

· FM· FREQUENCY MODULATION



FMBI

Status of FM, A Survey

High Frequency
Broadcast Stations

Due to the paper shortage, the FCC regulations regarding high frequency broadcast stations were omitted. These regulations will be found starting on page 946 in the 1943 Radio Annual.

FM BROADCASTERS, INC. (FMBI)

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Functions

FMBI is a non-profit association of FM boosters founded to see that frequency modulation advances in a coordinated logical manner; to guarantee that its interests are furthered and protected and to represent the FM industry in Washington; to provide an advisory service for its membership stations; to offer liaison between broadcasters and manufacturers interpreting the problems of each; to conduct a program of promotion and publicity aimed at stimulating public interest, and to provide a competent and accurate service for the truthful dissemination of information concerning FM. Membership includes individuals and companies who have an FM station, a construction permit or an application on file with the FCC for one.

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STATUS OF FM-1943-1944

By M. H. Shapiro
Managing Editor, Radio Dally

THAT broadcasters throughout the country are thoroughly FM conscious was plainly indicated by the remarkable attendance at the FMBI convention in New York early this year. This annual meeting was the climax to a consistent promotional campaign, characterized in some quarters as the greatest in radio history, and drew more than 800 attendees from radio and allied industries, all desirous of furthering their knowledge of FM and intent upon keeping up with new developments.

During 1943, despite inability to build new outlets due to wartime restrictions, FM proceeded to make itself felt as a coming force in radio. Many applications for FM licenses desired by newspapers and newspaper-owned stations. were held in abeyance because of the FCC Order No. 79 designed to delve into the matter of publisher ownership of radio stations. When the FCC on Jan. 13, 1944, unanimously decided against any general rule regarding newspaper ownership of broadcast facilities, there naturally followed numerous applications for FM licenses by newspapers and others in and out of the industry.

When the FCC took FM out of the experimental license category and permitted it to go commercial, networks which fed their regular programs to FM outlets, decided to withdraw this carte blanch pickup. However, early this year and almost coincidental with the FM Broadcasters, Inc., annual meeting, NBC and CBS again made available its programs for such affiliates as had FM facilities. Thus many fine symphony programs and the best of commercials may be heard via this medium. Some provisos in the network permission to use their programs, have been made and the AFM is also now looking over the field for possible revenue.

While Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC has pledged that the Commission would give the broadcasters encouragement in their FM activities, he warned against the dangers of hurried postwar production on a large scale, unless on a very firm foundation. At the same

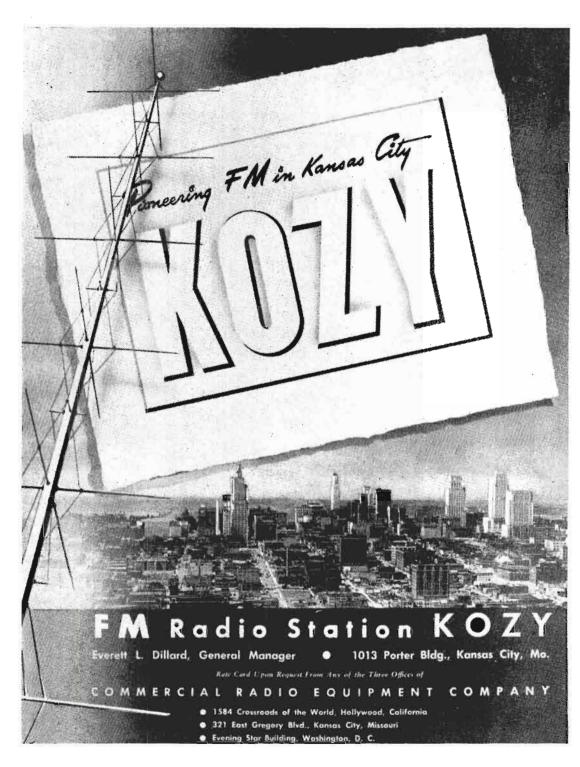
time, spokesmen for the leading manufacturing organizations revealed plans for extensive production after the war and they believed that a possible 5,000,000 FM receiving sets would be built during the first full year of postwar production. At this rate, approximately 15,000,000 such sets would be in the hands of the public during the first five years of full-scale production, all based on the invention of Major Edwin H. A:m-strong.

Apart from the manufacturing and merchandising of FM sets, the leading companies equipped to put them out, announced plans to build FM transmitters on a scale to fulfill new orders and those on the backlog.

Another important development on the FM front was the appointment of William B. Lewis as executive vice-president of the American Network, Inc. This FM web has been in existence for some time, has been experimental, and active of late. Appointment of Lewis, formerly vice-president in charge of programs for CBS and more recently an official of the OWI Domestic Bureau, indicates that the FM network means business and is going ahead in the future.

Broadcasters are fully aware of both the advantages and some disadvantages of FM broadcasting, as compared to AM or standard broadcasting. Many of the problems were discussed at the annual meeting in January of this year when a panel made up of competent people from engineering, manufacturer and practical FM broadcaster fields sought to answer the questions as fairly as pos-Some of the difficulties for instance may lie with the FCC's method of issuing licenses by certain market areas, in the opinion of some FM broadcasters. Again there remains the dispute between FM and television proponents as to which shall have the higher frequencies in the spectrum.

The Radio Technical Planning Board has panels devoted to television and FM in its agenda and it is possible some conclusion may be reached through this board. Five channels in the FM have been earmarked by the FCC for non-commercial educational broadcasting.



HIGH FREQUENCY—FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCAST STATIONS

The term "high frequency broadcast station" means a station licensed primarily for the transmission of radiotelephone emissions, intended to be received by the general public and operated on a channel in the high frequency broadcast band. Commercial high frequency broadcast stations must use frequency modulation.

Service

LOCATION Call Letters	Licensee	Frequency Kilocycles	Area Sq. Mi				
COMMERCIAL*							
Alpine, N. J	Edwin H. Armstrong	43100					
Baton Rouge, LaWBRL	Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co	44500	8100				
Binghamton, N. YWNBF-FM	Wylie B. Jones Advertising Age	ncy 44900	6500				
Boston, MassWBZ-FM	Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc	46700					
Boston, MassWMTW	The Yankee Network, Inc	43900	3100				
Chicago, IllWBBM-FN	I Columbia Broadcasting System, l	nc. 46700					
Chicago, IllWDLM	Moody Bible Institute of Chicago	47500					
*Chicago, Ill	WHFC, Inc	48300	10800				
Chicago, IllWGNB	WGN, Inc.	45900					
Chicago, IllWWZR	Zenith Radio Corp	45100	10800				
Columbus, OhioWELD	WBNS, Inc.	44500					
Detroit, Mich	John Lord Booth	44900					
Detroit, MichWENA	The Evening News Association	44500	6800				
Evansville, IndWMLL	Evansville On the Air, Inc	44500	8400				
Fort Wayne, Ind'WOWO-FN	M Westinghouse Radio Stations, In-	c 44900					
Hartford, ConnWTIC-FM	Travelers Broadcasting Service Co	orp. 45300	6100				
Hartford, ConnWDRC-FM	WDRC, Inc	46500	6100				
*Indianapolis, IndWABW	Associated Broadcasters, Inc	47300	8400				
*Jersey City, N. JWAAW	Bremer B/C Corp	49500	62 00				
Kansas City, MoKOZY	Everett L. Dillard, d/b as Commercial Radio Equipment	Co. 44900					
Los Angeles, CalifKHJ-FM	Don Lee Broadcasting System	44500					
*Los Angeles, CalifKTLO	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios,	(nc. 46100	7000				
Milwaukee, WiscWMFM	The Journal Co	44500	8500				
Nashville, Tenn	National Life & Accident Insurance Co	44700	16000				
New York, N. Y	Bamberger Broadcasting Service Inc.						
New York, N. YWNYC	City of New York Municipal Broadcasting System	43900	3900				
New York, N. YWABC-FM	Columbia Broadcasting System, I	nc. 46700					

HIGH FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCAST STATIONS .

LOCATION	Letters Call	Licensee	Frequency Kilocycles	Service Area Sq. Mi
*New York, N. Y W	FGG	William G. H. Finch	45500	8500
New York, N. YW	QXQ	Interstate Broadcasting Co	45900	
New York, N. YW	HNF	Marcus Loew Booking Agency	. 46300	
New York, N. Y	ABF	Metropolitan Television, Inc	47500	
New York, N. YW	GYN	Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station	44700	
*Paxton, Mass W	'GTR	The Yankee Network, Inc	44300	19000
Boston, Mass.				
Philadelphia, Pa W	IP-FM	Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co	44900	
Philadelphia, Pa	LBG	Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp	46500	9300
Philadelphia, Pa	CAU-FM	WCAU Broadcasting Co	46900	9300
Philadelphia, Pa	FIL-FM	WFIL Broadcasting Co	45300	9300
Philadelphia, Pa		Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.		
Philadelphia, Pa	PEN-FM	William Penn Broadcasting Co		
Pittsburgh, PaW	TNT	WWSW, Inc.	44700	8400
Pittsburgh, PaK	DKA-FM	Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.	47500	
Rochester, N. Y	HFM	Stromberg Carlson Co	45100	3200
Rochester, N. Y		WHEC, Inc.	44700	3 200
*Salt Lake City, UtahK	SL-FM	Radio Service Corp. of Utah	44700	700
Schenectady, N. Y	BCA	Capitol Broadcasting Co	44700	
Schenectady, N. Y	GFM	General Electric Co	48500	6600
South Bend, Ind	SBF	South Bend Tribune	47100	
Springfield, Mass	BZA-FM	Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.	48100	
Superior, Wisc		Head of Lakes Broadcasting Co	44500	2754
Winston-Salem, N. CW	MIT	Gordon Gray	44100	69400
Worcester, Mass	TAG-FM	Worcester Telegram Publishing Co	46100	

All so licensed except those with asterisk (*).

PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR FM-APPROXIMATELY 60

There are five temporary Class 2 Experimental High Frequency B/C Stations licensed. Four are listed under experimental and indicated them by an asterisk under Commercial FM.

The fifth one is-Cincinnati, Ohio-The Crosley Corp., W8XFM-43200-1 kw.

EXPERIMENTAL

Licensee and Location	Call Letters	Frequency Kilocycle s	Power Watts
Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine, N. J.	.*W2XMN	42800	40000
KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colo	. W9XLA	25400	100
WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla	. W5XAU	26125	100

^{*} Operating under Special Temporary Authorization only.