

WAR BOND CAMPAIGN

More than 70 percent of all radio stations in the country have agreed to become direct agents of the Treasury Department in the sale of War Savings Bonds, Secretary Morgenthau announced today.

Swiftly mobilized, 621 out of the country's 868 radio stations notified the Secretary that they would undertake this assignment. Radio thus becomes the first industry which as a whole is going outside of its direct field of action to aid the Treasury in its twelve billion dollars a year War Bond selling goal.

Within 24 hours after Vincent F. Callahan, Director of the Treasury's Press and Radio Sections, telegraphed an appeal for help, 511 stations responded with acceptances. It developed that several stations, some of them owned by newspapers, had already become issuing agents and were successfully selling War Bonds and Stamps directly to listeners and delivering bonds through arrangements with local banks.

It is estimated that approximately 90 percent of all stations in the country will become direct Treasury agents for the sale and delivery of War Savings Bonds. Included among the ten percent which it is expected will be unable to accept the assignment are stations which are on the air only a few hours or which do not have the facilities or personnel because they have been hard hit by Selective Service. Several are municipal stations; some may qualify as issuing agents at a later date.

Today there goes out to all the radio stations and the newspapers from the Treasury Department a bulletin reporting progress. In it will appear, among other items, a letter from Neville Miller to Secretary Morgenthau. The letter follows:

"Mr. Callahan has, I am sure, advised you of the manner in which the radio broadcasters of the nation have responded to your suggestion that they act as issuing agents for war bonds. Over 600 stations already have been authorized to act in that capacity.

"Broadcasters at all times are most happy to cooperate in every way in the government's war effort and this response on their part is but additional evidence of this spirit of cooperation.

"I know that I reflect the sentiment of every broadcaster in saying to you that we deeply appreciate the faith and confidence which you have in our medium. We are proud of the record the industry has already made and welcome this opportunity to be of further service."

Programs for Victory

Each station is authorized to work out whatever local promotion plans would be effective in their areas. In Pittsburgh, KDKA, one of radio's pioneer stations, inaugurated its bond selling campaign with a public celebration on the steps of the City Hall with the mayor and Pennsylvania War Savings officials participating.

WBAL in Baltimore started off its campaign with a series of full-page newspaper advertisements. WUSR in Butler, Pennsylvania, stocked up with \$5000 in bonds and sold out the first day, its actual sales totalling \$6500. WFIL in Philadelphia is holding an announcers' contest, the announcer selling the most bonds getting a \$25 bond. In Chicago WBEN is devoting one and one-quarter hours daily in the afternoon to selling bonds.

Poughkeepsie's WKIP is selling bonds by a series of radio auctions. This feature has been so successful that the first bond supply was sold out in several days, and the station has asked the Federal Reserve Board for more bonds. Station WCPO in Cincinnati, Ohio, has made a tie-up with the RKO theatre chain and has enlisted the aid of Junior League girls and is promoting bonds on all its programs. In Bangor, Maine, station WOBI is offering prizes for the best suggestion as to how a station can sell bonds and is touring a bond wagon through the streets. In New York City station WJZ is selling bonds directly over the air and has erected a booth in Radio City in cooperation with the American Women's Volunteer Service. Station WINX in Washington, D. C., is making direct sales in cooperation with a taxi company, the drivers delivering the bonds.

One of the most novel ideas is being executed by stations WGR and WKBW in Buffalo, N. Y. These stations have inaugurated a youth movement called the "Commando Corps of the Court of Honor." Boys who sell a \$25 bond are made corporals. A \$50 bond sale mounts the boys to a sergeant. Station KTSA in San Antonio, Texas, in cooperation with a local women's club, is selling bonds and stamps in the downtown. In Des Moines, Iowa, station WBO is promoting a contest between two of its most popular announcers. Station WLS of Chicago, Illinois, opened its campaign with an all-night program. These stations divided the town into two teams with the artists making direct appeal over the air and prizes being awarded to the teams selling the most bonds.

WGAR, Cleveland, writes:

We are awaiting receipt of War Bonds from the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, and the moment these are available to our listeners we will shoot the works.

We already are building up the idea on various programs, advising our listeners that within a few days they can buy bonds at Cleveland's Friendly Station.

Our selling theme at the beginning is going to be built around certain personnel that are on the air every day. For example, our early morning Musical Clock announcer, Johnny McKnight, is going to appeal to all his early morning listeners to help him observe "Johnny McKnight Day," by coming in so that he personally can issue them bonds.

Our Women's Editor is going to do the same thing on her program every day, so is our Musical Director on his program, and certain of our newscasters.

However, we certainly are not going to neglect publicizing many other places where bonds can be obtained. We will continue to give the same amount of time to this as we have always given. Efforts on our own behalf will simply be additional time.

The station will establish a "WGAR Honor Roll," listing in a special broadcast the names of those who have bought from WGAR. We hope this will provide an incentive to those who otherwise may put off buying or even neglect buying from their Post Office, Bank, etc.

Next Sunday we are using Mr. Morgenthau speech, and will follow it with a statement by John Patt, our Vice President and General Manager.

We have also just arranged to have some visiting celebrity appear at our studio each afternoon between five and six to sell

(Continued on page 462)

Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Assistant to President*

Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Howard Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*

PROGRAMS FOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 461)

bonds, and also appear on the air. We will lead off next Monday with Tommy Dorsey selling and autographing bonds right here in our studio. That, of course, will be publicized plenty prior to Monday afternoon.

WCBI "Buy at Home Campaign"

With the blessings of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for the Sale of War Bonds and Stamps, WCBI, Columbus, Miss., inaugurated their new series of daily hour broadcasts entitled, "Buy at Home." The program is co-sponsored by 20 leading firms of the Columbus area who urge local residents to "Buy at Home," thereby saving tires and gas and also effecting a savings in purchases which may be diverted to buying War Bonds and Stamps. The idea caught on with a bang and is reaping fine results for all concerned. The broadcast features martial music and two announcers alternate with commercial copy and announcements from the Treasury Department.

Every cooperating sponsor was presented with a large red, white and blue placard to display in his show windows carrying the message of the program idea, time of broadcast and pertinent information about the program. The broadcast was sold to cover a period of two months, July and August. The station reports this idea works fine and is a new source of revenue during the comparatively dull summer months.

Arthur B. Church, president, KMBC, Kansas City, has offered a series of cash prizes as incentive bonuses in the scrap metal collection.

The air campaign itself opened with a half-hour show Sunday, July 26. It included a pickup from a scrap metal compressing plant and a studio pickup with farmers and others who outlined the campaign.

One Hundred Dollars in Prizes

Following are the prizes which Mr. Church has authorized:

\$50 to the Future Farmers of America or 4H group that collects the most scrap metal; \$25 to the group collecting the second largest amount; \$25 to the individual in either the FFA or 4H who collects the most.

The competition also included the Boy Scouts. Fifty dollars will be paid to the Boy Scout troupe that makes the largest collection; \$25 to the Troupe that makes second largest collection and \$25 to the individual Boy Scout who tops all others.

Radio Delivers WAACS

How an intensive recruiting campaign operates to produce results is attested by KOY, Phoenix, Ariz. Here is the story as certified by Frances C. Myers, coordinator of war production for the station.

It concerns cooperative efforts with the U. S. Army recruiting office in the recent drive for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Says Miss Myers: "The local recruiting office first released the announcement to the press. Some days later we contacted the office to inquire what response they were receiving and learned 'practically none.' We then joined forces with them and waged an all-out campaign to get the women they needed.

"The call to Arizona was for thirty-two women and, eventually, by intensive driving on the air, we did find for them women in all of the categories. Many of them fell by the wayside in the final examinations, but that was not our fault. The important factor is that we did secure for the recruiting office the thirty-two women!"

The recruiting program titled, "We're in the Army Now!" Below is the announcers introduction of the opening broadcast.

"There's a new cry throughout the nation. It's a battle cry . . . a call to arms for those who love the dream of Freedom! It's not the voice of strong, determined men . . . it's the voice of courageous women—mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts! It's the voice of the WAACS—The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps."

Musical Comedy by Army Men

"Park Your Khaki," the musical comedy written, directed, orchestrated and produced by the men of Fort Devens, Mass., will be broadcast by stations WBZ and WBZA, this evening, at 10:30. The revue, the first of its kind produced here, features 40 men from the New England States.

"Park Your Khaki" is full of new tunes, comedy, and sketches and satires on Army life. It was produced by Private Walter Petersen, of Boston, who was with the Shuberts before entering the Army, Private Richard Feinberg, of Brookline, Mass., former song writer and theater producer, and Private Kelly Yeaton, of Lisbon Falls, Maine, former writer and theatrical technician. The music is under the direction of Corp. Bob Kaplan, son of Ben Kaplan, radio editor of the Providence Journal and Bulletin. The cast includes men who have been in radio, the theater and motion pictures.

WBZ-WBZA Helps Coast Guard

Special programs, devoted to telling the people of New England of the activities and services performed by the U. S. Coast Guard, will be presented next week over Westinghouse Stations WBZ, Boston, and WBZA, Springfield. The week will be ushered in by a concert by the band of the Coast Guard Academy, of New London, Conn., broadcast from Hatch Memorial shell, on the Esplanade, Boston, over WBZ and WBZA, Sunday, Aug. 2, at 4:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Aug. 4, will be Coast Guard Day on the air over WBZ and WBZA, with programs throughout the day devoted to this vital branch of our armed forces. A dramatization, written to show the work the men of the Coast Guard perform, will be heard on the air at 7:30 p. m. The Coast Guard Band will also be heard on Sundays, Aug. 2 and 9, at 6:15 p. m., on its regular weekly schedule.

SENATORS RAP COMMENTATORS

On Monday, the 27th, some of the members of the Senate had a field day with radio commentators, newspaper editors and columnists. The discussion came about as a result of their criticism of Congress.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) led off with a charge that, "Too many radio commentators and too many editors are merely propagandists, who are trying to convey to their listeners or to their readers the points of view which they themselves hold, even though in many cases they entertain these opinions without any factual basis."

No words were spared by either Senator O'Mahoney or the others who spoke upon the subject. Names of commentators

were mentioned and specific instances cited. Senator Chandler (D-Kentucky) complained about a misstatement by one commentator with regard to what that commentator charged was an attempt on the Senator's part to secure an appropriation for a Senatorial investigation by a subcommittee of which he is Chairman of Alaskan defenses. He denied ever having made a request for an appropriation or participated in any activity with respect thereto. He was strongly backed by Senator Lucas (D-Illinois), who said:

"In my humble opinion, the American people are entitled to know the facts, whether they come from radio commentators, from the press of the country, from the Army, the Navy, or the Commander in Chief. If a communique of any kind is to be issued, regardless of its source, the American people are entitled to know the facts. * * * If in this crisis we give the people the facts, we do not need to worry about their response. However, for some reason or other, the people are given innuendos and indictments by implication, leaving the reader or the listener in the air as to what the next move is to be. * * *

"Regardless of what is done in peacetimes, it seems to me that in the great emergency through which we are passing, when the life of this Nation is threatened, every individual, regardless of mercenary or other reasons he may have as a radio commentator or as a newspaper columnist, should in this hour give the best that is in him. * * *

"Let me say one further word as to some of the so-called wizards over the radio. I think the time has come when some sort of an investigation should be made to ascertain the motives and the reasons why some of them continually misquote the facts and take the position they do. Some of the things they say are absurd and ridiculous. Over the radio they constantly attempt to substitute their judgment for that of men who have been trained for years and years in some particular military, air, or naval activity or strategy. * * *

Senator O'Mahoney resumed and said:

"Democracy cannot be maintained unless we restrain ourselves. Democracy cannot be maintained if the press allows itself to condemn upon small evidence those who happen to be in the public eye. Democracy cannot be maintained if radio commentators, hurrying to make their script ready for a deadline, are not careful about what they propose to state as facts, and then go on the air with hurried interpretations of events that have happened."

Again joining in the discussion, Senator Lucas spoke as follows:

"I think the Senator has done a real service in discussing the misstatements of fact which are now being hurled over the ether waves by some radio commentators. * * * I am of the opinion—and it is based upon reaction in my own family—that at this hour in our national life radio commentators have a tremendous influence and impact upon what the American people are thinking about, and undoubtedly are helping the people to form their conclusions as to what should or should not be done in this emergency."

He then made the following rather startling suggestion:

"Mr. President, I desire to read a portion of the Communications Act, and then make a suggestion.

"Under section 303 of that act the following provision is made:

"The Commission from time to time shall have the authority to make general rules and regulations requiring stations to keep such records of programs, transmissions, or emergency communications or signals as it may seem desirable.

"I do not doubt that in the exercise of that power the Commission has caused every radio station to submit to it a copy of every address which has been delivered from time to time by the various commentators, and no doubt at this moment they are watching them more carefully than ever before. I think they should do so.

"It seems to me, Mr. President, as a practical suggestion, that Elmer Davis, along with the Commission, but especially Mr. Davis, could very well call in the sponsor of Carter's Little Liver Pills or the sponsor of this perfume, or that drug, and perhaps the owner of the station, and sit down with them and point out that during the last 3 months John Jones, the commentator, has said one thing after another which, in the opinion of Mr. Davis, was not in the best interests of unity, and which was not in the

"Is Your Hat in the Ring?"

This booklet containing suggestions and advice to candidates for public office using radio has proven extremely popular. So much so, in fact, that it is being revised. The revision will contain the up to date statistics and some suggestions other than those given in the original book. They will be available in quantities to stations for distribution to political candidates at 4 cents a copy. Here is an ideal way to do a candidate a good turn and get some business for your station. *Send your order now!*

best interests of winning the war under the present very trying circumstances. * * *

"I have no quarrel with any newspaperman, I have no quarrel with any radio commentator, I have no quarrel with any columnist. * * *

"I speak with the utmost sincerity upon this question. I speak in the interest of the common welfare of all Americans. In the interest of national unity I make this suggestion which I hope will have the effect of lighting a little spark in the hearts of some of these men, with the result that they will give us only true facts about the present situation. * * *

"I am satisfied that if Elmer Davis would call in the sponsor and call in the officials of the station over which the type of speech to which reference has been made was delivered, and would sit down with the sponsor and read to him what was said by this particular commentator from time to time, and point out the effect that kind of propaganda is having insofar as the division of our people is concerned, and upon unity in the war he could appeal to the sponsor on the ground of high patriotism to ask the commentator to get in line and refrain from making statements in his broadcasts which weaken national unity, or probably the sponsor himself would see to it that the commentator was ultimately taken off the air."

On this point Senator O'Mahoney expressed serious doubt and said:

"I cannot quite agree with the suggestion the Senator has now made, that Mr. Elmer Davis, or any one else, should be empowered to call in any one and say, 'You did not say the right thing,' or 'This is what you said,' or 'That is what you said.'

"If the Federal Communications Commission or any Government employee, whether the employee is working under civil service or working as a volunteer, were to undertake to discuss, with commentators or editors, the opinions they have expressed or the comments they have made, that would immediately lead to the charge that they were being prevented from saying what they wanted to say.

"Mr. President, it is much more important that everyone be permitted to say what he pleases as he pleases. My appeal this afternoon to the radio and to the press is to exercise that restraint which is becoming a free people, and not to make charges which cannot be substantiated immediately by reference to the facts, and certainly not disseminate upon the air waves of the world accusations against public servants based upon hearsay and innuendo and suspicion, at a time when, above all things, it is essential for all of us to unite in the prosecution of the war."

Concluding the discussion Senator Lucas observed:

"One of the troubles with many radio broadcasters is that they are not responsible to anyone, so to speak. One sponsor has them for 1 week or 6 weeks, and another sponsor has them for another 6 weeks. They are in a category wholly different from that of a newspaper, as I view it, and certainly we ought to have all the information we possibly can obtain in regard to the sponsor, the advertisement, and the individual who is commenting for 1 minute upon a particular article and during the other 14 minutes telling us what is wrong with the world."

Engineering

"BROADCASTING UNDER WAR CONDITIONS"

The foregoing is the title of an article appearing in the August issue of *ELECTRONICS*. Written by J. B. Epperson, Chief Engineer, Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., and Beverly Dudley, Acting Managing Editor, *ELECTRONICS*, the article gives a very clear exposition of many of the technical phases of war time broadcasting operation. We are grateful to *ELECTRONICS* and the authors for permission to reprint it. The article follows:

The effects of war conditions on the broadcast industry are demanding the most careful consideration of both operating and regulatory bodies at the present time. From the standpoint of technical operations these problems are primarily twofold, although additional factors sometimes enter to affect the operation of broadcast stations adversely. The main problems are: (1) difficulty in obtaining replacement tubes and repair parts due to the high priorities required, and (2) shortage of technical operators and engineers. Unless some way is devised to care for their future needs, broadcast stations may face eventual shutdown in cases of equipment failures.

The equipment and tube shortage is brought on because all manufacturers of transmitting equipment and tubes are extraordinarily affected by the war. All are carrying a heavy defense load, with the result that the A-10 priority rating formerly assigned to broadcasting for maintenance and repair became practically worthless for obtaining tubes and other equipment. Recognizing this condition, WPB issued its order P-129 on April 23, 1942, assigning an A-3 rating for critical materials needed for maintenance and repair. However, because of the increasing scarcity of critical materials, it appears that the A-3 rating is little better than the former A-10 rating when it comes to the purchase of transmitting tubes. This is borne out by the following extract from a form letter received from one tube manufacturer immediately after the P-129 order became effective:

"The critical nature of many essential materials required in the manufacture of transmitting tubes is such as to make it impossible for us to replenish our stock under the A-3 rating. Under these circumstances we shall continue to supply tubes wherever possible against your orders when covered by the A-3 rating. We feel that you should be advised, however, that for reasons aforementioned, we can fill such orders only provided we have the materials available and we do not have any other unfilled orders bearing higher ratings. It will also be impossible for us to commit ourselves to definite delivery unless the preference rating be sufficiently high to enable us to use it in the purchase of additional materials."

With few exceptions, broadcast stations have managed to keep their equipment in a satisfactory operating condition, but this has been accomplished largely at the expense of reserve stocks of materials. There can be no doubt that the demands on equipment manufacturers have not yet reached their maximum and that it will be necessary to devise some way by which it will be possible to care for future demands of the industry.

Pooling Arrangement as Conservation Aid

To alleviate the shortage of equipment (especially tubes) and to assure that broadcast service will be maintained to the fullest, a "share the spare parts" program has been recommended by the Defense Communication Board (now the Board of War Communications). In brief, this proposal, released on May 24, calls for: (1) inventory of equipment of all stations, together with establishment of requirements of minimum equipment necessary to maintain operations, (2) establishment of conservation districts, each district to contain enough stations so that a representative stock of parts is available in each and to be presided over by a civilian administrator and two assistants, (3) the district

administrator and his assistants will be charged with the checking and control of the inventory stock in his district and the redistribution, on a sales basis, of surplus equipment from one station to another.

Such a plan could operate only with the full cooperation of the broadcasters and this cooperation is assured by the fact that it originated with the broadcasters themselves and was prepared and submitted to the BWC by the Domestic Broadcasting Committee of the Board. It is believed that the operation should go a long way to relieve the priorities problem now confronting the 900-odd broadcasting stations in repair and maintenance materials.

It would appear that such a provision for conservation is not only ticklish in its administration, but is, at best, only a temporary stop-gap. There is evidence that not all station operators are fully behind this plan since, it is pointed out, the "share the spare parts" program penalizes the well managed, conservatively operated stations for the benefit of the less efficient stations. Another difficulty with this program as initially outlined is that it makes no provision for the replacement of parts which may be used up in normal operation. Under a system of this sort, it is conceivable that all the broadcasting services of the country could disintegrate simultaneously, like the "One Horse Shay."

The lack of parts is of little concern for many recently modernized stations, or those near metropolitan centers of supply, but it is an increasingly difficult problem for the stations in areas remote from production facilities. A number of stations are unable to obtain such spare parts as condensers, resistors, sockets, transformers or repair parts for their transmitters. Extension of audio line facilities is hampered, and portable and remote amplifying equipment once damaged will probably not be replaced. This situation is being faced as a matter-of-fact problem whose solution must, somehow, be obtained.

Many stations have instituted a complete house cleaning program in which broken and obsolete parts from used equipment have been repaired and reclaimed for future use, even if under restricted conditions. More rigid schedules of repair and maintenance are being enforced, and systematic maintenance is aided by assigning regular duties on a well planned time schedule. Most stations have reduced the filament voltage of tubes to obtain longer life, the amount of reduction being determined by limitations of audio distortion or power output. One station engineer reports that the life of tubes in his station has been increased from 4½ to 7 months through such a procedure.

With regard to tubes, many broadcast operators are caught between the sharp points of a two-horned dilemma. On the one hand they are required by the standards of good engineering practice to maintain an adequate supply of replacement tubes. On the other hand, the heavy demand on tube production for military services makes it difficult or impossible to conform to these regulations. To alleviate the situation somewhat, some stations are reclaiming old tubes previously regarded as unsuitable for operation, but which may be pressed into service under a program of restricted materials. Other stations have experimented with the repair of old tubes. Some engineers feel that too little attention is being given to the rebuilding of transmitting vacuum tubes as a war conservation measure. According to the statement of one company who has rebuilt several tubes, approximately 90 per cent of the defective transmitting tubes above 250 watts in size can be satisfactorily rebuilt. The cost of rebuilding a transmitting tube is ordinarily one-half that of a new tube of the same type. A rebuilt tube might even be better than a new one, providing the tube was originally built before substitute materials were employed.

Even more important than the shortages of tubes and other physical equipment is the shortage of technically qualified personnel for station operation. Through the exercise of additional maintenance and repair work, a station in normally good operating condition can be kept in satisfactory operation for a considerable length of time, with capable technical administration. But the technically trained operating and engineering personnel

are vital to its operation and cannot be so easily replaced. Many stations are having difficulty in obtaining experienced technicians since so many have been absorbed by the various government services. The main difficulty arises from the necessity of placing inexperienced men in important positions, and the inability to find individuals with a background sufficiently adequate to become thoroughly trained in a short time.

Personnel Shortages, Too!

There is no blanket deferment from military service of men engaged in station operation. Indeed, the broadcast industry has contributed many of its best technical personnel to the Army, or Navy, to various government administrative agencies, or to technical teaching and research jobs, all of which further the country's war effort. Certainly no one makes such a change without the fullest desire to be of maximum assistance, while those left to carry on are performing equally valuable (if less publicized) work in the additional duties imposed upon them. But several stations have lost heavily of their technical personnel, and are unable to replace licensed operators. The loss of technical personnel does create a serious question as to how the normal services are to be maintained or even extended with an ever-decreasing technical staff.

There are several partial solutions to the problem of personnel; none are completely satisfactory. Control room operators having operator's licenses but no transmitter experience, have been transferred to the operation of the transmitter, and have, in turn, been replaced by persons less experienced. Qualified individuals who, for one reason or another, are not likely to be called into military service, have been used wherever possible. The shortage of personnel has, in some instances, led to outbidding by various stations for the services of those still available. However, a more frequent and self-reliant approach seems to be that of training personnel for broadcast jobs by the NYA or other agencies. In several cases women have been trained as control room operators. It is too early to draw definite conclusions from the few cases in which women have actually been engaged in control room work, although there are indications that qualified women operators are entirely capable of discharging control room duties properly.

Concern has been expressed by some station managers that the necessity for employing less experienced personnel may force a relaxation of standards of operation which could become permanent. Under such conditions, those technically trained men now leaving the broadcast industry might be expected to find other careers for themselves after "the duration." Nevertheless, the opinion is frequently expressed that relaxation of certain standards of good engineering practice, especially with regard to requirements as to distortion tolerances and time off the air, will help materially in easing the present problems.

Several stations, especially the smaller ones, complain of loss of revenue at a time when prices are rising and additional services are required of their operating personnel. The monitoring of key stations for blackout warnings is a problem for some stations who have already lost heavily of their operators and find themselves operating with shoestring personnel. Protection of the station against possible invasion or bombing attacks, fire, lightning, or acts of sabotage requires additional vigilance, especially of stations near the territorial limits of the United States. The need for emergency service equipment, in the event of failure of regular equipment, is recognized by foresighted operators, but again difficulty is encountered in obtaining the necessary priority ratings for engine-driven generators and similar equipment.

Broadcasting forms an integral and important part in the lives of all in the United States. It is a powerful and important factor in knitting together the nation as a unified whole. It is perhaps the most effective single method of disseminating propaganda in the dictionary sense of "tending to persuade by just discussion and argument." One has only to listen to an hour's radio program to be convinced of the importance broadcasting is playing in the building up of national solidarity, for each and every program makes its appeal for some cause or another which is intended

to further our war effort. Only one important speech from Washington or London need be marred, through failure of strategically critical equipment or of inexperienced personnel to bring us forcefully to the realization that broadcasting must be maintained because it is so vital a cog in our vast war effort.

There is no use taking an alarmist's point of view with regard to the present situation, for those factors which are being recognized as potentially dangerous can be rectified in time to alleviate any serious disruption of service. Nevertheless, the problems confronting the broadcasting industry must be squarely faced immediately, so that steps may be taken to assure the industry that it will receive the personnel and equipment it requires to maintain its services.

PRIORITIES

Higher preference ratings to enable communications companies to obtain copper necessary for operating construction, maintenance and repair were granted Tuesday by the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board. The action was taken in amendments to Preference Rating Orders P-129 and P-130.

P-129 raises the rating for telephone, telegraph, cable and radio companies for copper from A-3 to A-1-j. Copper order M-9-a restricts deliveries of copper to A-1-k or higher and Tuesday's action enables these communications companies to obtain materials of copper in conformity with that order.

P-130 gives a similar rating for deliveries of copper necessary for operating construction by telephone companies, such as connection of subscribers, changes in central office equipment, and the like.

The A-3 rating continues in effect for supplies other than copper.

QUARTZ CRYSTALS

Radio broadcast stations can now secure replacements of defective, cracked or broken radio oscillators and filters and optical parts. Under amendment No. 1 to Order M-146 issued July 23, the WPB lifted restrictions on such replacements "in instruments directly used for war, public health, welfare or security". Radio broadcasting comes under "welfare", WPB advised NAB.

Under the terms of the order, purchasers of quartz crystals or parts containing them must file a certificate that the use of the crystals will conform to the purposes of the order. If, however, the purchaser is a U. S. agency or a foreign governmental agency, the certificate is not required.

Promotion

WAIM KNOWS WHO LISTENS

WAIM, Anderson, S. C., has just issued a sizable brochure on "Who Listens to WAIM".

It is a research in listening conducted for the station by the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The brochure is replete with charts illustrating the findings of the investigators.

In a foreword, Wilton E. Hall, chief station executive, said:

"We can think of nothing more useless than a radio station that has no listeners. When WAIM was built in 1935, we realized the fallacy of Emerson's better-mouse-trap theory and immediately set about to develop good programs and to carry them to the listeners of our area on the wings of enthusiastic public co-operation in every worth-while phase of broadcasting. We did not wait for listeners to come to us, nor did we wait for the organizations and institutions of this section to come and ask for our assistance. Instead, we rolled up our sleeves and resolved, first of all, to become a community asset second to none, and to serve well the people of our Piedmont section of North and South Carolina and Georgia; always to do twice as much as was expected of us as community leaders. This procedure was applied

with equal force to good entertainment features, alert local, national, and international news coverage, and to the whole-hearted support of everything for the benefit of our section."

HERE'S HOW!

Walt Dennis, sales promotion manager, KVOO, Tulsa, has prepared, "HERE'S HOW to sell and serve an important market area."

The booklet, issued by the Tulsa Sales Executive Club, on July 10, was mailed to every manufacturer and wholesaler in the United States doing business with Tulsa stores and business firms.

TELL LISTENERS ABOUT FREE PAMPHLET

In an address on July 26, before the National Police Academy, Secretary of the Navy Knox pointed out that Axis sabotage and propaganda are being intensified in this country. Specifically, the Secretary said:

"We know that we can expect attack by sabotage, by spying, and by propaganda. These attacks have already begun. We know that this will be intensified and spread all over our country."

The Office of War Information will appreciate radio commentators and local stations throughout the country calling the remarks of the Secretary to the attention of their listeners and suggesting that as a means of equipping themselves to combat Axis propaganda, they get a free copy of the "Divide and Conquer" pamphlet recently issued by the Office of War Information.

Listeners should write directly to the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

Sales

PER INQUIRY AND FREE TIME

Carl Calman, Advertising-Promotion Manager of the Book-of-the-Hour Company, 395 Broadway, New York City, offers a P.I. deal on "Air Raid Protection and First Aid."

The Progressive Circulation Company, Inc., Hollywood, California, seeks a P.I. deal for the sale of Collier's Magazine.

The United Advertising Companies again offer a P.I. deal, this time on Champion Auto Alarm.

Listener Activities

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

The Radio Council of Louisville, Kentucky, under the leadership of Mrs. F. C. Linkenberg, President, has recently issued 10,000 bulletins with listings of good programs for children in that area, broadcast over Stations WHAS, WAVE, WINN and WGRC. The selections were made by the Research and Bulletin Committee of the Louisville Council.

The Council secured the cooperation of the Model Farms Dairy of Louisville and it is with their compliments that the release is printed.

Following are the programs selected for boys and girls:

Monday

1:30 p.m.	Open Book	WINN
7:00 p.m.	Cavalcade of America	WAVE
7:30 p.m.	Margaret Speaks	WAVE
8:30 p.m.	Dr. I. Q.	WAVE

Tuesday

11:30 a.m.	U. S. Marine Band	WGRC
------------	-------------------	------

Wednesday

7:00 p.m.	Nelson Eddy	WHAS
7:30 p.m.	Dr. Christian	WHAS
8:00 p.m.	Junior Miss	WHAS

Thursday

7:30 p.m.	Aldrich Family	WAVE
-----------	----------------	------

Friday

11:30 a.m.	Summer Playhouse	WGRC
7:00 p.m.	Cities Service Concert	WAVE
7:30 p.m.	Information Please	WAVE
8:00 p.m.	March of Time	WINN
8:30 p.m.	Brewster Boy	WHAS

Saturday

9:00 a.m.	Rainbow House	WGRC
9:30 a.m.	American Farmer 4-H Clubs	WHAS
10:00 a.m.	Lincoln Highway	WAVE
10:30 a.m.	U. S. Army Band	WGRC
10:30 a.m.	Let's Pretend	WHAS
10:30 a.m.	Little Blue Playhouse	WINN
11:00 a.m.	Growing in Safety	WINN
1:00 p.m.	U. S. Marine Band	WAVE
4:00 p.m.	Cleveland Symphony Orchestra	WHAS

Sunday

1:30 p.m.	Sunday's Children	WINN
2:00 p.m.	Columbia Symphony	WHAS
2:30 p.m.	Army Hour	WAVE
4:00 p.m.	Family Hour	WHAS
4:30 p.m.	Plays for Americans	WAVE
8:30 p.m.	American Album of Familiar Music	WAVE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

8:35 a.m.	Treasure Chest	WGRC
4:00 p.m.	Vic and Sade	WHAS

Labor

TALENT FEES

The trade press has been having a field day with the subject of talent fees and the Wage and Hour Act.

C. T. Lucy, WRVA, chairman of the NAB Wage and Hour Committee, discussed the whole matter at a meeting Monday with Joseph L. Miller, NAB director of labor relations.

It was decided that the NAB, as soon as possible, should send out to all members an authoritative bulletin on the subject. This will be done.

COST OF LIVING

The Labor Department reports that the cost of living increased 0.8 per cent between May 15 and June 15, and on June 15 was 11.3 per cent above June 15, 1941. It is now 116.4 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

AVERAGE COMPENSATION

The average pay envelope in broadcasting stations the week of October 12, 1941, executives excluded, contained \$38.88, as compared with \$37.75 the corresponding week of 1940. Network employees were not included.

Technicians that week received an average of \$42.93; announcers, \$36.76.

A complete breakdown of these FCC figures will be available within a few weeks.

CENSUS SHOWED 28,839,154 RADIO HOMES IN 1940

The U. S. Bureau of the Census issued today an advance release showing radio units by states, giving for the first time a total figure for all states. It shows that 82.8% of all occupied dwelling units were equipped with radio. The NAB projection of the total figure is 28,839,154. This figure is subject to revision when the by-county figures are released for the five states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California.

The annual NAB estimate of radio homes in the United States at January 1, 1940, was 28,000,000 (NAB REPORTS, April 12, 1940, p. 4171). The preliminary Census figure which dates April, 1940, indicates that the January 1st estimate was in something approaching perfect alignment. The estimate of "Radio Today" in January, 1940, was 28,700,000, which for all practical purposes, was an accurate estimate.

The estimates of the Joint Committee on Radio Research, as of January 1, 1938, appear now to have been more accurate than was originally hoped. The total figure for the United States, 26,666,500, follows in perfect alignment with the annual estimates made for the industry and the 1940 Census figure indicates that no slight change in that trend is necessary.

The individual state estimates of the Joint Committee were not quite so accurate. Generally, the Joint Committee was too conservative in New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central states, insofar as percentage ownership was concerned. The Joint Committee figures were high, generally, for the South and Pacific Coast. A saving factor, however, was that the estimates of the Joint Committee of the total families in a number of cases were low, which offset the errors in per cent ownership, resulting in a figure of radio families not too far out of line.

The following table gives the figures of annual estimates which have been made available to the industry each year:

HOMES WITH RADIO SETS

Date	Estimate	Census
January 1, 1923	60,000	
" 1924	1,000,000	
" 1925	2,500,000	
" 1926	3,500,000	
" 1927	5,000,000	
" 1928	6,500,000	
" 1929	7,500,000	
" 1930	9,000,000	
April — 1930		12,048,762
January 1, 1931	12,000,000	
" 1932	14,000,000	
" 1933	16,810,000	
" 1934	20,402,000	
" 1935	21,456,000	
" 1936	22,869,000*	
" 1937	24,600,000	
" 1938	26,666,500*	
" 1939	27,500,000	
" 1940	28,000,000	
April — 1940		28,839,202**
January 1, 1941	29,300,000	
" 1942	30,600,000	

* Joint Committee on Radio Estimates.

** NAB Preliminary projection from Census data.

RADIO HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES—1940

Estimated from 1940 U. S. Census of Housing Data. Number of Occupied Dwelling units and percent radio-equipped as reported by U. S. Census, and number of dwellings having radio estimated from Census data by projecting percent ownership to the number of units not answering the radio question, applied separately to Urban, Rural-Nonfarm and Rural-Farm units for each county.

	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units	Units	%	Radio Units
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine.....	218,968	86.5	189,300	88,406	93.2	82,384	90,186	84.0	75,756	40,376	77.2	31,160
New Hampshire.....	132,936	90.0	119,664	75,355	93.3	70,288	41,550	86.9	36,087	16,031	82.9	13,289
Vermont.....	92,435	88.6	81,905	32,465	95.5	31,022	35,164	87.6	30,806	24,806	80.9	20,077
Rhode Island.....	187,706	95.7	179,652	171,236	96.1	164,515	131,860	92.6	12,835	2,610	88.2	2,302
Massachusetts.....	1,120,694	96.2	1,077,642	1,002,433	96.6	968,046	94,541	93.5	88,406	23,720	89.3	21,190
Connecticut.....	448,682	95.7	429,260	304,364	96.4	293,316	120,205	95.3	114,605	24,113	88.5	21,339
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York.....	3,662,113	95.5	3,498,737*	3,055,529	96.7	2,953,877*	423,279	92.4	391,207*	183,305	83.8	153,653*
New Jersey.....	1,100,260	95.5	1,050,612	899,637	96.2	865,508	167,675	93.2	156,229	32,948	87.6	28,875
Pennsylvania.....	2,515,524	92.4	2,323,918*	1,711,133	95.5	1,634,404*	595,341	88.7	527,940*	209,050	77.3	161,574*
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio.....	1,897,796	91.7	1,739,953*	1,291,248	95.1	1,227,352*	338,164	88.0	297,474*	268,384	80.2	215,127*
Indiana.....	961,498	88.2	848,325	541,073	93.5	505,704	208,010	85.6	177,944	212,415	77.5	164,677
Illinois.....	2,192,724	92.3	2,024,233*	1,633,017	95.3	1,555,836*	310,446	86.3	267,874*	249,261	80.4	200,523*
Michigan.....	1,396,014	93.4	1,304,149	924,913	96.4	891,661	252,211	90.9	229,348	218,890	83.7	183,140
Wisconsin.....	827,207	91.7	758,449	463,231	96.5	446,813	161,089	88.9	143,154	202,887	83.0	168,482

RADIO HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES—1940—Continued

	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota.....	728,359	91.2	664,296	383,336	95.8	367,149	135,689	87.4	118,641	209,334	85.3	178,506
Iowa.....	701,824	90.2	633,168	312,393	93.7	292,724	161,077	87.6	141,059	228,354	87.3	199,385
Missouri.....	1,068,642	79.9	853,299	573,347	90.8	520,489	204,507	76.8	156,926	290,788	60.5	175,884
North Dakota.....	152,043	88.4	134,437	34,069	94.6	32,245	47,024	85.7	40,295	70,950	87.2	61,897
South Dakota.....	165,428	84.6	139,854	43,558	92.5	40,291	49,548	81.8	40,495	72,322	81.7	59,068
Nebraska.....	360,744	84.7	305,681	146,259	92.7	135,628	89,390	82.9	74,068	125,095	76.7	95,985
Kansas.....	511,109	83.0	424,457	224,314	90.4	202,770	128,059	82.4	105,543	158,736	73.2	116,144
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware.....	70,541	87.0	61,380	37,070	92.3	34,215	21,830	86.5	18,890	11,641	71.1	8,275
Maryland.....	465,683	88.1	410,164	286,505	93.4	267,652	124,112	84.4	104,655	55,066	68.7	37,857
District of Columbia.....	173,445	93.7	162,446	173,445	93.7	162,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	627,532	67.1	421,078	244,105	84.0	205,124	174,219	67.6	117,801	209,208	46.9	98,153
West Virginia.....	444,815	75.1	334,239	140,556	89.7	126,098	192,771	75.4	145,265	111,488	56.4	62,876
North Carolina.....	789,659	61.8	487,353	239,917	77.7	186,386	217,703	67.6	147,035	332,039	46.4	153,932
South Carolina.....	434,968	49.6	215,636	123,503	67.1	82,831	126,119	60.0	75,509	185,346	30.9	57,296
Georgia.....	752,241	52.5	394,755	288,818	68.2	196,864	170,595	57.6	98,273	292,828	34.0	99,618
Florida.....	519,887	64.8	336,803	291,410	76.1	224,020	152,395	55.1	83,994	73,082	39.4	28,789
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky.....	698,538	65.3	456,633	238,283	84.0	200,161	179,890	65.7	118,144	280,365	49.3	138,328
Tennessee.....	714,894	62.5	446,943	276,056	77.7	214,362	152,197	65.1	99,046	286,641	46.6	133,535
Alabama.....	673,815	49.4	332,776	227,309	69.7	158,305	137,226	54.5	85,651	289,280	30.8	88,820
Mississippi.....	534,956	39.9	213,312	120,360	61.5	74,048	95,920	50.9	48,834	318,676	28.4	90,430
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas.....	495,825	50.9	252,148	123,528	72.4	89,442	111,636	53.7	59,891	260,661	39.5	102,815
Louisiana.....	592,528	53.3	315,261	262,927	72.6	190,789	136,615	52.5	71,689	192,986	27.3	52,783
Oklahoma.....	610,481	68.8	420,182	254,779	83.5	212,531	139,605	64.6	90,161	216,097	54.4	117,490
Texas.....	1,678,396	66.9	1,122,042	802,601	78.6	630,911	359,745	65.7	236,144	516,050	49.4	254,987
MOUNTAIN												
Montana.....	159,963	86.2	137,900	64,148	91.3	58,536	49,737	84.4	41,998	46,078	81.1	37,366
Idaho.....	141,727	86.4	122,471	50,774	91.3	46,353	41,235	84.1	34,689	49,718	83.3	41,429
Wyoming.....	69,374	84.4	58,531	27,332	91.5	25,003	22,842	83.2	19,011	19,200	75.7	14,517
Colorado.....	316,000	84.5	267,295	174,759	91.5	159,932	77,956	78.1	60,877	63,285	73.5	46,486
New Mexico.....	129,475	53.2	69,053	46,713	72.5	33,951	43,097	47.6	20,554	39,665	36.7	14,548
Arizona.....	131,133	69.0	90,391	48,924	82.4	40,328	55,813	69.3	38,646	26,396	43.3	11,420
Utah.....	139,487	92.4	128,923	81,758	95.0	77,679	37,115	90.2	33,465	20,614	86.3	17,779
Nevada.....	33,291	81.4	27,119	13,284	89.2	11,859	15,795	77.4	12,227	4,212	72.0	3,033
PACIFIC												
Washington.....	537,337	90.6	486,684	302,208	92.7	280,136	141,673	89.2	126,339	93,456	85.8	80,209
Oregon.....	337,492	88.7	299,226	172,560	93.1	160,599	92,667	86.1	79,811	72,265	81.4	58,816
California.....	2,138,343	92.9	1,987,416*	1,568,552	95.1	1,491,056*	393,950	88.5	348,498*	175,841	84.1	147,862*
UNITED STATES.....	34,854,532	82.8	28,839,154†	20,596,500	91.9	18,923,639†	7,151,473	79.0	5,643,789†	7,106,559	60.2	4,271,726†

* Preliminary estimates calculated from U. S. Census advance release, "Home Radios: 1940," Series H-13, Number 1, which presents urban, rural-nonfarm, rural-farm, and total figures for each state. NAB will issue final estimates when the U. S. Census Bureau releases state figures by county.

† Preliminary—subject to correction of 5 states noted with asterisk.

NAB Research Department

July 27, 1942

TEXAS

Estimated Radio Homes, 1940

Number of Occupied Dwelling Units as reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census in advance release, Series H-7. Percent radio-equipped calculated from Series H-7 Bulletin following the Census Bureau practice. Number of radio units, or radio homes, estimated by applying percent ownership to those units not answering radio question and adding such to those reporting radio.

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Anderson.....	9,643	53.6	5,176	3,536	73.3	2,591	1,726	61.2	1,057	4,381	34.9	1,528
Andrews.....	352	76.1	268	.....	.....	.....	241	79.7	192	111	68.2	76
Angelina.....	8,525	59.6	5,091	2,803	73.9	2,071	2,643	60.3	1,593	3,079	46.3	1,427
Aransas.....	960	59.7	572	108	46.7	50	687	64.3	442	165	48.7	80
Archer.....	1,967	74.1	1,459	.....	.....	.....	1,390	77.8	1,081	577	65.5	378
Armstrong.....	699	83.6	585	.....	.....	.....	261	83.7	219	438	83.5	366
Atascosa.....	4,104	41.0	1,683	.....	.....	.....	1,800	49.0	881	2,304	34.8	802
Austin.....	4,772	42.9	2,047	.....	.....	.....	1,749	59.5	1,040	3,023	33.3	1,007
Bailey.....	1,592	65.4	1,042	.....	.....	.....	504	68.4	345	1,088	64.1	697
Bandera.....	1,212	59.4	720	.....	.....	.....	470	61.8	291	742	57.9	429
Bastrop.....	5,512	42.5	2,341	969	61.6	597	1,672	54.7	914	2,871	28.9	830
Baylor.....	2,025	67.9	1,375	952	76.4	727	130	62.6	81	943	60.1	567
Bee.....	3,971	56.6	2,246	1,746	65.1	1,136	790	60.9	481	1,435	43.8	629
Bell.....	12,145	66.6	8,081	5,304	77.1	4,087	1,673	67.8	1,134	5,168	55.3	2,860
Bexar.....	84,692	76.1	64,431	67,579	77.4	52,293	12,393	78.4	9,711	4,720	51.4	2,427
Blanco.....	1,159	64.7	750	.....	.....	.....	362	76.6	277	797	59.3	473
Borden.....	344	63.2	217	.....	.....	.....	43	61.5	26	301	63.4	191
Bosque.....	4,297	67.3	2,894	.....	.....	.....	1,780	74.8	1,331	2,517	62.1	1,563
Bowie.....	13,432	58.2	7,829	5,041	75.0	3,783	2,125	55.6	1,182	6,266	45.7	2,864
Brazoria.....	6,507	63.2	4,112	1,350	90.0	1,216	2,811	68.0	1,912	2,346	41.9	984
Brazos.....	7,198	55.3	3,978	3,456	69.5	2,400	1,001	68.7	687	2,741	32.5	891
Brewster.....	1,626	53.6	869	977	61.8	604	369	37.7	139	280	45.0	126
Briscoe.....	1,066	66.1	704	.....	.....	.....	465	74.8	348	601	59.2	356
Brooks.....	1,343	34.9	469	.....	.....	.....	828	39.8	330	515	27.0	139
Brown.....	7,288	71.1	5,183	3,920	79.1	3,101	774	65.3	505	2,594	60.8	1,577
Burleson.....	4,679	35.9	1,681	.....	.....	.....	1,583	54.3	859	3,096	26.6	822
Burnet.....	2,880	62.9	1,811	.....	.....	.....	1,174	68.2	801	1,706	59.2	1,010
Caldwell.....	6,012	53.1	3,190	2,665	67.3	1,793	980	68.4	671	2,367	30.7	726
Calhoun.....	1,509	52.8	798	.....	.....	.....	969	58.1	563	540	43.6	235
Callahan.....	3,140	63.9	2,009	.....	.....	.....	1,391	73.7	1,026	1,749	56.2	983
Cameron.....	19,721	48.9	9,644	11,071	53.7	5,949	3,550	42.8	1,521	5,100	42.6	2,174
Camp.....	2,665	49.3	1,313	882	57.9	511	147	61.3	90	1,636	43.5	712
Carson.....	1,757	87.5	1,537	.....	.....	.....	1,242	88.4	1,097	515	85.4	440
Cass.....	8,153	45.1	3,683	.....	.....	.....	2,980	58.8	1,751	5,173	37.4	1,932
Castro.....	1,134	75.9	861	.....	.....	.....	358	78.3	280	776	74.8	581
Chambers.....	2,097	65.2	1,367	.....	.....	.....	1,580	68.0	1,074	517	56.7	293
Cherokee.....	10,603	50.2	5,337	2,908	69.3	2,015	1,869	51.3	959	5,826	40.6	2,363
Childress.....	3,321	72.5	2,407	1,877	77.8	1,461	228	71.2	162	1,216	64.5	784
Clay.....	3,403	64.4	2,193	.....	.....	.....	1,557	67.5	1,051	1,846	61.9	1,142
Cochran.....	886	63.1	560	.....	.....	.....	406	63.5	258	480	62.9	302
Coke.....	1,235	58.9	728	.....	.....	.....	402	60.5	243	833	58.2	485
Coleman.....	5,457	67.9	3,704	1,668	74.2	1,238	1,052	67.0	704	2,737	64.4	1,762
Collin.....	12,968	71.0	9,017	2,533	77.8	1,971	2,139	72.3	1,547	8,026	68.5	5,499
Collingsworth.....	2,722	67.0	1,824	914	69.5	635	236	70.6	167	1,572	65.0	1,022
Colorado.....	4,716	45.1	2,128	.....	.....	.....	2,423	56.8	1,376	2,293	32.8	752
Comal.....	3,305	65.1	2,149	1,966	73.5	1,445	365	58.5	214	974	50.3	490
Comanche.....	5,282	66.2	3,494	960	72.2	693	1,135	70.2	797	3,187	62.9	2,004
Concho.....	1,571	65.9	1,036	.....	.....	.....	684	63.7	436	887	67.6	600
Cooke.....	6,376	74.7	4,763	2,725	79.2	2,158	534	74.2	396	3,117	70.9	2,209
Coryell.....	5,121	61.2	3,134	957	74.2	710	876	64.7	567	3,288	56.5	1,857
Cottle.....	1,900	66.2	1,258	787	74.0	582	52	58.8	31	1,061	60.8	645
Crane.....	806	81.7	657	.....	.....	.....	764	82.3	629	42	67.6	28
Crockett.....	719	63.2	454	.....	.....	.....	581	60.2	350	138	75.6	104
Crosby.....	2,654	72.2	1,915	.....	.....	.....	1,112	71.9	799	1,542	72.3	1,116
Culberson.....	447	53.8	240	.....	.....	.....	377	53.4	201	70	55.9	39
Dallam.....	1,732	78.2	1,354	1,184	83.6	989	179	68.3	122	369	65.7	243
Dallas.....	113,020	85.0	96,130	92,054	87.8	80,822	15,031	76.9	11,561	5,935	63.1	3,747
Dawson.....	3,990	68.4	2,730	1,634	70.5	1,151	284	56.9	162	2,072	68.4	1,417
Deaf Smith.....	1,600	81.5	1,304	738	86.7	640	128	70.8	91	734	78.0	573
Delta.....	3,347	69.1	2,311	738	80.2	592	573	59.8	343	2,036	67.6	1,376

TEXAS—Continued

County	All Units		Radio Units	Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio		Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Denton.....	9,243	74.2	6,856	3,279	86.3	2,831	1,940	68.3	1,326	4,024	67.1	2,699
DeWitt.....	6,490	50.3	3,265	2,133	62.7	1,337	1,064	56.4	600	3,293	40.3	1,328
Dickens.....	2,020	67.4	1,363	.....	.....	.....	833	75.3	627	1,187	62.0	736
Dimmit.....	1,909	37.9	726	.....	.....	.....	1,252	34.8	435	657	44.3	291
Donley.....	1,996	75.7	1,511	.....	.....	.....	983	77.1	758	1,013	74.3	753
Duval.....	4,718	50.0	2,360	1,244	54.0	672	2,000	71.4	1,428	1,474	17.7	260
Eastland.....	8,372	68.0	5,693	3,867	75.8	2,931	1,860	69.2	1,287	2,645	55.8	1,475
Ector.....	4,445	80.3	3,568	2,875	81.5	2,343	1,516	78.8	1,194	54	56.6	31
Edwards.....	779	63.5	494	.....	.....	.....	361	66.3	239	418	61.1	255
Ellis.....	12,918	64.1	8,288	4,628	75.5	3,492	2,421	67.4	1,631	5,869	53.9	3,165
El Paso.....	31,604	73.1	23,088	24,831	77.5	19,244	4,643	58.2	2,703	2,130	53.6	1,141
Erath.....	5,830	62.2	3,622	2,232	79.1	1,766	490	53.1	260	3,108	51.3	1,596
Falls.....	8,857	47.5	4,203	1,815	62.4	1,132	2,015	49.3	993	5,027	41.3	2,078
Fannin.....	11,007	68.9	7,581	1,939	82.5	1,599	2,772	66.7	1,850	6,296	65.6	4,132
Fayette.....	7,555	42.5	3,209	772	69.5	536	1,812	59.3	1,074	4,971	32.2	1,599
Fisher.....	3,265	64.3	2,099	.....	.....	.....	1,272	66.8	850	1,993	62.7	1,249
Floyd.....	2,814	76.6	2,156	809	78.6	636	456	72.7	332	1,549	76.7	1,188
Foard.....	1,386	65.4	908	.....	.....	.....	641	66.1	425	745	64.8	483
Fort Bend.....	7,709	43.5	3,355	989	66.3	656	2,398	64.5	1,548	4,322	26.6	1,151
Franklin.....	2,255	61.3	1,383	.....	.....	.....	709	66.8	473	1,546	58.8	910
Freestone.....	5,440	42.6	2,324	950	70.1	666	1,186	58.3	691	3,304	29.3	967
Frio.....	2,138	39.2	840	785	37.6	295	451	43.3	195	902	38.8	350
Gaines.....	2,243	69.9	1,570	973	78.2	761	768	70.5	541	502	53.5	268
Galveston.....	22,150	82.9	18,363	18,079	84.8	15,325	3,053	76.8	2,344	1,018	68.2	694
Garza.....	1,522	73.7	1,122	.....	.....	.....	694	78.2	543	828	70.0	579
Gillespie.....	2,813	57.8	1,624	1,030	69.7	718	288	54.5	157	1,495	50.1	749
Glasscock.....	323	81.2	263	.....	.....	.....	144	87.2	126	179	76.4	137
Goliad.....	2,087	37.8	789	.....	.....	.....	674	52.0	351	1,413	31.0	438
Gonzales.....	6,266	46.7	2,930	1,171	61.9	725	1,253	57.3	718	3,842	38.7	1,487
Gray.....	6,763	86.0	5,816	3,810	87.8	3,345	2,239	86.3	1,933	714	75.4	538
Grayson.....	19,497	76.2	14,851	9,813	82.6	8,106	3,497	71.3	2,495	6,187	68.7	4,250
Gregg.....	16,287	69.8	11,368	7,466	75.5	5,640	7,311	70.0	5,118	1,510	40.4	610
Grimes.....	5,599	38.8	2,174	1,694	54.4	922	823	55.8	459	3,082	25.7	793
Guadalupe.....	6,240	50.1	3,127	1,896	65.1	1,234	865	61.1	528	3,479	39.2	1,365
Hale.....	5,056	78.8	3,982	2,361	84.0	1,984	797	75.1	599	1,898	73.7	1,399
Hall.....	3,208	63.8	2,049	1,127	69.6	785	702	59.8	420	1,379	61.2	844
Hamilton.....	3,705	64.1	2,372	837	81.7	683	735	61.0	448	2,133	58.2	1,241
Hansford.....	737	80.2	591	.....	.....	.....	420	82.8	348	317	76.8	243
Hardeman.....	3,008	72.0	2,165	1,053	77.6	817	720	73.7	531	1,235	66.2	817
Hardin.....	4,228	56.8	2,397	735	66.6	490	2,108	60.8	1,281	1,385	45.2	626
Harris.....	146,403	82.4	120,628	115,028	85.9	98,791	23,666	73.1	17,289	7,709	59.0	4,548
Harrison.....	12,727	45.3	5,754	5,173	68.1	3,520	1,903	51.7	983	5,651	22.1	1,251
Hartley.....	478	82.3	394	68	98.5	67	151	87.8	133	259	75.0	194
Haskell.....	3,962	67.1	2,659	862	65.4	564	795	68.1	542	2,305	67.4	1,553
Hays.....	3,710	55.5	2,057	1,601	66.2	1,060	610	58.9	359	1,499	42.5	638
Hemphill.....	1,137	72.6	825	.....	.....	.....	715	77.5	554	422	64.2	271
Henderson.....	8,069	53.2	4,296	1,386	72.2	1,000	2,027	61.2	1,241	4,656	44.1	2,055
Hidalgo.....	23,782	44.4	10,554	11,543	48.0	5,545	4,263	36.4	1,552	7,976	43.3	3,457
Hill.....	10,317	62.9	6,489	2,291	71.1	1,629	2,681	66.0	1,769	5,345	57.8	3,091
Hockley.....	3,179	72.6	2,308	834	74.5	621	398	69.6	277	1,947	72.4	1,410
Hood.....	1,803	56.5	1,020	.....	.....	.....	607	67.9	412	1,196	50.8	608
Hopkins.....	8,002	63.6	5,087	1,973	74.4	1,468	1,032	63.6	656	4,997	59.3	2,963
Houston.....	7,733	37.6	2,905	1,359	59.3	806	1,066	56.6	603	5,308	28.2	1,496
Howard.....	5,440	78.7	4,280	3,413	80.6	2,751	962	78.3	753	1,065	72.9	776
Hudspeth.....	815	43.6	355	.....	.....	.....	430	55.4	238	385	30.4	117
Hunt.....	13,314	74.1	9,862	5,484	82.3	4,512	2,032	71.6	1,455	5,798	67.2	3,895
Hutchinson.....	5,289	88.0	4,655	2,892	83.6	2,417	1,859	93.8	1,743	538	92.0	495
Irion.....	562	63.2	355	.....	.....	.....	363	59.2	215	199	70.6	140
Jack.....	2,758	60.4	1,664	.....	.....	.....	1,364	72.5	989	1,394	48.4	675
Jackson.....	2,846	55.2	1,571	779	66.8	521	698	60.3	421	1,369	46.0	629
Jasper.....	4,351	45.4	2,021	949	61.6	584	1,465	47.3	693	1,937	38.4	744
Jeff Davis.....	580	48.1	279	.....	.....	.....	419	46.0	193	161	53.5	86
Jefferson.....	39,163	80.0	31,338	28,600	80.5	23,024	8,788	80.4	7,064	1,775	70.4	1,250
Jim Hogg.....	1,216	47.9	583	.....	.....	.....	959	53.9	517	257	25.5	66
Jim Wells.....	4,735	50.3	2,383	1,946	62.2	1,211	868	47.0	408	1,921	39.8	764

TEXAS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Johnson.....	8,623	70.6	6,082	3,208	78.8	2,527	1,931	71.8	1,386	3,484	62.3	2,169
Jones.....	6,179	69.0	4,271	1,325	78.4	1,038	2,013	70.1	1,411	2,841	64.1	1,822
Karnes.....	4,240	42.1	1,788	756	58.1	439	979	52.1	510	2,505	33.5	839
Kaufman.....	9,200	58.9	5,416	3,002	70.7	2,123	2,027	54.6	1,107	4,171	52.4	2,186
Kendall.....	1,507	57.6	868	.....	.....	.....	665	60.5	402	842	55.3	466
Kenedy.....	134	24.6	33	.....	.....	.....	50	30.2	15	84	21.7	18
Kent.....	874	57.9	505	.....	.....	.....	306	63.9	195	568	54.6	310
Kerr.....	3,135	71.8	2,252	1,540	79.9	1,230	641	68.9	441	954	60.9	581
Kimble.....	1,368	65.2	893	.....	.....	.....	686	65.2	447	682	65.3	446
King.....	267	80.1	214	.....	.....	.....	98	79.6	78	169	80.4	136
Kinney.....	897	47.9	430	606	45.3	275	95	46.2	44	196	56.6	111
Kleberg.....	3,227	61.9	1,999	2,035	66.9	1,362	539	57.5	310	653	50.0	327
Knox.....	2,560	63.9	1,635	.....	.....	.....	1,191	69.4	826	1,369	59.1	809
Lamar.....	13,048	61.5	8,027	5,250	75.3	3,952	1,932	59.5	1,149	5,866	49.9	2,926
Lamb.....	4,567	70.2	3,206	1,044	68.3	713	888	72.2	641	2,635	70.3	1,852
Lampasas.....	2,673	67.8	1,812	1,041	68.5	713	461	60.1	308	1,171	67.6	791
LaSalle.....	1,898	30.1	570	864	32.1	277	444	27.3	121	590	29.2	172
Lavaca.....	6,612	43.1	2,862	794	74.1	588	1,574	59.2	932	4,244	31.6	1,342
Lee.....	3,048	39.5	1,205	.....	.....	.....	973	61.1	594	2,075	29.5	611
Leon.....	4,457	36.0	1,602	.....	.....	.....	1,276	59.1	754	3,181	26.7	848
Liberty.....	6,405	52.4	3,365	904	73.1	661	3,356	57.6	1,934	2,145	35.9	770
Limestone.....	8,866	52.1	4,622	1,884	64.3	1,211	2,175	61.5	1,338	4,807	43.1	2,073
Lipscomb.....	1,002	80.4	805	.....	.....	.....	517	82.2	425	485	78.5	380
Live Oak.....	2,256	51.8	1,169	.....	.....	.....	870	66.1	575	1,386	42.8	594
Llano.....	1,695	67.9	1,152	767	68.2	523	208	58.0	121	720	70.5	508
Loving.....	86	84.0	72	.....	.....	.....	72	82.6	59	14	91.7	13
Lubbock.....	13,819	82.1	11,345	9,697	84.2	8,165	1,287	77.6	998	2,835	77.0	2,182
Lynn.....	3,085	57.0	2,221	.....	.....	.....	1,158	71.5	828	1,927	72.3	1,393
McCulloch.....	3,498	68.0	2,380	1,412	75.3	1,063	618	60.1	371	1,468	64.4	946
McLennan.....	27,326	71.2	19,443	16,689	78.0	13,014	4,606	68.9	3,174	6,031	54.0	3,255
McMullen.....	364	54.4	198	.....	.....	.....	146	54.1	79	218	54.6	119
Madison.....	3,050	32.5	991	.....	.....	.....	1,004	46.1	463	2,046	25.8	528
Marion.....	2,843	34.7	982	812	55.4	450	332	45.5	151	1,699	22.4	381
Martin.....	1,370	63.0	863	.....	.....	.....	373	71.4	266	997	59.9	597
Mason.....	1,514	69.3	1,050	.....	.....	.....	726	66.4	482	788	72.0	568
Matagorda.....	5,302	50.2	2,665	1,881	63.6	1,195	1,611	53.2	857	1,810	33.8	613
Maverick.....	2,171	41.6	903	1,385	41.4	573	374	42.3	158	412	41.8	172
Medina.....	3,872	51.5	1,995	.....	.....	.....	1,822	52.6	958	2,050	50.6	1,037
Menard.....	1,225	67.0	821	.....	.....	.....	711	63.7	453	514	71.7	368
Midland.....	3,323	74.2	2,467	2,715	77.5	2,103	105	65.7	69	503	58.7	295
Milam.....	8,272	48.5	4,024	1,415	62.7	887	1,858	59.6	1,107	4,999	40.6	2,030
Mills.....	2,150	62.0	1,333	.....	.....	.....	657	67.6	444	1,493	59.6	889
Mitchell.....	3,332	66.9	2,226	1,466	70.2	1,029	440	69.8	307	1,426	62.4	890
Montague.....	5,433	64.9	3,528	1,779	81.9	1,458	1,121	67.3	755	2,533	51.9	1,315
Montgomery.....	6,009	50.0	3,006	1,343	64.3	864	2,165	54.0	1,169	2,501	38.9	973
Moore.....	1,204	89.9	1,083	.....	.....	.....	1,078	89.2	962	126	95.8	121
Morris.....	2,426	41.5	1,011	.....	.....	.....	869	55.1	479	1,557	34.2	532
Motley.....	1,325	65.1	863	.....	.....	.....	644	64.2	413	681	66.1	450
Nacogdoches.....	8,829	49.7	4,419	2,151	75.7	1,629	2,332	49.3	1,150	4,346	37.7	1,640
Navarro.....	13,502	58.7	7,924	4,490	73.0	3,279	2,823	61.2	1,728	6,189	47.1	2,917
Newton.....	3,254	36.1	1,177	.....	.....	.....	1,544	50.6	781	1,710	23.0	396
Nolan.....	4,644	75.2	3,487	2,811	77.5	2,179	677	72.1	488	1,156	71.0	820
Nueces.....	23,993	65.7	15,753	17,147	70.4	12,076	3,591	60.8	2,185	3,255	45.8	1,492
Ochiltree.....	1,136	85.8	974	.....	.....	.....	688	87.4	601	448	83.3	373
Oldham.....	353	90.3	318	.....	.....	.....	229	91.4	209	124	88.1	109
Orange.....	4,598	65.7	3,022	2,060	70.3	1,448	1,316	58.0	764	1,222	66.3	810
Palo Pinto.....	5,116	74.8	3,814	1,862	89.1	1,660	1,808	66.5	1,203	1,446	65.8	951
Panola.....	5,357	38.7	2,078	.....	.....	.....	1,418	56.9	807	3,939	32.3	1,271
Parker.....	5,612	62.6	3,510	1,788	77.4	1,384	1,009	58.2	587	2,815	54.7	1,539
Parmer.....	1,504	78.1	1,175	.....	.....	.....	542	77.3	419	962	78.6	756
Pecos.....	2,029	65.6	1,332	786	64.5	507	754	78.5	592	489	47.6	233
Polk.....	5,163	47.1	2,432	.....	.....	.....	2,878	58.4	1,680	2,285	32.9	752
Potter.....	15,047	91.5	13,773	13,986	91.7	12,826	733	88.5	649	328	90.8	298
Presidio.....	2,187	37.4	816	898	54.7	491	892	27.1	242	397	20.9	83
Rains.....	1,800	53.9	970	.....	.....	.....	469	56.8	266	1,331	52.9	704

TEXAS—Continued

County	All Units			Urban Units			Rural-Nonfarm Units			Rural-Farm Units		
	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Randall.....	2,011	87.6	1,763	1,273	91.9	1,169	73	87.1	64	665	79.8	530
Reagan.....	568	87.2	496	.....	.....	.....	482	87.0	420	86	88.1	76
Real.....	660	50.8	335	.....	.....	.....	321	46.8	150	339	54.6	185
Red River.....	7,491	50.5	3,778	1,191	67.9	808	1,489	53.2	792	4,811	45.3	2,178
Reeves.....	2,049	60.2	1,232	1,265	66.3	839	423	56.6	239	361	42.6	154
Refugio.....	2,617	64.1	1,674	1,057	67.3	711	896	75.8	679	664	42.8	284
Roberts.....	360	83.2	300	.....	.....	.....	200	86.5	173	160	79.4	127
Robertson.....	6,291	41.0	2,578	963	65.2	628	1,646	52.8	869	3,682	29.4	1,081
Rockwall.....	1,953	60.1	1,177	.....	.....	.....	871	72.8	634	1,082	50.2	543
Runnels.....	4,922	70.7	3,483	1,188	72.4	860	1,266	72.7	921	2,468	69.0	1,702
Rusk.....	12,971	57.2	7,406	1,969	68.4	1,346	5,918	71.5	4,230	5,084	36.0	1,830
Sabine.....	2,736	39.3	1,080	.....	.....	.....	1,015	52.0	528	1,721	32.1	552
San Augustine.....	2,926	32.3	939	.....	.....	.....	708	53.1	376	2,218	25.4	563
San Jacinto.....	2,296	21.0	483	.....	.....	.....	663	30.4	202	1,633	17.2	281
San Patricio.....	7,129	58.7	4,192	2,673	66.0	1,763	2,098	62.8	1,317	2,358	47.2	1,112
San Saba.....	2,883	62.9	1,813	817	68.5	559	597	53.1	317	1,469	63.8	937
Schleicher.....	845	62.0	523	.....	.....	.....	453	62.1	281	392	61.9	242
Scurry.....	3,090	68.3	2,109	1,118	73.5	821	347	66.2	230	1,625	65.1	1,058
Shackelford.....	1,701	77.1	1,312	.....	.....	.....	1,173	77.9	914	528	75.5	398
Shelby.....	7,395	44.0	3,253	897	69.9	627	1,521	48.6	739	4,977	37.9	1,887
Sherman.....	540	81.6	441	.....	.....	.....	292	85.8	249	248	77.2	192
Smith.....	18,089	64.2	11,613	8,037	82.1	6,597	3,623	68.0	2,465	6,429	39.7	2,551
Somervell.....	834	52.4	436	.....	.....	.....	353	63.2	223	481	44.3	213
Starr.....	2,555	25.7	658	.....	.....	.....	1,670	35.2	587	885	8.1	71
Stephens.....	3,568	72.5	2,591	1,777	78.6	1,396	940	70.5	663	851	62.5	532
Sterling.....	399	73.7	295	.....	.....	.....	250	75.1	188	149	71.5	107
Stonewall.....	1,367	60.1	821	.....	.....	.....	438	69.1	303	929	55.8	518
Sutton.....	1,022	56.1	573	632	58.6	370	74	33.8	25	316	56.3	178
Swisher.....	1,768	81.9	1,446	.....	.....	.....	856	87.9	752	912	76.1	694
Tarrant.....	64,512	83.2	53,708	52,815	85.5	45,156	6,964	74.9	5,214	4,733	70.5	3,338
Taylor.....	11,757	80.3	9,444	7,450	87.0	6,479	2,117	74.1	1,569	2,190	63.8	1,396
Terrell.....	753	52.3	395	.....	.....	.....	579	51.4	298	174	55.6	97
Terry.....	2,863	70.0	2,004	1,112	74.4	827	196	77.2	151	1,555	66.0	1,026
Throckmorton.....	1,134	66.7	756	.....	.....	.....	489	67.5	330	645	66.1	426
Titus.....	5,085	55.4	2,819	1,314	66.8	878	1,152	76.3	755	2,619	45.3	1,186
Tom Green.....	10,503	75.6	7,936	7,233	79.8	5,775	1,614	62.5	1,009	1,656	69.6	1,152
Travis.....	28,070	73.5	20,627	22,519	78.9	17,775	1,864	60.5	1,128	3,687	46.8	1,724
Trinity.....	3,358	43.8	1,468	.....	.....	.....	1,584	52.1	825	1,774	36.2	643
Tyler.....	2,942	48.0	1,412	.....	.....	.....	1,208	58.0	701	1,734	41.0	711
Upshur.....	6,484	52.8	3,427	934	67.3	629	1,502	63.2	949	4,048	45.7	1,849
Upton.....	1,263	81.4	1,028	781	80.6	629	397	84.1	334	85	76.2	65
Uvalde.....	3,356	54.2	1,819	1,641	52.4	859	819	53.1	435	896	58.6	525
Val Verde.....	3,664	52.7	1,931	3,084	52.9	1,632	173	46.2	80	407	53.8	219
Van Zandt.....	7,996	63.4	5,072	.....	.....	.....	2,723	74.5	2,029	5,273	57.7	3,043
Victoria.....	6,189	62.2	3,847	3,294	72.7	2,396	943	54.9	518	1,952	47.8	933
Walker.....	4,562	44.8	2,039	1,000	81.0	810	1,389	47.0	653	2,173	26.5	576
Waller.....	2,739	36.6	999	.....	.....	.....	1,105	51.6	570	1,634	26.2	429
Ward.....	2,612	70.5	1,842	1,139	77.8	886	1,133	74.3	841	340	33.9	115
Washington.....	6,624	35.6	2,367	1,912	65.7	1,256	628	39.4	248	4,084	21.1	863
Webb.....	10,025	44.5	4,465	8,523	45.9	3,912	642	62.3	400	860	17.8	153
Wharton.....	9,314	51.4	4,790	2,468	72.5	1,789	2,249	59.9	1,347	4,597	36.0	1,654
Wheeler.....	3,232	70.4	2,276	895	80.2	718	904	74.4	673	1,433	61.8	885
Wichita.....	19,954	82.2	16,407	15,423	84.3	13,009	3,081	75.2	2,317	1,450	74.6	1,081
Wilbarger.....	5,478	75.7	4,146	2,663	77.8	2,073	858	85.7	735	1,957	68.4	1,338
Willacy.....	3,106	44.0	1,369	1,008	52.3	527	615	44.4	273	1,483	38.3	569
Williamson.....	10,962	59.8	6,558	3,326	72.9	2,425	2,252	63.0	1,419	5,384	50.4	2,714
Wilson.....	3,872	39.0	1,512	.....	.....	.....	1,384	51.9	719	2,488	31.9	793
Winkler.....	1,763	77.7	1,370	750	75.6	567	969	80.0	775	44	62.8	28
Wise.....	5,140	62.5	3,220	758	78.6	596	1,575	65.4	1,030	2,807	56.8	1,594
Wood.....	6,274	58.2	3,651	933	68.9	643	1,606	66.6	1,070	3,735	51.9	1,938
Yoakum.....	1,494	68.1	1,017	.....	.....	.....	1,232	70.7	871	262	55.7	146
Young.....	5,179	72.5	3,753	2,473	83.4	2,062	972	67.0	651	1,734	60.0	1,040
Zapata.....	859	20.0	171	.....	.....	.....	613	25.6	157	246	5.8	14
Zavala.....	2,439	31.1	760	1,327	32.0	424	268	39.7	107	844	27.1	229
State Total.....	1,678,396	66.9	1,122,042	802,601	78.6	630,911	359,745	65.7	236,144	516,050	49.4	254,987

Cities of 25,000 or More Population

City	County	Units	% Radio	Radio Units
Abilene.....	Taylor	7,450	87.0	6,479
Amarillo.....	Potter	14,479	91.9	13,305
Austin.....	Travis	22,519	78.9	17,775
Beaumont.....	Jefferson	16,199	77.6	12,568
Corpus Christi.....	Nueces	15,608	72.6	11,335
Dallas.....	Dallas	84,091	87.1	73,218
El Paso.....	El Paso	24,831	77.5	19,244
Fort Worth.....	Tarrant	51,620	85.5	44,111
Galveston.....	Galveston	16,474	84.8	13,968
Houston.....	Harris	107,530	85.7	92,165
Laredo.....	Webb	8,523	45.9	3,912
Lubbock.....	Lubbock	8,674	84.9	7,364
Port Arthur.....	Jefferson	12,401	84.3	10,450
San Angelo.....	Tom Green	7,233	79.8	5,775
San Antonio.....	Bexar	65,745	76.8	50,505
Tyler.....	Smith	8,037	82.1	6,597
Waco.....	McLennan	15,870	78.5	12,465
Wichita Falls.....	Wichita	13,057	84.6	11,048

NAB Research Department

July 22, 1942

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC MONITORING

By action of the FCC on July 28 the name of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service was changed to Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. It was believed that the term "monitoring" describes the single operation of listening, whereas the service also involves news intelligence and news analyses.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, August 3. They are subject to change.

Tuesday, August 4

WMAW—C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Modification of C. P. for extension of completion date to 8-17-42, under C. P. only; 1200 kc., 250 watts. Amplifier stations: 100 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, August 6

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—C. P., 1070 kc., 5 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KGHI—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Granted construction permit (B3-P-3495) to install a new trans-

mitter (replacement for present equipment). (Unqualified recommendation by FCC Inspector that present equipment is obsolete and new transmitter on hand.)

KOVC—KOVC, Inc., Valley City, N. Dak.—Granted modification of license (B4-ML-1131) for changes in antenna. (Use 65 foot antenna in lieu of 150 foot antenna partially destroyed by storm.) Granted on applicant's representations that an appropriate application will be made for authority to install an antenna in accordance with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice as soon as it is feasible to obtain the necessary materials and construct the same.

WARK—Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.—Granted modification of license to operate with 5 KW power, non-directional daytime.

KGEL—General Electric Co., San Francisco, Calif.—Granted modification of license for international broadcast station to add frequencies 7250, 9550 and 15210 kc., on condition that authorization for these frequencies may be deleted at any time without advance notice or hearing (B5-MLIB-54). Same, for addition of frequency 11730 kc. (B5-MLIB-55).

W65H—WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Granted request for waiver of the requirements of Section 3.261 of the Commission's Rules (regarding minimum operating schedule); station to continue to operate only from 6 p. m. until midnight.

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Granted modification of license authorizing unlimited time operation and cancelled the outstanding Special Service Authorization.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for Portable-Mobile relay station to operate on 1606, 2074, 2102 and 2758 kc., with 50 watts power (B3-PRY-276). Same, B3-PRE-426, to operate on frequencies 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., with 3 watts power.

Houston Printing Corp., Houston, Tex.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on frequencies 1616, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., 100 watts power (B3-PRY-274).

Larus and Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on 1616, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc., 40 watts power (B2-PRY-277). Same, B2-PRY-275, with power of 35 watts.

W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on frequencies 1622, 2058, 2150 and 2790 kc., with power of 35 watts (B3-PRY-278).

WHEC, Inc.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new relay broadcast station to operate on fre-

quencies 30820, 35820 and 37980 kc., with 30 watts power (B1-PRE-427).

WBNY—WBNY-Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Designated for hearing application for modification of license to move main studio from 1 Nevins St., Brooklyn, to 132 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y. (B1-ML-1126).

K51L—St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—Designated for hearing application for extension of time for completion of construction of FM station (B4-MPH-109).

LICENSE RENEWALS

KGB—Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Diego, Calif.—Granted renewal of license for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than October 1, 1944 (B5-R-38).

WSMB—WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La.—Granted renewal of license for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than October 1, 1944 (B3-R-448).

WBNX—WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than September 1, 1942 (B1-S-250).

WEVD—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending receipt and determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than October 1, 1942 (B1-S-270). (For auxiliary transmitter.)

Granted renewal of license of following stations for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than December 1, 1942:

KTBS and auxiliary, Shreveport, La.; WOKO and auxiliary, Albany, N. Y.

Granted renewal of license of following stations for the period August 1, 1942, to not later than August 1, 1944:

KHJ and auxiliary, Los Angeles, Calif.; KOMO and auxiliary, Seattle, Wash.; WSUI, Iowa City, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WDEL—WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Dela.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for increase in power, install new transmitter and install directional antenna for day and night use, for extension of completion date from July 20, 1942, to September 19, 1942 (B1-MP-1607).

WWVA—West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for increase in power, change in hours of operation, move of transmitter, install new transmitter and install directional antenna for night use, for extension of completion date from August 6, 1942, to November 4, 1942 (B2-MP-1606).

WEVD—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit for move of former RCA 1-G main transmitter to location of new main transmitter and use as an auxiliary transmitter, employing directional antenna day and night (B1-L-1685).

WSUI—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power and changes in directional antenna for day and night use and authority to determine operating power by direct method (B4-L-1687; B4-Z-1419).

KPQ—Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power on special service authorization (B5-Z-1418).

KEGA—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted license to cover construction permit for changes in equipment and increase in power of relay broadcast station (B5-LRE-420).

KAQY—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified for new relay broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates only, from September 1, 1941, and February 28, 1942, to February 28, 1942, and August 27, 1942, respectively (B5-MPRE-54).

WJSM—United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized new relay broadcast station (B2-LRE-411).

KTRB—KTRB Broadcasting Co., Inc., Modesto, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, for in-

crease in power, change hours of operation, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter, for extension of completion date from August 30 to November 30, 1942 (B5-MP-1598).

W9XAK—Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kans.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from July 15, 1942, to January 15, 1943 (B4-MPVB-85).

WMHC—Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C.—Granted authority to make changes in automatic frequency control equipment (B3-F-248).

KOB—Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized new equipment and increase in power, for changes in equipment and extension of commencement and completion dates from July 7, 1940, and August 1, 1942, to 30 days after date of grant and 90 days thereafter, respectively (B5-MP-1803).

WJW—WJW, Inc., Akron, Ohio.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency, increase power, and move transmitter, for change in type of transmitter and extension of commencement and completion dates from July 17, 1942, and January 13, 1943, to 30 days after grant and 60 days thereafter, respectively (B2-MP-1600).

KGLO—Mason City Globe-Gazette Co., Mason City, Iowa.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized changes in directional antenna, install new transmitter, and increase power, for change in type of transmitter.

KITE—First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted petition to continue hearing on application for renewal of license; hearing continued until September 3, 1942. (Docket No. 6300.)

A. M. Burton, Nashville, Tenn.—Upon consideration of petition, dismissed without prejudice application for construction permit for new station. (Docket 6109.)

WAPO—W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Denied petition for grant of application for construction permit to increase nighttime power from 1 KW to 5 KW, using directional antenna; and set forth issues upon which the application will be heard. (Docket 6291.)

WKZO—WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized increase in night power and changes in directional antenna, for extension of completion date from July 24, 1942, to October 25, 1942 (B2-MP-1616).

Beauford H. Jester, Waco, Tex.—On the Commission's own motion, ordered that the issues heretofore released on application for construction permit for new station be supplemented; present hearing date retained. (Docket 6218.)

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—On the Commission's own motion, ordered that Issues Nos. 2 and 3 of the issues heretofore released on application for construction permit be stricken; present hearing date retained. (Docket 6267.)

WCAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted motion for extension of time within which to file proposed findings now due August 4, 1942, to August 11, 1942, in re applications of WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio (Docket 6309), WHBC, Canton, Ohio (Docket 6310), and WADC, Akron, Ohio (Docket 6311).

H. Ross Perkins and J. Eric Williams, d/b as New Haven Broadcasters, New Haven, Conn.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice application for construction permit for new station. (Docket 6355.)

Sacandago Broadcasting Corp., Gloversville, N. Y.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice application for construction permit for new station. (Docket 6299.)

KSD—The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit. (Docket 6284.)

WFCI—Pawtucket Broadcasting Co., Pawtucket, R. I.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit. (Docket 6343.)

Hugh Francis McKee, Portland, Ore.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for new station. (Docket 6356.)

Capital City Broadcasting Co., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for new station. (Docket 6358.)

WHAS—Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit to operate on 840 kc., with 750 KW, unlimited. (Docket 6348.)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

550 Kilocycles

KOY—Salt River Valley Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3068) which authorized increase in daytime power and installation of new transmitter for extension of completion date indefinitely from 8-16-42.

590 Kilocycles

WKZO—WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3281) which authorized increase in night power and changes in directional antenna for extension of completion date from 7-25-42 to 10-25-42.

610 Kilocycles

WSGN—The Birmingham News Co., Birmingham, Ala.—License to cover construction permit, (B3-P-3440) which authorized increase in daytime power and change in equipment.

690 Kilocycles

KFEQ—KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-2477 as modified), which authorized installation of new transmitter, move transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power and change in hours of operation for extension of completion date from 7-30-42 to 9-30-42.

930 Kilocycles

NEW—Edwin A. Kraft, Ketchikan, Alaska.—License for new standard broadcast station to be operated on 930 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time. (Facilities assigned to KGBU.)

1190 Kilocycles

WLIB—WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—License to use formerly licensed main transmitter as an auxiliary using 250 watts power.

1240 Kilocycles

WSNY—Western Gateway Broadcasting Corp., Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-P-2690 as modified), for new standard broadcast station.

WSNY—Western Gateway Broadcasting Corp., Schenectady, N. Y.—Authority to determine operating power by direct method.

WFTM—Fort Myers Broadcasting Co., Fort Myers, Fla.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from W. E. Bennis, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Bennis, Sr., Fred S. Mellor, T. F. Skinner and W. E. Bennis, Sr., to Ronald B. Woodyard (150 shares).

1290 Kilocycles

WTOC—Savannah Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2944 as modified), which authorized installation of directional antenna for night use and increase in night power, requesting extension of completion date from 8-15-42 to 10-15-42.

KHSL—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3100 as modified), which authorized installation of directional antenna for day and night use and increase in night power requesting extension of completion date from 8-16-42 to 9-16-42.

1330 Kilocycles

KFAC—Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter, install directional antenna for night use and move transmitter. Amended: re changes in directional antenna.

1360 Kilocycles

KSCJ—Perkins Bros. Co. (The Sioux City Journal), Sioux City, Iowa.—Modification of license to change corporate name to Perkins Brothers Company.

1450 Kilocycles

KGIW—E. L. Allen, Alamosa, Colo.—License to cover construction permit (B5-P-3220) for increase in power from 100 watts to 250 watts and installation of new transmitter.

1510 Kilocycles

WLAC—J. T. Ward, d/b as WLAC Broadcasting Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-1250 as modified), which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, increase power and move transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 8-1-42 to 9-1-42.

1590 Kilocycles

WAKR—Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3038 as modified), which authorized increase in power, changes in directional antenna for night use only, and installation of new transmitter for extension of completion date from 9-1-42 to 11-1-42.

FM APPLICATION

W59NY—Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PH-109 as modified), which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station requesting extension of required date of completion from 8-17-42 to 2-17-43.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit programs originating in NBC's studios at Rockefeller Plaza, New York, and/or points in U. S. where network programs may originate to CMX, Havana, Cuba, for the period beginning 8-20-42.

KMPC—KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-2804 as modified), which authorized increase in power and installation of directional antenna, new transmitter and move transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 8-2-42 to 9-2-42.

WLAB—Larus and Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PRE-418) which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station requesting changes in transmitting equipment and decrease in operating power from 100 watts to 31.4 watts.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DOCKET

Any NAB member wishing to have the full text of any of the FTC releases, printed in part below, should write to the NAB, referring to the number in parentheses at the end of each item.

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.

Blue Ridge Coal Co., Inc., 1212 West North Ave., Baltimore, with coal yards in South Washington, Va., Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, is charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in the sale of coal. (4787)

Red Cross Shoe Company—Misuse of the American National Red Cross name and emblem for commercial purposes in the sale and distribution of shoes is charged in a complaint against United States Shoe Corp., also trading as Red Cross Shoe Co., Cincinnati. The respondent company has branch factories at Chillicothe, Greenfield, and Harrison, Ohio. (4786)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Association, New York, and 26 manufacturers of agricultural insecticides, fungicides and related products, and 11 officers and directors of the association, have been ordered to cease and desist from certain practices, including price fixing, having the tendency and effect of restraining and suppressing competition in the sale and distribution of their products. (4145)

National Lacquer Manufacturing Co., and trading as National Titanium Co., 2330 East 37th St., Vernon, Calif., has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of paints. (4088)

United Diathermy, Inc., 100 West 42nd St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of an electrical device designated "United Short Wave Diathermy", has been ordered to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentation of its product. (4453)

STIPULATIONS

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

Samuel Berg Co., 49 East 21st St., New York, engaged in the sale and distribution of upholstery fabrics, stipulated to discontinue the use of the word "SUNFAST," or other words of similar import, to describe or refer to a fabric which changes or loses color or otherwise deviates from its original color when exposed to the light of the sun. (3512)

B. E. Sanders, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma, engaged in selling a permanent wave solution designated "Floating Oil-of-Castor", has stipulated that it will cease representing that its preparation is a new type of permanent wave solution, will nourish the hair, or contains less ammonia than is contained in other permanent wave solutions. The respondent further agrees to cease representing that the preparation is sold by means of a special, introductory or limited offer, and, by use of the words "Floating Oil-of-Castor" in the designation of its product, that the oil ingredient of the preparation is composed principally of castor oil. (03028)

Sun-Ra Co., Gloucester, Mass., engaged in selling "Sun-Ra Vitamin Ointment," has stipulated to cease representing that the preparation is a remedy, treatment or cure for eczema, or has any therapeutic value in the treatment of psoriasis, insect bites, abrasions or skin irritations in excess of having a limited value in the treatment of bites of non-venomous insects and in the relief of minor abrasions and skin irritations; that the preparation is healing; that it contains boric acid, or that it does not contain harmful ingredients. (03026)

Waterbury Pen Co., and Radio Advertising Service, 706 Insurance Center, Chicago, engaged in selling Waterbury Fountain Pens, entered into a stipulation in which he agrees to discontinue using the name "Waterbury" in connection with or as part of the trade name for his fountain pens; representing that the pens are manufactured by a nationally known manufacturer or that he manufactures such pens or actually owns or controls the factory or plant in which they are manufactured; or representing that his fountain pens are sold at a lower price than is customary, or at an introductory price or as a special offer, when the indicated price is the usual and regular price at which the pens are customarily sold. (03025)

Western Natural Foods Co., 1518 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., engaged in selling medicinal preparations designated "Kema Tablets" and "Kema Tea," has stipulated to discontinue representing that either of his products is of value in bringing about weight reduction or as an accessory or supplemental food or dietary aid or has any significant food value; that either of the products supplies mineral colloids essential to hydrolysis, saponification, oxidation or elimination of fat; that Kema Tea is of value in keeping organs of elimination in proper working order, or that either of the products is harmless. (03027)