antenna system.

940 Kilocycles

NEW—Independent Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 940 kc., power of 250 watts night, 1 KW daytime and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in transmitter site.

950 Kilocycles

WSPA—Spartanburg Advertising Co., Spartanburg, S. C.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3384 as modified, which authorized increase in power and changes in directional antenna system) for further changes in directional antenna system.

1070 Kilocycles

KFBI—The Farmers and Bankers Broadcasting Corp., Wichita, Kans.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW daytime to 1 KW night, 10 KW daytime and make change in transmitting equipment.

1230 Kilocycles

KTHT—Texas Star Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas.—Voluntary assignment of license to Roy M. Hofheinz and W. N. Hooper, d/b as Texas Star Broadcasting Co.

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Norfolk Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change requested frequency to 1200 kc. and hours of operation to daytime.

1270 Kilocycles

WHBF—Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3597), which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter.

WHBF—Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill.—Authority to determine operating power of auxiliary transmitter by direct measurement of antenna power.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Sierra Broadcasting Co., Reno, Nevada.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1370 Kilocycles

WSAY—Brown Radio Service & Laboratory (Gordon P. Brown, owner), Rochester, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-2924 as modified), which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use and new transmitter and move of transmitter for extension of completion date from 12-31-44 to 1-30-45.

1420 Kilocycles

NEW—Radio Station WKEU, Thomaston, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1420 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Greater Huntington Radio Corp., Huntington, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Ronald B. Woodyard, Utica, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in transmitting equipment.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—WGCM Broadcasting Co., a co-partnership composed of Hugh O. Jones, William E. Jones and James O. Jones, Biloxi, Miss.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in transmitter.

NEW—Joseph Gardberg and Sam J. Ripps, d/b as Mobile Broadcasting Co., Mobile, Ala.—Construction permit for a new standard Broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KRRR—News-Review Co., Roseburg, Ore.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3657) which authorized move of transmitter and studio.

KRRR—News-Review Co., Roseburg, Ore.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM)

broadcast station to be operated on 44300 kc., coverage of 19,000 square miles.

NEW—Eagle Publishing Company, Pittsfield, Mass.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46300 kc. with coverage of 10,061 square miles.

NEW—Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47100 kc. with coverage of 2,430 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATION

NEW—World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102000-108000 kc.), ESR 976.

NEW—Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3 (66000-72000 kc.), ESR 1520.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—Harvey Radio Laboratories, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated with power of 250 watts using A4, A0 and special emission.

NEW—State University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42300 kc., power of 3 KW and special emission. Amended: re change in type of transmitter.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission issued no complaints this week.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

The Commission issued the following cease and desist order last week:

E. J. Brach & Sons, Chicago candy manufacturer, has been ordered to cease and desist from violation of the Robinson-Patman Act by knowingly inducing and receiving favorable discriminations in price on its purchases of glucose, one of the principal ingredients used in the manufacture of candy. (4548)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission has announced the following stipulations:

Walter Camp, et al.—A stipulation to cease and desist from certain representations in connection with the sale of a vitamin preparation designated Vitapan, advertised as being capable of restoring original color to gray hair, has been entered into by Walter Camp and Werner Orbach, co-partners whose places of business are at 3040 14th St. N. W., and 619 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and who trade as The Vita Health Food Co., Nutritional Products Co., American Health Products Co., and Eastern Health Food Stores Assn. (3948)

Consolidated Carpet Mills, 134 North La Salle St., Chicago, entered into a stipulation to discontinue using the word "Mills" as part of their trade name, or any other word of like meaning that tends to convey the belief that they own and operate or directly and absolutely control a factory where the carpets they sell are manufactured. (3953)

Halco Chemical Corp., 551 Fifth Ave., New York, has stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing that the compound it sells under the name Whippet is an instant fire extinguisher successful against all types of fires and is an adequate or dependable preparation for putting out bomb, household, factory, forest, lumber or straw fires. (3950)

C. H. Hood & Company, Inc.—Under a stipulation, C. H. Hood & Co., Inc., trading as Gro-Plant Foundation, 683 Broadway, New York, agrees to cease representing that the product it sells under the name "Gro-Plant" is a complete plant food, contains all the nourishment of rich soil, and that results are assured through its use. (03240)

Pepgo Chemical Products Co., 2301 North Park Ave., Philadelphia, stipulated that in connection with the sale of a battery compound designated "Pepgo" he will cease and desist from representing that it forms a new doubly efficient electrolyte, eliminates battery charging, makes battery troubles almost obsolete, prevents sulphation or overheating, does not permit the battery to go dead, or that such results can be obtained by only one treatment or any number of treatments with Pepgo. (3952)

Philadelphia Organic Laboratories, San Diego, Calif., stipulated that it will discontinue misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of three medicinal preparations collectively referred to as "Maro-Glan" and individually designated "Maro-Glan No. 1," "Maro-Glan No. 2" and "Maro-Glan No. 3." (03241)

Progressive Educators, 2452 Peachtree Road, N. W., Atlanta, Ga., have entered a stipulation to discontinue misrepresentation in the sale of a set of books entitled "Wonderland of Knowledge." (3949)

Tamms Silica Co., 228 North La Salle St., Chicago, engaged in the sale of a product designated "Sani-Litt," advertised for use in poultry houses, stipulated that it will cease representing that the product is dustless, absorbs all odors and keeps poultry houses smelling sweet and clean for 8 to 10 weeks with one application. (3951)

DAVIS HEADS FTC

Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, becomes Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on January 1, to serve during the calendar year 1945. He succeeds Commissioner Robert E. Freer, of Ohio, who has been Chairman during 1944. The chairmanship of the Commission rotates annually among its members.

Commissioner Davis previously served as Chairman during 1935 and 1940. He was appointed to the Commission as a Democratic member, by President Roosevelt, on May 23, 1933, and was reappointed on July 14, 1939, for the seven-year term authorized by statute.