

Labor Seeks a Clear Channel

THE SPOKESMAN for commercial broadcasters in the United States has gone on record as saying that he believes his group should have vested rights in the air. On the same occasion, he opposed granting "a special privilege"—as he called it—to Labor, seeking a cleared broadcasting channel. Furthermore, he clearly revealed that the commercial interests consider education—all the people working together in the guidance of their children—as a special interest.

These opinions, and others equally revealing, were advanced by Harry Shaw, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, at a hearing before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, March 16, 1932. The hearing was held in connection with a Senate bill to assign a cleared channel to Labor. Shaw is also president of the Waterloo Broadcasting Company, Waterloo, Iowa, and president of *Broadcasting*, semimonthly house-organ of commercial radio.

The following stenographic report¹ of the hearing is published to give the reader a complete understanding of the situation.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 AM in Room 408, Senate Office Building, following adjournment yesterday, March 15, Senator Henry D. Hatfield presiding.

PRESENT: Senators Henry D. Hatfield [Chairman of the Subcommittee] and Smith W. Brookhart.

Senator Hatfield . . . Mr. Shaw, will you give your name, address, and business please? . . . You have a statement you wish to make to the subcommittee, do you?

Mr. Shaw. Yes. I have a verbal statement to make, because up until eight o'clock this morning I figured I was going to be heard later on.

Senator Hatfield. All right. You may go right along and make your statement.

STATEMENT OF HARRY SHAW, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, AND PRESIDENT, WATERLOO BROADCASTING COMPANY, OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF STATION WMT, WATERLOO, IOWA. . .

¹The original stenographic report contained neither italics nor bold face type, used here to indicate significant statements.

Mr. Shaw. The thing that I first want to say is that the National Association of Broadcasters has no quarrel with Labor. We asked to be heard because we felt that there was a principle involved in this bill that we should discuss and that should be understood by this subcommittee, or at least as to our viewpoint on this bill. . . . Now, under the bill that is presented here for consideration there is proposed to be given to Labor a vested right forever in any frequency under the radio law, and it would be a recognition of the fact that such right can exist.

Now, another thing to be considered is that the allocation under the radio law would not be subject to the policing of the Department of Commerce or the regulations of the Federal Radio Commission. . . . Another thing involved in this bill, and in which broadcasters are also greatly interested, is that the cleared channel once granted would probably freeze the present allocation. In other words, a cleared channel right along thru the allocation would make it impossible to shift channels.

There is also the possibility of a North American conference to work out a new distribution of air channels. At the present time Senator Dill has a resolution looking forward to a settlement of this question. That would be a conference between Mexico and Canada.

Senator Hatfield. And the United States.

Mr. Shaw. A conference involving Canada, Mexico, and the United States, yes. Now, the thing that concerns us in this connection is: What would be the status of this channel when a new treaty is made—or rather when a treaty is made, because at the present time we have no treaty with either country; what will be the status of such a channel when a treaty is made?

Another thing I wish to call to the attention of the subcommittee is, that this bill in effect delegates the legislative power of Congress as it affects the right of radio broadcasting with respect to a group of individuals.

Now, briefly stated these are the things that affect the industry as a whole, particularly our Mexican situation, which apparently will not come to a head until after the International

IT BECOMES OF PRIMARY PUBLIC INTEREST to say who is to do the broadcasting, under what circumstances, and with what type of material. 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, or for commercial purposes that can be quite well served by our other means of communication. . . .

I believe that we ought to allow anyone to put in receiving stations who wishes to do so. . . . It is at once obvious that our universities, our technical schools, our government bureaus, are all of them willing and anxious to distribute material of extremely valuable order without remuneration. . . .

It is my belief that, with the variations that can be given thru different wavelengths, thru different times of day, and thru the staggering of stations of different wavelengths in different parts of the country, it will be possible to accommodate the most proper demands. . . . There is involved . . . the necessity to so establish public right over the ether roads that there may be no national regret that we have parted with a great national asset into uncontrolled hands.—Herbert Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, opening the Conference on Radio Telephony, Washington, D. C., February 27 and 28, 1922.

Conference in Madrid in September. But we must have a new treaty, or rather a treaty with Mexico, and at the same time we must have a treaty with Canada, because Mexico is building radio broadcasting stations quite rapidly, and we will have to arrange with them in some way to the end that we will not be using the same air channels.

Senator Hatfield. Have you such a treaty at the present time?

Mr. Shaw. No, unfortunately there is no such treaty now. At the present time they are allowed to do as they see fit in Mexico, taking such frequencies as they desire. . . .

Senator Brookhart. *On this question of a treaty let me tell you: A treaty becomes the supreme law of the land when once ratified, and will thus set aside any act of the Congress or any regulation made by the Federal Radio Commission, or anything else. A treaty is over any law once it is ratified.*

Senator Hatfield. Do you understand that this bill would give to Labor a vested right?

Mr. Shaw. That is true as it is now drafted.

Senator Brookhart. Well, that question has not been considered. It is easy to amend it and then their rules would apply the same as in the case of any other cleared channel.

Mr. Shaw. It would be giving to them a full channel, which under present conditions must be taken away from somebody else.

Mr. Flynn. Mr. Chairman, might I ask a question or two right there?

Senator Hatfield. Yes, and just give your name and whom you represent for the benefit of the record.

Mr. Flynn. My name is M. J. Flynn. I represent the American Federation of Labor, and in this case the Chicago Federation of Labor in the absence of Mr. Nockels. . . . Mr. Shaw, would it give to WCFL any greater right than other broadcasters have under General Order No. 40?

Mr. Shaw. Yes, because at the present time we are not given anything. *We are allowed to believe that we have no vested right on the air, for each six months we must apply for a new license.*

Mr. Flynn. Isn't that a matter of words more than of fact? If we get down to a concrete fact haven't you got under General Order No. 40 what really amounts to a perpetual franchise or, if you like, vested interest?

Mr. Shaw. I am sorry to say that we have not. . . .

Mr. Flynn. . . . *As an absolute fact isn't it true that under General Order 40 it is next to impossible for one who has not already got a cleared channel to get one?*

Mr. Shaw. *Anyone who does not now have a cleared channel has a very poor chance, yes.*

Mr. Flynn. Yes, that is my contention.

Mr. Shaw. There are only forty cleared channels and they have been assigned. And under the laws of the United States as they now exist a person would have to apply for one of these frequencies. . . .

Mr. Flynn. . . . *Under General Order 40 those who now have cleared channels have been given by the Federal Radio Commission something which the law specifically prohibits, namely, a vested interest in the air. . . .* I am discussing this bill, that the American Federation of Labor has asked for

something, and says it is entitled to it by reason of past performance in this particular case, and as one of the early pioneers in broadcasting, and for the further reason that it was allowed to believe by the Commissioner having charge of that zone, Commissioner Pickard, that WCFL would be given a cleared channel.

Mr. Shaw. And does not the record show that you were invited to make application for a cleared channel and that you, or I mean Labor, failed to do so?

Mr. Flynn. The record shows that a construction permit for a 50,000-watt station was granted. The letter from Mr. Butman, who was then Secretary of the Commission and acting for the Commission, is in evidence, and has been placed in the record here, showing that it was the intention of the Federal Radio Commission to follow up the construction permit with the issuance of a regular broadcasting station permit. Now, the excuse is given that because they asked for a 50,000-watt unlimited time station, and the Commission indicated it would grant them a license for 50,000-watts limited time, that the Commission could not issue a license simply because they did not ask for limited time. In other words, *the action of the Federal Radio Commission has been prejudicial to Labor thruout. . . .* You are conversant with the fact that the American Federation of Labor, thru Vicepresident Woll, appeared before the Federal Radio Commission on one day and applied for a reopening of the case of WCFL, and that it was granted, and then the next day, without any notice whatever to WCFL or the Chicago Federation of Labor or the American Federation of Labor or Mr. Woll, they vacated that decision. That is true, is it not? . . .

Senator Brookhart. But Mr. Shaw says that he has no fight with Labor in this matter. Of course that is a matter for the Federal Radio Commission to consider, or for you to present to this subcommittee if you like. But it has already been presented, as I understand it, at our hearing on yesterday.

Mr. Flynn. I appreciate that. And *I am trying to bring out now that while Mr. Shaw has no fight with the American Federation of Labor, or WCFL, yet he opposes the request made by them of the Congress.*

Senator Brookhart. Yes. But in the matter of the points of opposition to the bill made here, I will say I think they are well founded but they may be easily corrected.

Senator Hatfield. Yes, as to the matter of any vested right.

Senator Brookhart. Yes.

Mr. Flynn. But I want to bring out that this criticism of the so-called vested right is a matter of words; that the broadcasters now having cleared channels have in fact a vested right despite any contention to the contrary. Don't you believe so, Mr. Shaw?

Mr. Shaw. Well if you are asking me **I will say that I believe we should have a vested right, but that in point of fact we have not got it.**

Mr. Flynn. The only thing is that you have to come up before the Federal Radio Commission every six months with an application for renewal of license. But the renewals are being granted right along, so that it is more a matter of words than of fact. . . .

Senator Hatfield. You base your statement upon General Order No. 40 of the Federal Radio Commission?

Mr. Flynn. Yes, and upon the actual working out of the allocation and the way the stations remain on the air.

Senator Brookhart. But that does not mean a vested right. It merely means that it is a difficult rule to get by.

Mr. Flynn. Well, that is the situation as it exists today, and as it doubtless will continue to exist unless the Congress shall see fit to grant Labor some remedy.

Senator Hatfield. Mr. Shaw, you may continue your statement.

Mr. Shaw. Now, gentlemen of the subcommittee, another thing that is uppermost in the minds of broadcasters and people interested in the broadcasting industry is: *The passage of this bill would, in effect at least, mean that farm organizations should and will receive the same treatment at the hands of Congress that Labor receives. Because if Labor is granted a special privilege the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations will doubtless request and should be granted a like privilege. That would also be true of the American Legion. That would also be true of educational institutions. And heaven only knows where the thing would eventually stop.* . . .

Senator Brookhart. **The way things are now most of the cleared channels are in the hands of the big trusts.**

Mr. Shaw. Well, the Congress of the United States created the Federal Radio Commission, and if Congress has made a mistake in the matter the remedy is in its hands. Of course you will understand that I am not suggesting that the Congress has made any mistake.

Senator Brookhart. Yes, there is the remedy to abolish the Federal Radio Commission entirely, or to change the law. . . .

Mr. Shaw. Well, Senator Brookhart, I am not here questioning your right. I am here questioning another thing, and attempting to give you our viewpoint of what will likely happen.

Senator Hatfield. You are questioning the matter of the policy of the thing.

Mr. Shaw. Yes, sir.

Mr. Flynn. Might I ask a question right there?

Senator Hatfield. Yes.

Mr. Flynn. **Is there anybody more entitled to a cleared channel on the air than the organizations Mr. Shaw referred to just now, all of which are non-profit organizations and created for the common welfare? And by that statement I refer to Labor, the farmer, the American Legion, and educational associations.** . . . From the standpoint of the American people let me ask you: Are there any groups more entitled to special action on the part

of Congress than the groups you referred to, which are non-profit making groups and which are working for the common welfare of the people of the country?

Mr. Shaw. *That question I cannot answer, and for this reason: Broadcasting is to my mind a combination—and I am just expressing my own personal opinion now, you will understand. . . . It is a combination of the newspaper and the show business.* That is the way I express it. Now, it depends on what these organizations can do to hold their audience, because radio broadcasting is a competitive proposition. Our great trouble in Waterloo has been with the matter of educational programs. We have made an extensive study of the matter, and have worked with our educators in an endeavor to build up proper educational programs, programs that would be of value to listeners generally. We find in the home the child, the father, the mother, and the grandmother. Now, we have to appeal to the entire group in some way. And we doubt whether we have been able successfully, and whether any educator has been able to build successfully such a program, except in the case of where the Columbia Broadcasting System is putting on the American School of the Air, where they can dramatize bits of history and other things and have done so in an attempt to hold the audience. So when you ask me if those organizations could accomplish the work over the air that they are doing, I would have to know more about the type of programs they propose and that they could in fact put on, and the probable reaction of the public thereto.

Mr. Flynn. . . . *I certainly do criticize the action which in effect does give to others what constitutes a vested right and denying that right to us, to groups of people who without profit to themselves are working for the common welfare of this country. And they constitute 90 percent of the people of this country.* . . .

Mr. Shaw. Now, I wish to say that we in broadcasting were given our license and as a result we made a large investment. We were not granted any rights. In fact, we had to sign away, when we were granted a license, all rights, and we have spent millions of dollars, and yet every six months we must come up before the Federal Radio Commission with an application for renewal of license.

When the applications came in some were granted and one hundred-odd were turned down, I mean when they came up for renewal.

Now, you may easily see that if we once start this thing that is proposed in this bill the stage will then be set for every organization to come in here and apply. And I believe that no Congress could very well say to Labor: You can have this special legislation, and then turn around and say to the farm-

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY has announced that the Third Annual Institute for Education by Radio will meet in Columbus, Ohio, June sixth to ninth inclusive. Leaders in the field of radio education will gather to discuss work that is being accomplished. Papers will be read, round tables held, demonstrations staged, and various kinds of material exhibited. Proceedings of the meeting will be published in book form under the title *Education on the Air*.

ers: But you cannot have it. Or turn around and say to the American Legion: You cannot have it.

Now, it comes back to the Federal Radio Commission. If the Congress of the United States has made a mistake in creating that body—and I wish distinctly at this point to say that personally I do not think you have made a mistake in doing so; but I say if you think you have made a mistake, then approach it from some other way.

This is no quarrel with Labor. . . . If Labor wants a cleared channel, and if they should have one, then there are other ways of doing it besides the Congress of the United States taking over the work of the Federal Radio Commission. . . .

Senator Brookhart. *Suppose we look at the situation from this standpoint: That Labor for years has been trying to get justice from the Federal Radio Commission, a body that the Congress of the United States created, but has failed to do it. May we not decide now that we have to step in and give it to them ourselves, because the Federal Radio Commission has not done it?* . . .

Mr. Shaw. Why not bring them up here and question them, or a representative at least of the Federal Radio Commission?

Senator Hatfield. *We invited them to appear.*

Senator Brookhart. *Yes, and they did not want to come.*

Senator Hatfield. So then we submitted a questionnaire to them, which they have answered and which has been made a part of the record of our proceedings.

Mr. Shaw. Well, at this point I should like to say one word in defense of the Federal Radio Commission, if for no other reason that I used to "cuss them out" because they did not do everything I wanted them to do, and then after I got to know some of the problems they were up against I had a more kindly feeling, or at least a different feeling for them because of their problems. . . . The fault is not to be laid at the door of the Federal Radio Commission, because under the circumstances as they existed they did the job as well as any five men you have got in the United States. . . .

Mr. Flynn. Might I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator Hatfield. Yes.

Mr. Flynn. *Mr. Shaw, you suggested a few moments ago that there was a way for Labor to turn in order to seek what it has asked, without the passage of this bill by Congress. Don't you know the experience that Labor has had at the hands of the Federal Radio Commission? And assuming that you do*

know of that experience, do you mind saying how this might be done without Congressional action?

Mr. Shaw. Do you mean without assuming that the Congress has made a mistake in creating the Federal Radio Commission?

Mr. Flynn. Yes.

Mr. Shaw. *Well, Labor can proceed just as all the rest of us broadcasters have proceeded, in an attempt to show that WCFL is conducted in the interest, convenience, and necessity, with an endeavor to prove that you can give superior service, and if you can do that I am quite confident that the Federal Radio Commission will grant your application.*

Senator Brookhart. *Well, I will say that they have done that over and over again, and have had a favorable report at the hands of the chief examiner of the Federal Radio Commission, but even after all that WCFL failed.* . . .

Senator Hatfield. Have you anything further, Mr. Flynn?

Mr. Flynn. I believe not.

Senator Hatfield. Mr. Patrick, have you anything to suggest?

Mr. Duke M. Patrick. Assistant General Counsel, Federal Radio Commission. Mr. Chairman, I did not know about this hearing, and have only been in the room a short time. Consequently I only heard a part of the statements made.

Senator Hatfield. Would you like an opportunity to read over the statements that have been made here this morning, and then possibly consult with the Radio Commissioners as to whether you want to present some evidence or a brief?

Mr. Patrick. That is my desire. At the time the hearing was adjourned on yesterday I was under the impression the hearings would not be resumed for a week.

Senator Brookhart. We adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, and it is true that it was not thought we would meet again right away, but the plans were changed.

Senator Hatfield. I think, Mr. Patrick, you had better get a copy of the transcript of today's hearing and then let us know whether or not the Radio Commission would like to be heard.

Mr. Patrick. All right.

Senator Hatfield. How soon can you let us know?

Mr. Patrick. Doubtless I could let you know in time for a hearing on Friday morning if the Commission would like to be heard.

Senator Hatfield. All right. Please do that. In the meantime the subcommittee will adjourn subject to meeting again at the call of the Chair.

EDUCATION BY RADIO is published by the National Committee on Education by Radio at 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The members of this Committee and the national groups with which they are associated are as follows:

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R. C. Higgy, director, radio station WEAO of Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O., Association of College and Univ. Broadcasting Stations.
J. O. Keller, head of engineering extension, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., National University Extension Association.
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Public Interest, Convenience, and Necessity in a Nutshell

OHIO IS THE FIRST STATE to maintain from public funds a state school of the air. Our children's children will honor Ohio for her pioneering vision.

What goes into the mind comes out in the life. Whoever has the most powerful access to the mind of the people will control their home life, their community activities, and their national destiny.

A radio broadcasting station to serve the homes and schools of an entire state can be erected and operated for what it would cost to build and maintain a moderate sized school.

By means of radio it is possible for each state at relatively small cost to place at the disposal of every teacher in either country or city a corps of master teachers who have made more careful preparation than the lone teacher with many classes could ever hope to do.

Each state already has in its employ in universities, colleges, high schools, and elementary schools a remarkable body of talent from which to choose master-teachers for educational broadcasting.

Radio is worth at least \$100,000,000 to the schools of the United States. This is based on the conservative estimate that it can be made to add 5 percent to the efficiency of instruction. How much is it worth to your state?

The common school is the greatest cooperative enterprise in modern society. It occupies the full working time of approximately one person in four in the United States. The integrity of the school requires that it be noncommercial. The school has no more use for advertising by radio than for advertising in textbooks.

Between 1926 and 1932 more than half the educational stations were forced off the air entirely, from 105 stations in 1926 to 49 stations in 1932.

All the broadcasting stations in the United States could be rebuilt for thirty million dollars whereas the radio listeners have invested a billion dollars in sets. Clearly the interests of the listener come first.

The magna charta of American radio as given in the Radio Act of 1927—"the public interest, convenience, and necessity"—has been more violated than honored.

The personnel of the Radio Commission is recruited largely from military, legalistic, and commercial interests. In seeking

to promote the commercial and technical aspects of radio the Commission has subordinated educational broadcasting almost entirely to commercial and monopolistic interests.

A *commercial* radio station within a state may at any time be bought by outsiders who care little for local needs, interests or ideals.

The Federal Radio Commission has assigned approximately half the radio broadcasting units to stations owned, operated by, or affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, a fourth to stations owned, operated by, or affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the remainder to all other broadcasting including educational stations which have been assigned *only 26.10 units, or approximately one-sixteenth of the 434.62 units in use in the United States*. Of forty cleared channels in use in the United States fifteen are controlled by stations owned and operated by the NBC and the CBS. Six of the fifteen are licensed to use the maximum high-power fifty kilowatts.

There is no reason why the federal government should not assign to each state a channel which would reach every home and school in that state. There would still be an abundance of channels to serve every legitimate national purpose. Such a plan would conserve not only the educational freedom of the states, but would encourage that variety and experiment which are the basis of our American progress.

Radio affects home life profoundly. It exposes the very soul and fibre of the home to the disintegrating influence of outside forces more than any other invention. Advertising on the air means that commercial interests go over the heads of parents to determine the lives of their children.

Freedom of speech is the very foundation of democracy. To allow private interests to monopolize the most powerful means of reaching the human mind is to destroy democracy. Without freedom of speech, without the honest presentation of facts by people whose primary interest is *not* profits, there can be no intelligent basis for the determination of public policy.

Now is the time for each governor to make himself a student of this problem, to encourage Congress to safeguard the rights of the states, and to support educational interests in their effort to secure a place on the air under the auspices of the regularly constituted educational authorities of each state.

IT IS OURS TO REMEMBER that if we choose we can be torch-bearers, as our fathers were before us. The torch has been handed on from nation to nation, from civilization to civilization, thruout all recorded time, from the dim years before history dawned, down to the blazing splendor of this teeming century of ours. It dropped from the hand of the coward and the sluggard, of the man wrapped in luxury or love of ease, the man whose soul was eaten away by self-indulgence; it has been kept alight only by those who were mighty of heart.—*From The Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt.*

The Governors of the Forty-eight Sovereign



Benjamin M. Miller
Alabama



George W. P. Hunt
Arizona



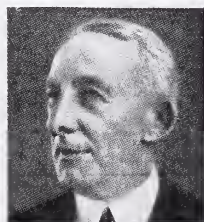
Harvey Parnell
Arkansas



James Rolph, Jr.
California



William H. Adams
Colorado



Louis L. Emmerson
Illinois



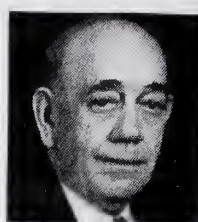
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Indiana



Dan W. Turner
Iowa



Harry H. Woodring
Kansas



Ruby Laffoon
Kentucky



Floyd B. Olson
Minnesota



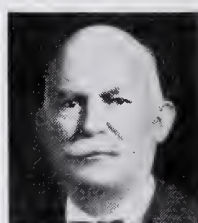
Martin S. Conner
Mississippi



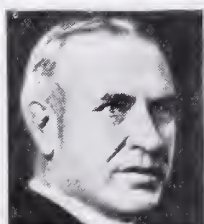
Harry S. Caulfield
Missouri



John E. Erickson
Montana



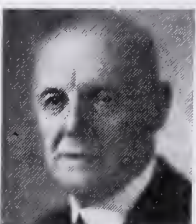
Charles W. Bryan
Nebraska



O. Max Gardner
North Carolina



George F. Shafer
North Dakota



George White
Ohio



William H. Murray
Oklahoma



Julius L. Meier
Oregon



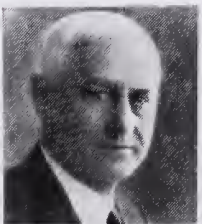
Ross D. Sterling
Texas



George H. Dern
Utah



Roland H. Hartley
Washington



William G. Conley
West Virginia

THE GOVERNOR OF A SOVEREIGN STATE holds a mandate from the people. He holds a mandate from the people. He is and aspirations. He has a just and natural pride in the processes of education, sacrifice, and hard work, a people opportunity of the state government is more important. For this education, radio is now an indispensable tool. strengthening the hand of the teacher and enriching the use this new instrument under its own ownership and of its own citizens, whose rights are

gign States of the United States of America



Wilbur L. Cross
Connecticut



C. Douglas Buck
Delaware



Doyle E. Carlton
Florida



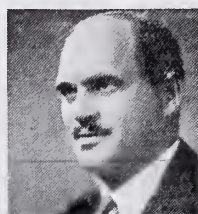
Richard B. Russell, Jr.
Georgia



C. Ben Ross
Idaho



Alvin O. King
Louisiana



William T. Gardiner
Maine



Albert C. Ritchie
Maryland



Joseph B. Ely
Massachusetts



Wilber M. Brucker
Michigan



Fred B. Balzar
Nevada



John G. Winant
New Hampshire



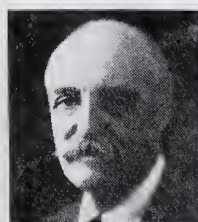
A. Harry Moore
New Jersey



Arthur Seligman
New Mexico



Franklin D. Roosevelt
New York



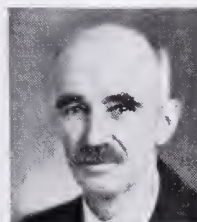
Gifford Pinchot
Pennsylvania



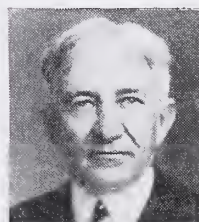
Norman S. Case
Rhode Island



Ibra C. Blackwood
South Carolina



Warren Green
South Dakota



Henry H. Horton
Tennessee



Stanley C. Wilson
Vermont



John G. Pollard
Virginia



Philip F. LaFollette
Wisconsin



Alonzo M. Clark (Acting)
Wyoming

unique and mighty place under the American system. to the federal government in the Constitution are re freedom, and leadership has been a fruitful practise that arship in an amazingly short period. The governor stands ose to the homes and the schools. He understands needs e achievements of his state. He knows that thru the patient eople must rise to stability, to greatness, and to culture. No an its responsibility for the education of all the people. t is the most economical instrument so far devised for he life of the student. Not to give the state its right to anagement is to destroy its control over the education ery governor is sworn to protect.

Education Demands Freedom on the Air

UNESCAPABLE EVIDENCE of dissatisfaction with present efforts to subordinate education to commercial radio interests is found in the resolutions adopted by educational and civic organizations representing the homes and schools of America. A few of these resolutions are given on this page. Similar resolutions have been adopted in the various states.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association—The radio broadcasting channels belong to the public and should never be alienated into private hands. We believe that there should be assigned permanently and exclusively to educational institutions and departments a sufficient number of these channels to serve the educational and civic interests of the locality, the state, and the nation; and that these channels should be safeguarded by the federal government. The Department of Superintendence indorses the work of the National Committee on Education by Radio in its efforts to protect the rights of educational broadcasting.—Adopted February 26, 1931.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers—We believe that radio broadcasting is an extension of the home; that it is a form of education; that the broadcasting channels should forever remain in the hands of the public; that the facilities should be fairly divided between national, state, and county governments; that they should be owned and operated at public expense and freed from commercial advertising.—Adopted May 7, 1931. This organization has a membership of more than a million and a half representatives of the best homes and schools.

The National University Extension Association.—WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the National University Extension Association that one of the most important questions of the day is the development of education by radio, and

WHEREAS, The present situation of radio education is unsatisfactory because of the persistent efforts of commercial interests to dominate and control the entire field of radio educational broadcasting; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the National University Extension Association believes that it is vitally important that the rights and liberty of action of all educational broadcasting stations should be adequately defended, preserved, and extended; and be it

Further Resolved, That this Association thru its Committee on Radio Education and its Executive Committee take all necessary action so far as it is able to do so to assist the efforts of its member institutions, to protect their rights in the educational broadcasting field.—Adopted May 15, 1931.

The National Catholic Educational Association—We favor legislation reserving to education a reasonable share of radio channels. The Association commends the efforts of the National Committee on Education by Radio in behalf of the freedom of the air.—Adopted June 25, 1931.

The Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association—The Depart-

ment of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association urges that education by radio be given immediate attention by teachers, school officers, and citizens to the end that a fair share of radio broadcasting channels may be reserved exclusively for educational purposes; that the quality of educational broadcasting be improved; that broadcasting facilities be extended to schools and to programs for the education of adults; and that the introduction into the schoolroom of any radio program, however fine its quality, which is announced or titled so as to gain "goodwill" or publicity for its sponsor, or which advertises a sponsor's wares, be forbidden by statute. Radio is an extension of the home. Let us keep it clean and free.—Adopted July 1, 1931.

The National Education Association—The National Education Association believes that legislation should be enacted which will safeguard for the uses of education and government a reasonable share of the radio broadcasting channels of the United States.—Adopted July 3, 1931.

The Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities—The Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities declares itself in favor of the principle of reserving, by legislation or regulation, adequate radio channels for our land-grant institutions and state-owned universities, for educational purposes.—Adopted November 16, 1931.

The National Association of State Universities—The National Association of State Universities declares itself in favor of the principle of reserving, by legislation or regulation, adequate radio channels for our land-grant institutions and state-owned universities, for educational purposes.—Adopted November 19, 1931.

The Jesuit Educational Association—WHEREAS, The Jesuit Educational Association is an organization representing twenty-seven universities and colleges and thirty-seven secondary schools with a total student registration of approximately sixty thousand students, and

WHEREAS, The use and development of radio as a medium for education is one of the important problems confronting educational agencies and institutions; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Jesuit Educational Association believes that the radio broadcasting channels of the United States should not be subordinated to the interests of particular commercial groups but that a reasonable share of these channels should be reserved and safeguarded to serve the educational and civic interests of the locality, the state, and the nation; and be it

Further Resolved, That this association commends the efforts of the National Committee on Education by Radio to further legislation securing to the people of the United States the use of radio for educational purposes.—Adopted January 15, 1932.