



## NAB RADIO WAR CONFERENCE

### To Be Held in Chicago April 26-29

As previously reported in the REPORTS (Page 97), the Board of Directors voted unanimously to abandon the 1943 convention. Instead a Radio War Conference under NAB auspices will be held April 26-29, inclusive. The Board expressed the view that both from geographic and strategic considerations, Chicago was the most logical site.

Negotiations with Chicago hotels and the Chicago Association of Commerce culminated with selection of Chicago's famed Palmer House as War Conference headquarters. A luncheon meeting of the NAB Chicago stations was had and the following were present: W. E. Hutchinson, WAAF; R. S. Peterson, WENR; Charles M. Freeman, WLS; Harry Templeton, WLS; J. L. Van Volkenburg, WBBM-CBS; Leslie C. Johnson, WHBF, Rock Island, 9th District Director-Elect; A. W. Kaney, WMAQ-NBC; Robert E. Bausman, WISH, Indianapolis, Indiana; Milton M. Bink, Standard Radio, Inc.; Howard Lane, CBS; William Knodle, Free & Peters; and Gale Blocki, John Blair & Co.

District Director Edgar Bill was unable, because of previous business engagements, to attend but will name the necessary local committees immediately. All of the stations in Chicago are enthusiastic about the forthcoming meeting.

Monday, April 26, is "Pre-Conference Day". Preliminary registration and some group meetings will be scheduled. The final meeting of the 1942-1943 Board of Directors will be held that evening at a dinner session. The Conference will officially open on Tuesday, April 27, at 10 a. m.

Next week a special War Conference bulletin will be issued in connection with the regular REPORTS. Pre-registration information, full details of hotel accommodations and prices, and other pertinent preliminary subjects will be fully covered.

Consistent with the national interest in these crowded war times, station managements are urged to consider the question of attendance at this 1943 NAB Radio War Conference. It will be strictly a working meeting—no frills, no adornments. Every meeting, whether general or special, will be dedicated to a consideration of the war and domestic radio broadcasting's relation to it. As an incident all business having to do with the internal affairs of the trade association will be transacted.

### By-Law Amendments

The attention of members is called to the following provision of the By-Laws:

"Article XIII, Section 1—These By-Laws may be amended, repealed, or altered, in whole or in part, by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting of the Association provided the proposed change is submitted by mail to the last recorded address of each member at least thirty days before the time of the meeting which is to consider the change."

The 1943 membership meeting will be held in conjunction with the Radio War Conference, April 26-29. Therefore, any proposals to change the By-Laws must be published in the NAB REPORTS

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Neville Miller, *President* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lewis H. Avery, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Walter L. Dennis, *Chief, News Bureau*; Willard D. Egolf, *Assistant to the President*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Joseph L. Miller, *Director of Labor Relations*; Paul F. Peter, *Director of Research*; Russell P. Place, *Counsel*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

## NAB RADIO WAR CONFERENCE

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which go to press on March 25. Already three such proposals, all by the NAB Board of Directors, are on file. These, with any others submitted, will be published in the **REPORTS** two weeks hence.

### Associate Members

The Radio War Conference will, of course, include those allied industries which are in NAB associate membership. Transcription companies, station representatives, market research organizations and manufacturers are a vital part of radio's war role.

While provision will be made for any who desire to exhibit, it is not expected from advance inquiry that many will do so. A sufficient number of rooms to care for all associate members has been reserved on the Palmer House seventh floor. A concentration of reception rooms and headquarters in one section of the hotel will contribute, it is felt, to the advantage of all. Rooms are adaptable to any use to which the individual associate member desires to put them.

## STATIONS MUST STAY ON AIR TO RETAIN LICENSES

The FCC at its meeting Tuesday rejected a proposal that standard broadcast stations be permitted to cease operation for the duration of the war and retain their licenses. While making no change of its existing general policy permitting temporary suspensions to enable stations to meet and overcome current emergencies, the Commission expressed the belief that the door should not be opened for any general suspension of radio broadcast operations during the war period.

In announcing the decision, James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Commission, drew attention to the fact that the adoption of a policy permitting suspension generally would probably result in the elimination of radio broadcasting in many areas where the need for public service is the greatest. He pointed out that the indefinite suspension of broadcast operations might jeopardize this country's interest in the radio frequencies as provided in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. Mr. Fly also said that various steps have already been taken to alleviate the difficulties of the smaller stations. For example, it is provided that stations may operate as little as six hours per day.

While the Commission declined to give the broadcasters who may be forced to suspend any preferred claims to use of the frequencies after the war, it was observed that broadcasters who have rendered an effective public service in the past and were forced to close down because of circumstances beyond their control would have certain natural advantages over other applicants at a later time when

operations may become feasible. It was pointed out that presumably the business organizations and the broadcasting properties would remain intact even though actual operations are suspended. This would enable the owners of the stations to move promptly to ask for the assignment of frequencies and the resumption of operations at the end of the war.

It was also pointed out that the Commission will continue its policy of permitting temporary suspensions for short periods in order to alleviate emergency conditions. In other words, the operator may ask for a temporary suspension when he can show the necessity of closing down for a brief spell. He would be required to present a feasible plan for the alleviation of the difficulties and the return of the station to the air at an early date. The policy approved by the Commission follows:

Insofar as relief may be needed by standard broadcast station licensees from difficulties of operation incident to the war, no general policy will be adopted, but the Commission will continue to consider on an individual basis requests for permission to temporarily suspend operations for short periods while efforts are being made to work out a means of resuming operations on a permanent basis.

Applications of the Astoria Broadcasting Company (KAST), Astoria, Oregon, and of The Petersburg Newspaper Corporation (WPID), Petersburg, Virginia, for authority to suspend operations for the duration of the war were denied.

## "E" AWARD BROADCASTS

Misunderstanding of a recent letter of the Industrial Services Division, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, relative to company expenses in connection with "E" awards was discussed and remedied at a meeting this week at which Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, chief of the division, Neville Miller and Willard Egolf were present.

Some radio station operators had derived the impression that this division of the War Department had advised against the use of radio in connection with "E" award ceremonies. Actual text of the letter stated that "expenses related to advertising, broadcasting, etc." should be kept at a minimum. Obviously the letter was misinterpreted to mean "expenses of advertising, broadcasting, etc." because the intent of Colonel Ginsburgh was to advise against excessive talent costs, entertainment, etc.

In the printed release now under preparation, Colonel Ginsburgh has even gone so far as to eliminate entirely any reference to "advertising, broadcasting, etc." and uses only the word "expenses." He expressed a desire to cooperate at all times with the radio industry and advertising in general.

## NAB REPORTS TEN YEARS OLD

The **NAB REPORTS** is ten years old this week.

President Roosevelt had been in office just one week, and Alfred J. McCosker, NAB president, had sent him a wire assuring him of the "heartly and continued cooperation of the broadcasters" throughout his administration.

That promise has been kept.

The banks were closed but the New Deal's alphabetical array of administrative agencies—including the FCC—had yet to be born. Congress, the courts and the Radio Commission were the only things in Washington the industry had to worry much about.

Phil Loucks, managing director of the NAB, in the first issue described the policy of the **NAB REPORTS** as follows:

"**NAB REPORTS** will give to members the official news of the Association, texts of important court decisions, digests of bills which would affect radio, decisions of the



*Federal Radio Commission, rulings of state and federal government departments relating to radio, and other similar material. In other words, NAB REPORTS will constitute a service rather than a news bulletin."*

Although Phil probably didn't dream at the time of how much the NAB REPORTS would have to cover to fulfill that policy, it was a *good* policy then, and now.

We see no need for changing it.

### "C" BOOKS FOR TEMPORARY REMOTES

Radio broadcasting engineers and technicians were made eligible for C gasoline rations necessary for transporting heavy equipment to and from temporary broadcasting facilities by an order issued yesterday by the OPA.

This amendment is the result of the pleas for relief made by NAB, followed up by a hearing on January 29 before Richard C. Harrison, OPA Chief of Eligibility, Gasoline Rationing. At the hearing, network engineers and Washington, D. C. station men testified and filed supporting data and the actual equipment used on temporary remotes was exhibited. Present were: Ken Berkeley, WMAL; Burton Harkins, WOR; Clyde Hunt, WJSV; George McElrath, NBC; George Milne, Blue; and Russell P. Place, NAB Counsel.

Temporary facilities, OPA pointed out, often are set up for special broadcasts away from the radio station; for example, for special broadcasts from Army camps. The equipment must be regarded as non-portable to qualify engineers and technicians for C ration books. Applicants also must show that alternative means of transportation are inadequate.

Previous regulations made radio broadcasting engineers and technicians eligible for preferred mileage (C ration books) for travel to and from permanent broadcasting facilities, located in suburban or rural areas. The new action was taken in Amendment No. 29 to Ration Order No. 5C, effective March 17.

The amendment reads as follows:

Ration Order 5C is amended in the following respect:

§ 1394.7706 (n) is amended to read as follows:

(n) By the following persons for the following purposes:

(1) Any person, including an employer, employer's organization, or labor organization, for the transportation of farm workers, commercial fishermen, seamen, or marine workers to, from or between their places of employment; or

(2) An engineer or technician for transportation between home or lodgings and a radio broadcasting transmission station or between such station and other permanent facilities for radio broadcasting for purposes necessary to the operation of such station, but only if such station, because of its power, is located in a rural or suburban area; or

(3) An engineer or technician for the transportation or non-portable equipment to and from temporary installations for radio broadcasting, if no alternative means of transportation are adequate.

This amendment shall become effective March 17, 1943.

### TIRES AND RECAPS

On the basis of information supplied by the OPA, the OWI last Tuesday released a recapitulation of eligibility rules governing the procurement of tires and recaps.

It was pointed out that the desire to have car owners recap their tires in time, so that a potentially recappable tire is not lost entirely, was the chief reason for freeing passenger car tire recapping from rationing restrictions. This step has been made possible by control of mileage of passenger cars through gasoline rationing.

### NO MORE BATTERY INFO NEEDED

That a thoroughly adequate supply of dry cell batteries for farm radios will be made available continues to be NAB's firm conviction.

This belief is supported by what transpired at Wednesday's (March 10) farm battery conference in Washington.

Various government departments which have an interest in the several material stockpiles involved and in necessary production facilities came into general agreement with the thesis of maintaining rural radio with the same reliability as urban radio.

#### 1. Passenger Cars.

There is no restriction on the recapping of passenger car tires with "passenger type camel-back." "Camel-back" is any rubber compound designed for application to a worn tire to make a new tread. "Passenger type" camel-back is made of reclaimed rubber only, using no crude.

All passenger cars are also eligible for some type of replacement tire, if their present tires aren't recappable. The grade of tire for which a car is eligible depends upon the gas mileage allowed the particular vehicle.

Thus, cars with mileage allowances up to 560 miles a month (A and B cards) are entitled to Grade III tires, which are used or recapped tires. (This is in addition to the permission to recap the car's own tires.)

Cars with mileage allowances of from 560 to 1000 miles a month (C card) are entitled to Grade II tires such as a new reclaimed-rubber tire or a prewar tire priced at 85 per cent or less of the price of new-car equipment grade.

Cars with mileage allowances of more than 1000 miles a month (C card with longer mileage) can have choice of any kind of passenger tire.

#### 2. Trucks and Trailers.

Trucks and trailers included in the List A eligibility classification in OPA's regulations (those vehicles providing services deemed most essential by OPA) are eligible for new crude rubber tires if their present casings can't be recapped.

Trucks and trailers performing important services not on List A may apply for certificate entitling them to recapping with "truck type camel-back," which includes a certain amount of crude rubber. Truck tires cannot be made or recapped with reclaimed rubber only.

3. Taxis operating under ODT rules are eligible for truck-type recapping or for new tires if their casings are not recappable.

#### 4. Busses.

Public busses operating regular routes and services are eligible for recapped or new tires.

Private busses performing certain necessary transportation services, including carrying persons to certain essential establishments or schools, also are eligible for recapping or for new tires.

Tire inspections are required for virtually all commercial and private vehicles, but frequency depends on type of vehicle and mileage ration.

Facilities for recapping are good throughout the country. Moulds and rubber are available.

Under the terms of Priorities Regulation 3, as amended March 9, 1943, the P-133 preference rating cannot be applied to the following supplies: materials for maintenance or repair of buildings; printed matter, stationery and office supplies; fuel or electric power; and office machinery or office equipment. Stations unable to procure such supplies at retail or from jobbers should use WPB Form PD-1A if ordered for March 31 or prior delivery.

For delivery after March 31, priorities should be applied as specified in Controlled Material Plan Regulation No. 5, which is now being revised for early release, and will be covered in an early issue of NAB REPORTS. Under CMP Reg. No. 5 as presently worded, the following items are excluded from "operating supplies": printed matter and stationery; fuel or electric power; and office machinery or equipment. Stations unable to get these supplies at retail should now use Form PD-1A for delivery after March 31.

## DISTRICT 5 MEETING

Frank King, WMBR, NAB District 5 Director, has called a meeting of the NAB member stations in that District, which embraces Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Puerto Rico. The meeting will be held on Saturday, March 20, at the George Washington Hotel in Jacksonville. The main purpose of the meeting is to elect a District Director for the 1943-45 term. Other industry matters will be discussed. All District 5 NAB members are urged to attend.

## RECENT ENGINEERING ARTICLES

Many engineers will be interested in reading the following articles appearing in recent technical publications:

1. Proceedings of the IRE, January, 1943: *Contemporary Problems in Television Sound*, C. L. Townsend; *Engine Driven Emergency Power Plants*, Karl Troeglen, Station WIBW; *Selected Problems in Architectural Acoustics*, M. Rettinger; *Postwar Radio Planning*, James Lawrence Fly, Chairman FCC.
2. Electrical Communications, Volume 21, No. 1 (Technical Journal of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation): *WABC, Key Station of the Columbia Broadcasting System*, E. M. Ostlund.
3. QST, February, 1943: *Rejuvenating Old Meters*, W. R. Triplett.
4. Communications, February, 1943: *Report on IRE Winter Conference*, Lewis Winner; *Emergency Circuits for Level Equalization*, Donald Phillips.
5. Proceedings of the IRE, March, 1943: *Maintenance of Broadcast Operations in Wartime*, J. A. Ouimet, assistant chief engineer, CBC.

"The Future of Television," a recent book by Orrin Dunlap, Jr., published by Harper & Brothers, New York, is excellent non-technical reading for those interested in the past, present and future possibilities of television.

## DO YOU HAVE ANY EXTRA COPIES OF "RADIO IN THE CLASSROOM"?

A number of important requests for the NAB published booklet, "How to Use Radio in the Classroom," issue of 1941, have been made to NAB headquarters and we are out of stock. Thus we request that any stations having some extra copies on hand mail them to us as soon as possible, billing us for postage and at the rate of 5¢ for each copy returned. Send to Walt Dennis, Chief, NAB News Bureau, Washington office.

# 48-Hour Week

## ENFORCEMENT LOCAL

The establishment of a general 48-hour week in critical labor shortage areas will be carried out by the area and regional directors of the War Manpower Commission, Executive Director Lawrence A. Appley and Deputy Chairman Fowler Harper announced at a press conference.

"It is anticipated and expected," Appley said, "that these directors will use their horse sense in dealing with questions that arise."

The directors will have the authority, subject to appeal, to decide disputes over extension of the 48-hour work week in their territories, Appley said.

"If a dispute over policy arises that involves two or three geographical areas the matter will be settled by negotiation between the directors of those areas," Appley explained. "If the dispute expands into a national matter, then it will be discussed in Washington."

Both Appley and Harper made it clear that because of the diversity of circumstances, the War Manpower Commission felt it could not give specific answers to general questions involving the 48-hour week.

"The significant feature of this regulation," Appley said, "is the manner in which it will be administered. It leaves to the local and regional people the responsibility for deciding what must be done."

The 48-hour week, Harper said, is a tool to pry needed workers from the labor market.

If the workers who would be released by the company going on a 48-hour week are not needed elsewhere, the War Manpower Commission will say: Don't go on the 48-hour week until the workers are needed, he said.

The inability of the WMC to obtain needed funds for the operation of the United States Employment Service, Government employment agency, will obviously slow the establishment of the increased work week, the WMC officials said, inasmuch as action would take place only as rapidly as the offices could handle the load.

It may be several months after the April 1 deadline, Harper said, before the commission is able to arrange employee release schedules for many employers.

"The added load will not mean a breakdown of USES," Harper said. "Merely delay."

Appley interposed that the morale of the USES Officials was "splendid" and that they were "determined to do the job."

"Accomplishment of the aims of the President's executive order will be fulfilled," Harper said. "How long it will take we do not know, but it will be fulfilled."

"We will do the job as fast as we can. But Mr. Appley is determined that we shall not crowd the USES to the point where it breaks the service's back."

In answer to a question, Harper said the lack of funds for the USES would also hinder the area management-labor committees in labor shortage areas where employment stabilization plans are in operation or in preparation.

"The USES, as you know, is the chief operating agency of the War Manpower Commission," Harper told the reporters.

The WMC's legal staff said the 48-hour directive would supersede any employer-labor agreement limiting working time but would not affect wage agreements. Nor is the War Manpower Commission to consider the effect upon costs of their actions. That, they said, is a problem for other Government agencies.

In other words, they pointed out, if the adoption by a company of a 48-hour week involved increased labor costs, that factor will not be taken into consideration by WMC officials.

Other details brought out by the press conference were:

- (1) In the case of a business that operates both inside and outside of a critical labor shortage area, those employees within the area will go on a 48-hour week if by so doing production can be increased or additional labor



made available. Those outside the area will not be affected at this time.

(2) A business like a railroad or cross-country trucking company, that operates partly inside but mostly outside an area, will not immediately be affected.

(3) The 48-hour week in lumber and the non-ferrous metals industries will exist throughout the nation, as "a logical follow up of previous actions." Other special industry arrangements will be made if and when the facts justify such action.

(4) All industries will be studied, however, and the present list may be extended or revised at any time.

Some queries the officials would not answer in detail. They pointed out that full authority had been delegated to regional and area officials who had ample jurisdiction to make their rulings fit the facts.

"We are trying to make manpower a tailor-made job, custom made to fit the needs of areas and industries—not a rigid plan handed down from Washington," Appley said. "All requests by employers for details and interpretations should be directed to the regional and area offices—not to Washington."

A list of the regional offices of the War Manpower Commission follows:

### War Manpower Commission Regional Offices

REGION I: 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts  
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts

Regional Director—Joseph A. Smith

REGION II: 11 West 42nd Street, New York, New York  
New York State

Regional Director—Mrs. Anna Rosenberg

REGION III: 1634 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey

Regional Director—L. B. F. Raycroft

REGION IV: 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, North Carolina

Regional Director—Dillard Lasseter

REGION V: 521 Union Commerce Building, Euclid Avenue & E. 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan

Regional Director—Robert C. Goodwin

REGION VI: 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois  
Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin

Regional Director—William H. Spencer

REGION VII: 157 Peachtree Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia  
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee

Regional Director—Bowman F. Ashe

REGION VIII: 500 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska

Regional Director—Frank M. Rarig, Jr.

REGION IX: 1600 Fidelity Building, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma

Regional Director—Ed McDonald

REGION X: New Mercantile National Bank Building, 6th Floor, Dallas, Texas

Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico

Regional Director—James H. Bond

REGION XI: 221 Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado

Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado

Regional Director—John R. McCusker

REGION XII: 245 Furniture Mart Building, San Francisco, California

California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Nevada

Regional Director—William K. Hopkins

### MR. FLY DISCUSSES PROBLEM

No part of the radio industry has asked the FCC to do anything about the talent manpower problem, Chairman

James Lawrence Fly said at a press conference this week. He stated that a limited number of requests have been brought to his personal attention "but I don't think there has been any general movement under way."

Mr. Fly said that the Commission has not adopted any policy or "line of action" in regard to this problem. He stated that the Commission has not considered the matter generally and "I hardly know what our policy might be if we were to look into it."

Discussing the manpower situation in the broadcast industry generally, the Chairman called attention to the fact that the Commission, even in the general manpower situation, has been merely seeking to get the classifications of jobs of each man performing essential service so that it would be identified and understood and would be recognized as essential. He called attention to the fact that that merely meant that those who were essential would be eligible for deferment.

The Chairman called the conference attention to the fact that the FCC has relaxed the rules on FM and television applications. He said that these new rules liberalized the situation regarding FM and television applications permitting them to stay on the books during the war and not be dismissed. Since the change in the rules Mr. Fly said that the Commission has had a number of requests for reinstatement of FM applications. He expressed the belief that four or five of them have already been filed.

### NAB ACTIVITY

The NAB has tentatively scheduled a conference with WMC officials for next week to discuss the effect of a 48-hour week in the broadcasting industry.

This week has been spent in analyzing the returns to a questionnaire sent to stations in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Mass., and Baltimore, Md., and in preparing a memorandum to guide the WMC if that agency sees fit to send a directive order on radio to local enforcement officials.

### STATE LEGISLATION

#### ILLINOIS:

S. 148 (Barr & Marovitz) EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES—Relating to employment offices and agencies. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

#### INDIANA:

H. C. R. 18 RADIO—TELEPHONE BATTERIES—Memorializes Congress to lift priority restrictions on batteries for farm radios and telephones. Passed by House 3/6/43. Passed by Senate 3/6/43.

#### NEW YORK:

A. 1612 (Ehrlich) CHILDREN—EMPLOYMENT—Prohibits employment of children under 16 years in theatrical performances, circuses, motion pictures, radio broadcast performances, except church or school exhibitions or on amateur programs with written consent of education board or officials when in their opinion such performances are not harmful. Referred to Committee on Rules.

#### TEXAS:

H. 561 (Klingeman) POLITICAL RADIO ADVERTISING—Provides that no station shall broadcast matter which influences voting at any election without announcing that it is a paid political advertisement. Referred to Committee on Elections.

### 915 STATIONS

During the month of February 1943, the FCC issued an operating license to one station and deleted the call letters of another, which holds the count of operating stations to the same as at the close of January. The station call letter deleted does not constitute a discontinuance in opera-

tion. It is rather a consolidation of a station wherein two call letters were employed on one transmitter and the same set of studios. Commission action merely discontinued the use of one of the call letters.

A comparative table by months, follows:

	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
Operating	893	897	899	906	906	905	906*	908*	910*	909*	910*	910*	910
Construction	31	27	25	18	19	16	14*	11*	9*	9*	7*	6*	5
	924	924	924	924	925	921	920	919	919	918	917	916	915

\* Corrections

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

### HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, March 15th. They are subject to change.

#### Monday, March 15

WQBC—Delta Broadcasting Company, Inc., Vicksburg, Miss.—Modification of license, **1470 kc.**, 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited.

#### Tuesday, March 16

##### Further Consolidated Hearing

WALB—Herald Publishing Company, Albany, Ga.—Renewal of license, **1590 kc.**, 1 KW, DA-night, unlimited.

WALB—Herald Publishing Co. (Assignor), Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Albany, Ga.—Voluntary assignment of license, Station WALB, **1590 kc.**, 1 KW, DA-night, unlimited.

WALB—Herald Publishing Co., Albany, Ga.—C. P., **1550 kc.**, 1 KW, DA-night, unlimited.

#### Wednesday, March 17

WMAM—M and M Broadcasting Company, Inc., Marinette, Wis.—Modification of license, **570 kc.**, 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

### APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KSL—Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted Special Service authorization to use two F-124-A tubes, for the balance of the license period which expires April 1, 1944.

WLAP—American Broadcasting Corp. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—Adopted an order denying petition for a grant of application for construction permit insofar as it requests a change in frequency from **1450 to 630 kc.**, and set forth new issues upon which application will be heard. (Docket No. 6304)

W47A—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, in part, for new station (B1-LH-3).

W2XEO—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted construction permit for new ST station (to reinstate construction permit) (B1-PST-12), granted license to cover B1-PST-12 in part (B1-LST-4).

WMJT—The Journal Company (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wis.—Retained in pending files pursuant to policy announced February 23, 1943, application for modification of construction permit for extension of completion date indefinitely (B4-MPCT-21).

The Commission has announced its Decision and Order (B-172) granting the application of Westchester Broadcasting Corp. (WFAS), White Plains, New York, for modification of license to change frequency from **1240 to 1230 kc.**, and increase operating time from part-time sharing with WGBB, Freeport, N. Y., to unlimited time. Commissioners Case and Craven voted "No".

### MISCELLANEOUS

WAYS—Inter-City Advertising Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, for new broadcast station for approval of studio site (B3-L-1611); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1344).

WNAC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted license to use formerly licensed composite main transmitter of Station WAAB as an auxiliary transmitter, with power of 1 KW (B1-L-1750).

KLRA—Arkansas Broadcasting Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized move of transmitter, new transmitter, change in frequency, changes in directional antenna for night use, and increase in power for extension of completion date from March 13 to June 13, 1943 (B3-MP-1698).

KAST—Astoria Broadcasting Co., Astoria, Ore.—Denied request for authority to suspend operations for the duration of the war and a specified period beyond that with the provision that the license shall remain in the property of the Astoria Broadcasting Co. for the time the suspension remains in effect; deferred action on renewal of license in order that a statement may be obtained from applicant as to whether or not it will continue operation.

WPID—The Petersburg Newspaper Corp., Petersburg, Va.—Denied request for authority to suspend operations for the duration of the war.

### APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

#### 560 Kilocycles

KPQ—Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash.—Modification of construction permit (B5-P-3150 as modified, which authorized new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, increase power and change frequency) for extension of completion date from 4-25-43 to 8-25-43.

#### 590 Kilocycles

WKZO—WKZO, Incorporated, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Modification of license to change from directional antenna night use to directional antenna from 5 p. m. to 9 a. m., Central Standard Time.

#### 1110 Kilocycles

WBT—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

#### 1130 Kilocycles

WCAR—Pontiac Broadcasting Co., Pontiac, Mich.—Extension of special service authorization to operate from 7 a. m. to local sunrise during months when sunrise occurs later than 7 a. m., with power of 250 watts for the period ending 4-1-44.

#### 1320 Kilocycles

KXYZ—Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Texas—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power for auxiliary transmitter.

#### 1400 Kilocycles

WJHO—Yetta G. Samford, C. S. Shealy, Thomas D. Samford, Jr., J. H. Orr, d/b as Opelika-Auburn Broadcasting Co., Opelika, Ala.—Voluntary assignment of license to Yetta G.



Samford, C. S. Shealy, Thomas D. Samford, Jr., d/b as Opelika-Auburn Broadcasting Company.

#### 1410 Kilocycles

WEGO—Wayne M. Nelson, Concord, N. C.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3007) as modified, for a new broadcast station.

WEGO—Wayne M. Nelson, Concord, N. C.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

#### TELEVISION APPLICATION

W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-40 as modified for new television station) for extension of completion date only from 3-31-43 to 5-31-43.

### 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.

**Auburn Die Company, Inc., et al.**—Eleven New England manufacturers of steel dies, used for cutting leather in the production of shoes, are charged in a complaint with conspiring to fix uniform prices for their products.

The respondents, whose annual volume of business amounts to \$750,000, which is 25 percent of the total volume of such business in the United States, are:

Auburn Die Co., Inc., and Androscoggin Die Co., Inc., both of Auburn, Maine; Joseph E. Knox & Co., Inc., John Hermanson, Stanley Leskiewicz and Joseph Toll, trading as North Shore Cutting Die Co.; Hyman Resnick, Henry April and Hyman Rosenblatt, trading as Bay State Cutting Die Co., and Vincent W. Burke, trading as Bee Machine Co., all of Lynn, Mass.; Boston Cutting Die Co., Inc., Boston; Faustyn K. Jakiel and Richard B. Friend, trading as State Die Co., and Axel Swanson and Raymond Duprey, trading as Manchester Die Co., both of Manchester, N. H.; Brockton Cutting Die & Machine Co., Inc., Avon, Mass.; and Granite Die Co., Inc., Haverhill, Mass. (4921)

**Latta Cream**, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, is named respondent in a complaint charging it with disseminating false advertisements concerning a cosmetic designated "Latta Cream." (4925)

**McNeil Drug Company, Inc.**—A complaint has been issued charging McNeil Drug Co., Inc., and Associated Advertising Agency, Inc., both of Jacksonville, Fla., with misrepresenting the therapeutic value of a medicinal preparation designated "McNeil's Magic Remedy" and with disseminating advertisements which fail to reveal the harmful potentialities that may result from use of the product under conditions prescribed in the advertisements or under such conditions as are customary or usual. The preparation also is sold under the names "Magic Remedy" and "McNeil's Magic Remedy Brand." (4923)

**United Art Studios**, 1615 G St., S. E., Washington, and Benjamin and Ada Kadet, trading as Kadet Art & Frame Co., 909 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, are charged in a complaint with enter-

ing into arrangements with each other for the use of false and deceptive practices to induce the purchase of photographic enlargements and frames sold by United Art Studios. (4924)

#### CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

**Albee Studio**, 1426 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., selling and distributing photographs, enlargements and miniatures, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain deceptive acts and misrepresentations in connection with the sale of his products. (4871)

**Johnson Smith & Co.**, 6615 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, has been ordered to cease and desist from representing in any manner that the watches they sell are railroad watches when such is not a fact. (4778)

**Kaiden-Kazanjan Studios, Inc.**—A New York photographic service and its officers has been ordered to cease representing themselves and their employees as newspaper photographers or using the names of newspapers, magazines or periodicals without the consent of the publications. The Commission finds that the Kaiden-Kazanjan Studios, Inc., also trading as Keystone News & Photo Service, and Frances Kaiden and Aram Kazanjan, with offices at 21 West 46th St., New York, has induced numerous persons to pose for photographs under the representation by agents that the photographs were desired by them for immediate or future use in connection with newspaper or magazine articles. (4812)

**Wisconsin DeLuxe Doll & Dress Co.**, trading as Wisconsin DeLuxe Corporation, 1902 North Third St., Milwaukee, has been ordered to cease and desist from the use of lottery methods in connection with the sale and distribution of its products. (4830)

#### STIPULATIONS

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

**Chartered University of America**—A Huron, S. D., corporation and its board of directors have entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentation in connection with the sale to purchasers in India of so-called diplomas which purport to evidence the conferring of scholastic degrees.

The corporation is known as "Chartered University of America; Medical Council; and Board of Examinations and Management of Huron, South Dakota." The directors are W. A. Johns, Julia W. Johns and Isiah O. Hagen. (3619)

**Harold Liffon Co.**, 100 Fifth Ave., New York, engaged in the sale of blankets, stipulated that he will discontinue using the word "satin" or any other word connoting silk as a designation for a product not composed of silk. (3620)

**National Rat and Mouse Exterminator Co.**, 3721 West Villard Ave., Milwaukee, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that the product he sells under the name "Kil-Balm Rat and Mouse Exterminator" will "embalm" the bodies of rats and mice; that it can be depended upon to destroy all rats and mice in buildings or on premises in two or three days or any other period of time; and that the bodies of rodents killed by use of the preparation will not leave an odor. (3621)

**Union Mill Ends**, Monticello, N. Y., has stipulated that it will discontinue using the word "silk" to describe rayon fabric remnants it sells. The remnants are used in making dresses, window curtains, towels, quilts and like products. (3618)

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# National Association of Broadcasters

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

March 12, 1943

SELECTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK

Supplement No. 5

## Classification of Registrants Over 38 Years of Age

Selective Service local boards on March 8 were directed to place no more men over 38 years of age in Class IV-H, the class for registrants who are beyond the present military age limit, and to reclassify out of Class IV-H those registrants who, by reason of their agricultural occupation or endeavor, are now or prior to May 1 may become eligible for Class II-C or Class III-C deferment.

Furthermore, boards were advised that beginning May 1, 1943, they should reclassify out of Class IV-H all other registrants and place them in the classes to which they properly belong by reason of occupational, dependency, or other status.

Registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and who have no cause for deferment other than age will be placed in Class I-A and will be the first men over 38 inducted if and when the armed forces determine they can be used in the military establishment.

Those registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and placed in Class II-C or Class III-C because of their agricultural occupation or endeavor prior to May 1, will be continued in those classes as long as they are necessary to agriculture if men over 38 are called for service. Other registrants reclassified after May 1 and placed in other classes will remain there, if men over 38 are called, only so long as men in their class would be deferred—as for example, normally not longer than six months if they are given a Class II-A or Class II-B deferment for occupation other than agricultural.

The new instructions, contained in amendments to Selective Service Regulations, provide:

“No registrant shall hereafter be placed in Class IV-H. The classification of all such registrants now eligible or who, before May 1, 1943, become eligible for classification into Class II-C or Class III-C shall be immediately reopened and they shall be classified in Class II-C or Class III-C. The classification of all other registrants now in Class IV-H shall be reopened and they shall be classified anew as soon as possible after May 1, 1943.”

So that registrants over 38 who are reclassified into other classes can be distinguished from men under 38, the new regulations provide:

“Whenever a classified registrant has reached or hereafter reaches the 38th anniversary of the day of his birth and has not attained the 45th anniversary of the day of his birth, he shall be identified in all records by following his classification with the letter ‘(H).’ If such registrant is in Class I-A, he shall be identified thus ‘Class I-A (H).’ If such registrant is in Class II-B, he shall be identified thus ‘Class II-B (H).’ If such registrant is in Class III-C, he shall be identified thus, ‘Class III-C (H).’ If such registrant is in Class IV-F he shall be identified thus, ‘Class IV-F (H).’ The identification ‘(H)’ shall be used for such registrant regardless of his classification.”

# Order in Which Registrants Are Called

Instructions to Selective Service local boards prohibiting the drafting of men with children who are recognized as dependents under the Selective Service Act and Regulations until such action is authorized by National Selective Service Headquarters are still in effect.

The order in which registrants are called for military service, as fixed by Selective Service Regulations is:

1. Single men with no dependents (1-A);
2. Single men who do not contribute to the war effort but who have dependents (3-A);
3. Single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort (3-B);
4. Men who are not engaged in the war effort but who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only (3-A);
5. Men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only (3-B);
6. Men who are not engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only (3-A);
7. Men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide relationship with wife and children or children only (3-B).

In reclassifying men with dependents into 1-A the Boards follow this procedure:

First, the supply of single men without dependents and who are not deferred as "necessary men" in their occupations is exhausted in a local board area. Then the local board reviews, in the order of the above-named categories, the classifications of registrants who were deferred in Class 3-A or 3-B to determine which should be reclassified 1-A and which should be further deferred for occupational reasons or because induction would cause undue hardship for dependents.

However, while State Selective Service Directors have been instructed to adjust their calls for the armed forces so as to prevent one local board from calling registrants from one group substantially in advance of the time when other local boards are calling them from the same group, it is not possible to attain complete uniformity.

Because of varying conditions in local board areas, as well as in different States it has been necessary to call registrants with dependents in some States, while single men still were available in others, and in local board areas in some States before all other local boards in the same State had exhausted their pools of single men.