

WAR CONFERENCE

Attendance Instructions

Wartime demands on the transportation facilities of the country are tremendous. Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, has emphasized the necessity for the most severe curtailment of civilian travel. He has made a plea for voluntary cooperation on the part of all.

We have discussed attendance at our NAB War Conference with officials of the ODT and have agreed to cooperate in discouraging attendance of any but absolutely essential personnel. Broadcasters, associate members and others are cautioned in planning their attendance at the conference and that of staff members, to consider the following questions:

1. Will the persons who go to Chicago contribute constructively to assist the broadcasting industry in more effectively aiding the war effort; or,
2. Will the persons who go to Chicago attend the serious sessions arranged for them and gain a clearer understanding of their responsibility and thus be able to serve more effectively the national interests through radio.

Unless anyone you send fits into one of the above classes, he should not attend. It is intended that this year's conference be limited strictly to those members of the broadcasting industry responsible for its continued functioning in the war program.

It is to be regretted no invitation can be extended to the wives nor are any plans being made for their entertainment for reasons which are most obvious.

Promotional Display Out

After discussing the subject with the Office of Defense Transportation, we have determined to abandon entirely all plans to conduct any kind of a promotion display. Stations are, therefore, requested not to send any material to Chicago and not to expect to see any display of any kind there, except such as may be of purely local origin. We ask your cooperation.

Associate Exhibits

Any Associate Member who had planned an exhibit at Chicago is asked to abandon those plans. The need for

**The NAB
Radio War Conference
Palmer House, Chicago
April 27-29**

conserving transportation space, both express and mail, is so urgent as to justify us in asking you not to exhibit.

Definition of Peabody Awards

The industry may gain a better understanding of the Peabody Awards by reading the following letter which Willard Egolf wrote to John K. Hutchens, radio editor of the New York Times:

DEAR JOHN:

Your criticism of the Peabody Awards brought forth an issue which is worth clarifying.

You say, "Of the six programs honored, only two are heard nationally . . . one may be permitted to wonder a little about the emphasis on programs which the average listener could not possibly have heard. . . . There is not much in the Peabody Awards this year to converse about."

We must remember that the great consideration which underlies all selections of the Peabody Award Committee is radio's operation in the "public interest, convenience and necessity." Regardless of classification, each award has that unwritten suffix.

In the application of these principles, which should we consider more significant: the amusement, edification and elevation of a broad panorama of population, through network programs, or the complete salvation of some segment of humanity, perhaps a single soul, in an isolated community? I describe both ends of the pole for obvious reasons. Civilization will concentrate all its resources on the preservation of a single human life. Usually this has the aspect of an emergency, which finds radio proficient. By the same token, in my opinion, a service of radio which accomplishes the complete deliverance of a single soul or a small community will outweigh any average service to the nation at large. It might happen in a Rocky Mountain valley or far away in Alaska. Only through careful description, such as lies within your power, could the people and other radio stations be impressed with its full import. Upon those precepts the Pipes of Pan, if broadcast by a single radio station to accomplish such a purpose at a strategic moment, should be entitled to an award, although that award may say "for outstanding entertainment." In short, the multiple services of radio have such broad significance that they defy adequate description. Every attempt must be viewed through the reducing glass of "public interest, convenience and necessity."

The members of the Peabody Awards Committee deserve aid, encouragement and patience; above all, patience. They are attempting to implement the broadest possible gathering facilities, as well as a clear delineation of awards. Their task is tremendous. I should be the first to complain if they refused to realize it, but they do.

Byron Price Accepts

(This release issued by NAB News Bureau March 26)

Byron Price, director of censorship, has accepted the invitation of the NAB to address the radio war conference, April 27-29, in Chicago.

Price commented as follows: "Station and network managers and their staffs are to be congratulated on the

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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*.

DEFINITION OF PEABODY AWARDS

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splendid manner in which they are observing the Code of Wartime Practices for American broadcasters. I welcome the opportunity to address the radio industry on the subject of voluntary censorship, now in its second successful year."

Spiritual Programming

In an attempt to reach all members of the community with spiritual grace and comfort, WHBC is programming a broadcast titled "The Hour of Prayer."

Arrangements were made with a downtown church in Canton, Ohio, to open its doors every noon for the convenience of people during the lunch hour. WHBC sets up microphones and broadcasts a program which consists of playing and singing old, familiar hymns, interspersed with only two one-minute prayers and a single one-minute scripture reading. No one is identified on the show, not even the minister who offers the prayers and reads the scripture. The church is not lighted except for the cross above the pulpit. Prayers and scripture readings are made by various ministers of the community, appointed by the Ministerial Association. There is no pomp or formality, no mention of denominations.

Aimed at Non-Church Group

The announcements stress tolerance; the services are open to all. The audience is invited to "lay aside the routines of the moment and join with your neighbors and friends in a prayer to Almighty God to lead us safely through these troubled waters. . . ."

Felix Hinkle, WHBC manager, believes this idea, if expanded into other communities or even over the networks, could reach that great body of persons who do not attend church, but who have the "one common inherent religious complex in all rational human beings—sincere belief in a Supreme Power of some kind or other."

He further believes radio should in great measure provide spiritual grace in these critical times when war has caused a re-awakening to the precepts and teachings of Jesus Christ.

This philosophy, if broadcast properly, "holds the basic solution for all the world's troubles," in his opinion.

Approach Is Psychological

Reduced to barest essentials, the Canton program, Hinkle suggests, follows the "psychological line of bringing about a comfort and a softening and a change in the hearts and the minds of the people unconsciously. . . ."

He comments, however, that such an idea can achieve universal status best through broad network treatment,

mentioning the drawbacks of local programming and the uncertain ability of local choirs and ministers at the microphone. Fred Waring's choir, or the golden voices of Marian Anderson and John Charles Thomas could take the "Rock of Ages" hymn and "make it a masterpiece," Hinkle declares, adding that all organizations and individuals on the program should be COMPLETELY ANONYMOUS to impress the listeners only with the artistry of what they hear.

Hinkle's regard for complete program anonymity has progressed to the point where he suggests that other stations, should they consider his idea favorably for local production, do not use a local church but originate the program from their studios.

Selective Service

NEVILLE MILLER PRAISES

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

(This release issued by NAB News Bureau March 26)

Praising the efficient operation of Selective Service, Neville Miller complimented draft officials upon their "sympathetic understanding and consideration of the manpower problems of the broadcasting industry."

The complete statement follows:

"It is my considered opinion that the Selective Service has been most efficiently operated within the statutory authority of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. Certainly the officials at national headquarters are to be complimented upon their sympathetic understanding and consideration of the manpower problems of the broadcasting industry.

"It must be remembered that the basic policy of the act is decentralization whereunder the local boards are virtually autonomous, subject to the right of appeal to the boards of appeal. As a consequence, the Occupational Bulletins issued for the guidance of local boards can only be advisory; under the act they cannot be mandatory. Each local board must select the registrants to be inducted, in so doing it presumably uses its best judgment in the light of all the circumstances in its locality.

"With almost 6500 local boards, it is to be expected that the quality of their judgment will not be uniform. But, by and large, I believe the system is being ably administered in accordance with the law as enacted by Congress and approved by the President. It is a democratic, grass roots system of selection. It is possible that a national service act, such as proposed in the Austin-Wadsworth bill, would provide for keener discrimination between the needs of the Armed Forces and essential industry. That is for Congress to decide.

"Meanwhile, as NAB has repeatedly advised the industry, the training wherever possible of personnel not subject to induction is the safest course for stations to follow in meeting the manpower problem."

STATION MANAGERS

"The NAB War Conference has every aspect of a military assignment," Neville Miller says. (Chicago—April 27-29)

THIS IS WAR!

From a WBIG Broadcast

Nobody enjoys war . . . there isn't one of us who can escape the tragedy and hardship and discomfort that war

brings. We all have certain jobs to do . . . and if the jobs are war jobs, we can't be slackers.

You're listening right now to your radio station . . . a business enterprise erected primarily to serve you as best we can. Now, with the nation at war, our responsibility is greater by far than it ever was when we were at peace. Even then, we were charged with certain duties and obligations and we worked hard to make good. Our job is to do more than entertain . . . radio must also be educational and instructive, informative and illuminating if it is to serve the community.

Now, we are working hard to sell Bonds, to explain rationing, to find homes for war workers, to find as entertainment. We aren't pretending that we can compete with a swing band or a soap opera when it comes to pure listening pleasure. We have a job to do, and we intend to do it. We know that the man fighting with a gun and the man working all day with gun-making tools don't think it's fun . . . they too have a job to do, and they're doing it.

Well, perhaps you're wondering right now why we're rambling through all this explanation . . . we have a pretty good reason for trying to make clear to you how earnest we are about our war work. Some people have objected from time to time . . . even written letters to us . . . unsigned letters . . . full of unkind name calling like phony Bond salesmen" . . . and naturally, we resent the letters, especially since the writer hasn't the courage to sign a name. We cool off, and then we realize that perhaps some people just forget that even if all announcements and appeals mean nothing to them, even if they are already buying Bonds and doing war work and learning all about Bond buying and Point Rationing and how to train for a job in an essential industry.

If, by doing our job of helping the folks who need the information we have, we annoy someone who isn't interested, we are honestly sorry, for we dislike annoying anyone. But aren't at all apologetic . . . we are even proud that we are able to serve the listeners who do answer the appeals we make and make the most of the opportunities we advertise.

No, war isn't fun . . . it's a deadly serious business . . . and we here at your radio station are well aware that our industry and our nation and even our personal lives as free people are at stake. We are Americans in free America . . . if we weren't, you'd never hear an explanation as you are hearing now . . . an explanation as to why you hear at certain intervals certain messages from your government and its agencies. No, there isn't any compulsion about radio listening here, and there never will be . . . you listen as you like . . . but when you listen and you hear us down here hard at work trying to get the war won, just remember that we're doing our best at the most important job we'll ever have . . . and we hope you're doing yours . . . THIS IS WAR!

Labor Relations

Labor Broadcasts

Recognition of a release from Joseph L. Miller, NAB director of labor relations, pointing out the number and scope of labor broadcasts over the networks in 1942 came from the nation's two top labor leaders in letters as follows: "Many thanks for your kind favor of March 9, and the enclosed release showing the number of labor broadcasts during 1942. I hope to have an opportunity of talking with you sometime soon.

(President, CIO)

(Signed) Philip Murray"

"I thank you for your letter dated March 9th with copy of a release in which there is set forth the number of labor broadcasts which were made over the networks during 1942. You are right in your conclusion that I would be interested in this information. It is gratifying to know that more than 100 broadcasts were made by representatives of organized labor during the year 1942.

(President, AFL)

(Signed) W. Green"

CBS and IBEW Sign

The National War Labor Board this week announced approval of parts of a wage agreement between the Columbia Broadcasting System and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, providing for an average increase of 7¢ an hour for 268 technicians and supervisory personnel, retroactive to October 1, 1942.

The agreement establishes a new wage schedule with a starting rate of \$50 weekly and automatic increases up to \$85 for technicians, and rates ranging from \$90 to \$100 for supervisors. The wage schedule prior to the increases approved by the Board had a starting rate of \$49.60 for technicians and ranged from \$87.20 to \$98.70 for supervisory personnel.

(1) The Board disapproved a proposal by the company and the union to eliminate three steps in the present wage progression schedule on the ground that it would create an inequity with respect to the National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

(2) The Board also disapproved a clause in the wage agreement providing for payment of time and a half for hours in excess of ten, instead of twelve as now provided. The Board held that since both NBC and Mutual now have a 12 hour maximum workday, approval of a 10 hour maximum for Columbia would create new inequalities between the three systems.

The approved wage schedule will correct maladjustments resulting from the rise in the cost of living, and will result in increases well within 15% of the January 1, 1941 wage level.

Wage Stabilization Notes

Escalator clauses in labor contracts, which provide for automatic wage increases in ratio to the rise in the cost of living index are regarded as valid by the National War Labor Board as long as they do not conflict with national wage stabilization policies, the Board said this week.

This was pointed out in the case of the American Home Products Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and the National Council of Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, CIO, in which the Board denied the parties' request for a 2½ cent per hour increase for employees covered by a contract between the union and the company. The increase was provided for in an escalator clause in the contract.

The Board found that the increases could not be granted under the 15% cost of living formula and that no inequalities existed because wage differentials between the company and other comparable companies in the area were well established.

* * *

The National War Labor Board has issued the following statement about compliance with the wage stabilization program:

Alleged violations of the wage stabilization provisions of the Anti-Inflation Act of October 2, 1942, and of Executive Order 9250 have from time to time been brought to the attention of the National War Labor Board. In these first few months since Congress passed the Act those violations proved on investigation to have been committed rather through ignorance than through wilful disregard

of the law. It was deemed appropriate, therefore, that the Board's enforcement policy in those early months be tempered by the knowledge that the national policy of wage stabilization was still imperfectly understood. . . . Obviously, wilful violations of the law must be stopped

if the anti-inflation program is not to be impaired and the critical manpower situation rendered more acute. Where the Board's investigation of the facts warrant, violations will be prosecuted immediately and vigorously. Ignorance can no longer be pleaded as an excuse.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Regional War Labor Board Offices

| REGION | REGIONAL CHAIRMAN | STREET ADDRESS | CITY | TERRITORY COVERED |
|--------|---------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| I | Saul Wallen | 209 Washington St. | Boston, Mass. | All of N. E. |
| II | Theodore Kheel | 220 East 42nd St. | New York City | New York & Northern Counties of N. J. |
| III | Sylvester Garrett | Room 428, Stephen Girard Bldg., 21 S. 12th St. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Pa., Del., Md., D. C. & Southern Counties of N. J. |
| IV | M. T. Van Hecke | 116 Candler Bldg. | Atlanta, Ga. | Ga., N. C., S. C., Fla., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Va. |
| V | Lewis Gill | 3rd Floor, Guardian Bldg., 629 Euclid Ave. | Cleveland, Ohio | Ohio, West Va., & Kentucky |
| VI | Robert K. Burns | 222 West Adams St., Room 553 | Chicago, Ill. | Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., N. D., & S. D. |
| VII | Joseph A. Hoskins | 11th Floor, Fidelity Bldg., 911 Walnut St. | Kansas City, Mo. | Mo., Ark., Nebr., Kansas & Iowa |
| VIII | Floyd McGown | 9th Floor, New Mercantile Bank Bldg. | Dallas, Texas | Texas, Louisiana & Oklahoma |
| IX | Charles Graham | 504 Boston Bldg. | Denver, Colo. | Colo., New Mex., Montana, Wyoming, Utah & Idaho |
| X | Thomas Fair Neblett | 1355 Market St. | San Francisco | Calif., Nevada & Arizona |
| XI | Edwin E. Witte | Room 1164, Penobscot Bldg. | Detroit, Michigan | Michigan |
| XII | G. Bernard Noble | White Henry Stewart Bldg. | Seattle, Wash. | Washington & Oregon |

CHAIRMAN FLY COMMENTS

The manpower situation as it affects broadcast stations is still a very live subject. At a press conference this week FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly said that he had sent another letter to Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt on the subject.

"On the manpower situation," said Fly, "I overlooked a letter to Mr. McNutt that we had some earlier correspondence that for the moment had seemingly settled that rather difficult problem, and I forwarded another letter to Mr. McNutt the other day supplementing my recent letter forwarding copies of the correspondence on the earlier case. I haven't heard from them over there which leads me to believe, as I of course would have believed, that they are giving the matter very careful consideration."

On the same subject Fly said, "We have never had any conflict or controversy at all with the War Manpower Commission and we haven't got one now and we have always had the best and most cooperative relations with them."

Security Survey Underway

Chairman Fly told the conference that the Commission is making considerable progress on the various security studies and in explanation of this he said that "you probably know that the Commission staff, that is, the field

division of the engineering department, has been making for sometime a continuous survey of security measures at the various communication plants."

Fly said further that "up to March 19th they had completed the survey and reported on 256 different facilities. Of course that includes the radio communication, telephone and certain of the domestic communication systems, and the broadcasting stations which by the way would cover two locations. I think that about 380 locations have been completed and various suggestions have been made for security measures which would be adopted and I think in every case the staff has met with the full cooperation of the various owners. They have no complaints regarding this advisory service, and I think it is moving along in good shape. We have every reason to believe it will be helpful to all concerned."

FCC Simplifying Forms

Fly said the FCC is trying to simplify its many forms and questionnaires. For a number of years he said the Commission has been trying to simplify the forms. "As a matter of fact," he said, "during the past few years every form we have got out we put every effort to have it just in the simplest way possible."

Regarding the financial studies of the small stations, Fly said, "I am rather inclined to hold off as far as any

BROADCASTING "ESSENTIAL"

In the revised lists of activities, products, services and facilities certified by the War Manpower Commission since July, 1942, issued March 25, 1943, the following classification appears: "all communication services and production of communications." This includes broadcasting.

public statement on that matter is concerned. I will continue to give attention to the plight of the small stations—that in itself is a continuing matter—but I rather think that we will not make any further announcements as to the financial status of the stations until the NAB War Conference in Chicago and at that time I will try to give the industry a complete report on the financial conditions of the entire industry so far as that is reflected in our reports here."

Manpower—Materials

THE TUBE SITUATION

Frank H. McIntosh, of the Radio Division, War Production Board, today urged more even distribution of radio tubes to keep home sets in repair.

He addressed a letter to tube manufacturers urging that they exchange tubes among themselves and that they concentrate production on critical types. In making the letter public, Mr. McIntosh pointed out that the conversion of the radio industry was designed to permit tube production sufficient to maintain civilian radio. Production of radio tubes available for replacement in civilian sets is almost as high as peace times, he said.

"A careful survey of the industry," the letter said, "indicated that radio tube production, available for replacement purposes, is almost as high as in normal peace times; nevertheless, many complaints have been received, particularly from rural areas, stating that tubes are not available.

"It appears evident from the figures on production and existing inventories that production is not the sole difficulty responsible for the lack of tubes. Maldistribution, caused by the inability of manufacturers to round out their lines, and low production of certain critical types of tubes, appears to be responsible, in part, for present shortages.

"This office therefore suggests that manufacturers concentrate their civilian production on critical tube types, even though such types may be low profit items.

"It is further urged that, during this critical period, manufacturers exchange tubes freely in order to make the best use of existing distribution channels."

COMMENT

On Sunday, March 28, the New York Times carried a story which quotes an unnamed tube factory man to the effect that the country's whole tube-making industry could not produce more than 2,000,000 bulbs a month above the present huge war output.

This prophet was unmasked a few days later when Mr. McIntosh of WPB officially announced that January 1943 sales by tube manufacturers for replacement purposes were almost 2,500,000. These were all of new manufacture.

A Soldier "On the Beam"

(This release issued by NAB News Bureau March 26)

He's a private in the Army Air Forces and entitled to a free frank on his letters, but when he read of the critical need for radio tubes, he sent an air-mail letter with regular postage offering enthusiastically to donate to the war effort transmitter tubes he left at home.

His name is Private William Redpath, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and he is stationed in the Southwest. The notice he read was a request issued by the NAB through QST, the American Radio Relay League magazine, asking "hams" (amateur radio operators) to register their tubes for sale through NAB to broadcasters who might need them. "Hams" are off the air for the duration.

Redpath sent his letter to Howard Frazier, NAB director of engineering.

Canadians Not "Foreigners"

James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the Board of War Communications, has sent the following notice to all persons engaged in the wire and radio communications industry, including manufacturing:

"Reference is made to the attached resolution of the Defense Communications Board (now the Board of War Communications), Mimeo. No. 53152, of August 21, 1941, regarding visits to communication plants and stations. In this connection, the Board of War Communications today amended its policy with respect to visits to communication plants and stations so that Canadian citizens would be treated on the same basis as American citizens.

"Therefore, all persons engaged in the wire or radio communications industry may admit Canadian citizens to their plants and stations when visits by such persons are considered necessary by the management in the conduct of its business.

"The foregoing does not apply to visits to manufacturing plants engaged in the execution of contracts for the Army or Navy or plants engaged in scientific research and development in collaboration with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. These departments issue their own regulations with respect to visits to such manufacturing plants."

The resolution referred to had requested that all foreign persons, representatives, associations or corporations be excluded from said plants or stations.

'WAR TIME'

The War Production Board issued the following bulletin March 24, 1943:

The Necessity for "War Time"

The observance of "War Time" throughout the United States is essential if this country is to meet its production requirements. This fact has already been proved by the experience of over a year since the enactment by the Congress in January, 1942, of the law to advance by one hour the time to be observed in each of the standard time zones. A failure to observe "War Time" will result in severe strains upon power resources and in a diversion of essential materials which will seriously hamper the production of ships, tanks, planes, ammunition, synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline.

Savings from "War Time"

Observance of "War Time" has resulted in important savings in the total amount of electricity used but even more important it has saved the materials for generators and power plants which otherwise would have been necessary to provide additional power capacity for war production.

Translating these savings into war materials, "War Time" has saved copper for 2,500,000,000 rounds of 30 caliber ammunition, and steel needed for the production of 6,000 medium size tanks or 140 destroyers of average size. The additional power facilities which would have been required to supply the power saved by "War Time" would have required these amounts of needed and scarce war materials. The electric energy saved by "War time" is equivalent to the amount required to produce aluminum for 7,500 medium size bombers or 16,000 fighters.

These figures are based not upon conjecture as to possible savings resulting from "War Time" but upon actual experience during the past year as determined by the engineering staff of the War Production Board.

How "War Time" Saves Power

The way in which the adoption of "War Time" has brought about these savings in plant capacity is not generally understood. Existing power plants are capable of producing only a certain amount of electric power at one time. The size of our power facilities must be sufficient to meet the maximum demand for power during any day. Under standard time the heaviest demand for power is in the late afternoon hours, since the greatest concentration of use by households and institutions, including office buildings, stores and shops, is during this period. "War Time" by advancing the clocks one hour enables these users to operate by daylight for an additional hour in the late afternoon. This cuts down on the total demand for electricity at the peak period for lighting and enables the increased requirements of war production to be carried by power plants that would otherwise have to be used for this lighting load. Thus "War Time" eliminates the necessity for building additional power plants in the amount of these savings. Nor does the earlier start in the morning in general have any serious consequences for power systems, since the heaviest morning demand on power is in the daylight hours even with the time advanced.

Reserve Power Essential

The saving of kilowatt capacity brought about by the observance of "War Time" for the country as a whole represents about 50 percent of the minimum reserves required to furnish adequate and reliable power service in case of accidents to power plants. This reserve, which is essential if we are to be prepared to meet emergencies, could have been maintained without "War Time" only through the expenditures of critical materials in building additional power plant capacity.

It is thus evident that the establishment of "War Time" in effect made available electric power producing capacity for load and reserves for an expanding war production effort without the expenditure of critical materials, labor, machine tools and manufacturing space.

It should be noted that there are substantial savings effected in all months of the year through a reduction in the amount of electric energy required for household, office and commercial use. Even though "War Time" causes some increase in the use of electricity in the early morning hours in the fall and winter months by providing an additional hour of daylight in the evening, it has lowered the over-all consumption of electric energy the year round. This has resulted in important savings in fuel

which in turn result in a saving of critical facilities used for the transportation of oil and coal from producing centers.

Confusion from Local Changes

The failure of a state to observe "War Time," confusing in times of peace, becomes very serious in times of war. With the transportation facilities of the country already taxed to capacity, a lack of uniformity in the use of "War Time" throughout the 48 states impairs the efficient operation of these facilities and results in public confusion, causing delays and waste of manpower in the shipment of war materials.

The experience of the few states which have, in effect, abolished "War Time" has resulted in wide-spread comment in the press. In Ohio, which is now following a time which is equivalent to Eastern Standard Time, many of the cities are still following Eastern "War Time" and the interstate transportation services and post offices are required by law to operate on "War Time." The result has been serious confusion which has been pointed out in numerous editorials.

The Dayton, Ohio, *News* on February 22, 1943, commented editorially on the confusion in Ohio as follows:

"The Time Muddle"

"Ohio goes on its new time in a state of confusion. About half the people of the state now find themselves on the new time decreed by the legislature. The rest, through the independent action of cities, remain as they were.

"If the division were on lines of geography, as with the western half of the state on western and the eastern half on eastern time, it would not be so bad. But the differences go by spots.

"Cities remaining on eastern war time are as far apart as Cincinnati and Cleveland. The clock now changes, as one travels across the state, every half hour or so. The situation is absurd and changes, in one way or another, will have to be made. The good intentions of the legislature have done the paving job which unintelligent good intentions are noted for. We have before us a striking example of the results when legislators jump at conclusions, instead of seeking facts and using their heads."

The Lansing, Michigan, *Journal* of February 24, 1943, had the following article.

"Lansing war industries are likely to revert to Eastern war time 'in the interest of winning the war,' spokesmen declared Wednesday after the city council voted, 11 to 3, in 'closed' session Tuesday night against changing back to 'fast' time.

* * * * *

"A. H. Brandel, production manager of Oldsmobile, said the slow time schedule of Lansing 'has caused utter confusion in all lines of communication with other cities in and out of the state.' He declared that four hours a day are lost by rail, truck and wire.

"We have got to win a war and we can't let personal inconveniences interfere,' Mr. Brandel added. 'You can't ignore the men who are fighting over across.'"

Readjustments Under "War Time"

The great advantages of "War Time" have obviously not been effected without inconveniences. However, all the issues which are currently being raised have been canvassed many times by the Congress, as well as by state legislatures. Experience has shown that while some groups, particularly in agricultural areas, may find that they are inconvenienced and that "War Time" is of little benefit to them or to their production, the interest of the

country as a whole requires the observance of "War Time."

To offset these inconveniences, the possible readjustment of time schedules in the picking up and delivery of dairy products is a matter which should be carefully explored. The predominantly agricultural communities in many cases may observe sun time for purposes of production and still work out an adequate distribution and transportation arrangement with other communities which are on "War Time." Cooperation between farm and city dwellers in the matter of deliveries and in the harvesting of crops could greatly minimize these inconveniences. Although in England one of their most serious problems is that of food production, they have found that the saving resulting from the adoption of two hour "War Time" in the summer months and one hour "War Time" the rest of the year, has more than justified its adoption.

Federal Agencies Support "War Time"

The conclusion that "War Time" is essential to the war effort has not been hastily reached. It has been the result of a year's experience in this country and the experience of our Allies. The War and Navy Departments, the War Production Board, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Power Commission and other affected Federal agencies have repeatedly endorsed "War Time" as an essential war measure. Recently, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, joined Mr. Donald Nelson in a warning that any change in the law establishing "War Time" would be a serious detriment to increased production in 1943.

Research Committee Meets

The meeting of the NAB Research Committee was held at NAB Headquarters Wednesday, March 31. The meeting was called by Chairman Roger W. Clipp of Station WFIL. Those attending were Barry T. Rumble of NBC and Dr. Frank N. Stanton of CBS. G. Bennett Larson of Station WWDC, Washington, and John C. McCormack of Stations KTBS-KWKH, Shreveport, were not able to attend. Edward F. Evans of the Blue Network attended the meeting at the invitation of the Chairman. Staff members, Lew Avery and Paul Peter also attended.

The task of preparing a recommendation on Station Coverage occupied most of the time of the committee. The Market Data Handbook for Broadcast Stations was briefly examined in copy and printers proof form.

Inasmuch as the agenda for the meeting was not entirely covered, the meeting was recessed to be continued April 14 at NAB Headquarters. The complete report of the research meeting will be given after the continued session.

LEPROSY

The NAB is in receipt of a letter from the Carville, La., Leprosarium from which the following excerpts have been taken:

"What occasions this letter is the frequent use over the radio by other than physicians and scientists of the words 'leper' and 'leprosy' in such a manner as to be not only mis-informative but most unjust to the victims of the disease.

"Dramatic playlets and comedy sketches are the chief offenders." (Here specific examples are cited; i.e.: "You avoid me as though I were a leper.")

The letter further explains that the staff and inmates of the Leprosarium appreciate the task involved to change a conception that has been in the minds of people for untold centuries, but requests that on radio, where control is possible, "in place of the word 'leprosy' use the word

'plague,' and replace 'leper' with 'pariah.' This rule to be applied to programs not concerned with scientific discussion of the disease, but where the word is merely dragged in because it is colorful and connotative.

"We earnestly solicit your careful consideration. . . ."

Radio Receives Music Tribute

In an extension of remarks printed in the Congressional Record of Thursday, February 25, 1943, authored by Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, radio receives the following accolade in a letter quoted from Mrs. Margaret Banks, music director of WBIG, writing on "Music in War":

"The development of radio and the phonograph brings music to thousands of homes that it could not otherwise have reached . . . with our splendid inventions of records and transcriptions, music can now come into all sectors. . . ."

Nashville Radio Meeting Attracts Leading Citizens

Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, now touring the east and southwest for the OWI and NAB, reports a fine meeting in Nashville, at which she appeared as Coordinator of Listener Activity for NAB, sponsored by the Radio Council of Tennessee and WSM, WLAC and WSIX.

The following persons attended in addition to Mrs. Lewis and Earl Glade, chairman of the NAB code committee:

R. B. Beale, chamber of commerce secretary; Dr. Joseph E. Burke, president, Ward Belmont college; Dr. A. L. Crabbe, education professor at George Peabody college; Dr. E. H. Ijams, president, David Lipscomb college; Dr. Edward L. Turner, president, Meharry college; Dr. H. L. Swint, Vanderbilt; Frances Zeigler, Vanderbilt school of nursing dean and Altrusa president; Dr. Harold F. Smith, Dean Fisk university, and Norene Dunn, education professor at Scarritt college.

Dr. J. E. Windrow, Peabody Demonstration school principal; Father Earnest Wiley, superintendent of Catholic schools; Dr. A. L. Holt, Tennessee Education association secretary; Martha Parks and Velma Shaffer, state department of education; Carl Brockett, Davidson county schools superintendent; Julia Green, early elementary education supervisor of Davidson county; Mrs. Ora Wakefield, Nashville schools health coordinator, and Miss Leech, Nashville schools library supervisor.

Representing the radio stations were: Harry Stone and Jack Stapp, WSM; F. C. Sowell, Jr., Paul Oliphant and J. T. Ward, WLAC, and Jack Wolover and Jack Draughon, WSIX.

Prominent Women Attend

Walter Gasser, American Legion N post commander; Mrs. Paul J. Dunn, Tennessee P.-T. A. congress president; Mrs. W. H. Lambeth, state DAR regent; Mrs. Rogers N. Herbert, regional state commander of Women's Field Army; Mrs. Roland C. Wolfe, National Council of Catholic Women, state treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Fessey, State Medical association women's auxiliary vice president; Mrs. J. C. Gill, state radio chairman of Tennessee Federation of Women's clubs; Mrs. Walter L. Jones, 6th district FWC secretary; Mrs. Y. M. Haley, Nashville FWC president, and Mrs. Buford Smith, Nashville P.-T. A. council president and board of education member.

Mrs. R. H. Warner, Jr., Middle Tennessee Council of Catholic Women district president; Mrs. Isadore Frank, Nashville Council of Jewish Women president; Mrs. Robert L. Green, Housewives' League president; Mrs. Robert L. Lawrence, Jr., Nashville Woman's club president; Mrs. Walter Gasser, Nashville Legion Auxiliary president; Mrs. Fred Fuller, Centennial club; Mrs. Edwin Keeble, Junior League; Margaret McKenzie, Business and Professional Women's club; Mrs. A. L. Crabbe, Peabody college, and Mrs. A. K. Holmes, county ACE.

Mrs. Harold Smith, Garden club of Nashville; Lillian

Taylor, UDC chapters; Mrs. M. P. Workman, Carnegie library; Mrs. Donald Maynard, radio council vice president; Mrs. Manuel Eskind, radio council secretary; Mrs. C. J. Bush, radio council treasurer; Mrs. J. G. Bowman, radio council membership chairman; Mrs. Bradley Walker, radio council publicity chairman; Mary Sneed Jones, radio council education chairman; Mrs. Kate H. Trawick, radio council president; Alice Wilkinson, county board of education librarian, and Elizabeth Herbert.

Engineering

MORE TECHNICIANS AVAILABLE

The campaign currently being conducted by the NAB Engineering Department to recruit broadcast station technicians, not presently employed in the broadcast industry, is producing very satisfactory results. NAB has now registered available men and women from 37 states and the District of Columbia.

Stations in need of replacement technicians are again invited to write NAB if it is impossible to fill vacancies locally. The names of several available technicians will be promptly forwarded.

RULE SUSPENDED

Suspension of two operating requirements for FM radio stations and a wartime substitution of less exacting provisions have been adopted by the FCC. Sections 3.229 and 3.261, including subsections (a) and (b), of FCC Rules and Regulations were suspended until further order of the Commission. The action is in recognition of the wartime shortages in materials and particularly in necessary skilled personnel.

Section 3.229, suspended by the Commission, provided that:

"Within 1 year of the date of first regular operation of a high-frequency broadcast station, continuous field intensity records along several radials shall be submitted to the Commission which will establish the actual field contours, and from which operating constants required to deliver service to the area specified in the license are determined. The Commission may grant extensions of time upon showing of reasonable need therefor."

This rule permitted a check of the actual service area with the predicted area at time of license issuance, as well as data upon which to base power adjustments if required. This type of survey, however, requires the considerable time and services of skilled personnel and the use of suitable measuring equipment installed in an auto or truck. No substitute provision was adopted for Section 3.229.

Section 3.261 (a) required licensees of high frequency (FM) broadcast stations to maintain a regular daily operating schedule, except Sundays, of at least 3 hours between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. and at least 3 hours between 6 p. m. and midnight, local standard time. Subsection (b) of this rule required the licensees to broadcast during each of the daytime and nighttime scheduled periods at least one hour's program service not duplicated simultaneously in the same area by a standard broadcast station or another FM station. The suspension of today applies to both subsections. In lieu thereof, the Commission substituted a more flexible requirement, which will permit FM operators a minimum service daily, except Sunday, of 6 hours during any portion of the broadcast day, and that the transmission of 2 hours of unduplicated programs be during any part of the broadcast schedule.

ESMWT Grads Are Good Technicians Says WJTN Goldman

The Engineering, Science, Management and War Training courses of the U. S. Department of Education, given throughout the United States, have been exceedingly helpful to broadcasters, the military and industry at large.

Simon Goldman, manager WJTN, Jamestown, N. Y., took an early interest in these courses. How the station has benefited demonstrates that these courses are fertile recruiting grounds for stations technical employees.

We are printing below Mr. Goldman's observations and suggestions in the hope that they will point the way to a complete utilization of this source for broadcast technicians:

Goldman's Report

"The need for licensed technicians for transmitter work on the part of radio stations in general has been one of the big personnel problems of the industry.

"I can't help feeling, however, that some stations are passing up marvelous opportunities afforded them through the NAB-sponsored ESMWT Radio Technicians Courses. Here at WJTN we have worked out a definite plan of attack.

"At first we tried writing letters to the teachers of these courses, which told of the opportunities in the broadcasting field, and asked them to pass the information on to the students who showed aptitude and were doing a creditable job in learning the basic fundamentals. This didn't work, however. So next the chief engineer and I made specific visits to the classes from time to time, talking with the teachers and finding out which students showed natural aptitude and were grasping on to the radio fundamentals in good style.

Much Available Talent

"We then talked to these students, finding out whether they were interested in making radio a career—that is, if they were not enlisted in the Signal Corps or subject to immediate induction in the Army.

"Believe it or not, in these classes are men who are 4-F, some who are below the draft age, some who are above the draft age!

"We supplied ourselves with plenty of copies of the FCC Requirements for licenses and other pamphlets on this subject as furnished by the FCC. In addition, we furnished copies of Nielson & Horning's 'Radio Questions and Answers.'

"Our next step was to take the interested parties and give them the material from which to study. Then we made appointments for them to take their license examinations. Most of the fellows get their 2nd class and then go back within 8 weeks for their 1st class.

"Our records to date are as follows: three 1st class men, two 2nd class men (one of whom has already gotten his 1st class, and the other will shortly.) The group contains three 4-F's, and two under the draft age.

"We lost one of our 4-F's to the local police radio system, and both of the fellows under 18 are used in a reserve capacity since they both still go to high school. They fill in for vacations, sicknesses, etc. In addition, our staff has another licensed operator who didn't come up through the ESMWT plan.

"The reason for this letter, portions of which you may want to use, is to encourage other stations to send their Chief Engineers, or go down themselves if necessary, to

the Radio Technicians Courses which are in existence throughout the country. Then, do a little selling for themselves and the industry by encouraging students to go on to get their licenses. Many of these people don't know the procedure, and a little help and discussion finds these men responsive to the idea because they usually are the type who like radio and are anxious for broadcast experience.

"It boils down to the following type of procedure:
(1) Personally contact students in the ESMWT Courses;
(2) provide them with proper material to study for the exam;
(3) make arrangements for them to take the exam in the city where an FCC inspector holds forth;
(4) provide employment to as many of those who get their license this way as is possible.

"There's a wealth of technician material in these classes, and it's only a matter of going after it.

"Seek and ye shall find!"

"P. S. Just now another graduate of ESMWT came in to see me and we're sending him up to take his exam. He is over 38. Brings the total to 6."

Where Courses Are Given

"Fundamentals of Radio I and II" are the names of the ESMWT-NAB courses. According to ESMWT "list of approved courses", July 1, 1942, through January 31, 1943, courses are given at the Universities listed below:

ALABAMA: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

ARKANSAS: University of Arkansas, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

CALIFORNIA: Stanford University, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

University of California, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

University of Southern California, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

University of Santa Clara, Fundamentals of Radio I

COLORADO: University of Colorado, Radio I, II*, III

CONNECTICUT:

FLORIDA: University of Florida, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

GEORGIA: Georgia School of Technology, Fundamentals of Radio I (For Negroes)
Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

IDAHO: University of Idaho, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

ILLINOIS: Northwestern University, Fundamentals of Radio I & II

University of Chicago, Fundamentals of Radio I

University of Illinois, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

Fundamentals of Radio I (women)

Wheaton College, Fundamentals of Radio I & II

INDIANA: Purdue University, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II* (Ins.)

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

IOWA: Iowa State College, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*
State University of Iowa, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

KANSAS: University of Kansas, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

KENTUCKY: University of Kentucky, Fundamentals of Radio I*

University of Louisville, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

LOUISIANA: Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

Tulane University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

MAINE: Bates College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

University of Maine, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston College, Fundamentals of Radio I

Lowell Textile Institute, Fundamentals of Radio II

Massachusetts State College, Fundamentals of Radio II

Northeastern University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II*

Smith College, Fundamentals of Radio

Wellesley College, Fundamentals of Radio II

MICHIGAN: Detroit Institute of Technology, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Lawrence Institute of Technology, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Michigan College of Mining & Technology, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Michigan State College, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

University of Detroit, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Wayne University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II, III

MINNESOTA: St. Olaf College, Fundamentals of Radio II

University of Minnesota, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

MISSISSIPPI: Mississippi State College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II (Ins.)

MISSOURI: University of Missouri, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

Washington University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

NEBRASKA: University of Nebraska, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

NEW HAMPSHIRE: University of New Hampshire, Radio Technician I

NEW JERSEY: Rutgers University, Radio Technician Training Course I*, II*

NEW MEXICO: University of New Mexico, Fundamentals of Radio I

NEW YORK: Brooklyn College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Canisius College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

The City College of the City of N. Y., Fundamentals of Radio I*, II

Clarkson College of Technology, Fundamentals of Radio I* & II*

Cornell University, Fundamentals of Radio I*

Hofstra College, Fundamentals of Radio I

Hunter College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Long Island University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Manhattan College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

New York University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Fundamentals of Radio I (2 courses)

Pratt Institute, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

* Available in more than one city.

Syracuse University, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

University of Buffalo, Radio Technician Training I*, II

University of Rochester, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Vassar College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

NORTH DAKOTA: North Dakota Agricultural College, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

University of North Dakota, Radio Technician Training I

OHIO: Case School of Applied Science, Radio Technician Training II

Miami University, Fundamentals of Radio I

Ohio Northern University, Radio Technician Training*

Ohio State University, Fundamentals of Radio I

Ohio University, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

University of Dayton, Fundamentals of Radio I, II (Ins.)

University of Toledo, Radio Technician Training I, II

Western Reserve University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

PENNSYLVANIA: Carnegie Institute of Technology, Fundamentals of Radio I*

Franklin & Marshall College, Fundamentals of Radio I

Temple University, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

SOUTH CAROLINA: University of South Carolina, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

SOUTH DAKOTA: South Dakota State College, Fundamentals of Radio, I*, II*

TENNESSEE: University of Tennessee, Radio Technicians II*

Radio Technicians (Negroes)

Vanderbilt University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

TEXAS: A. & M. College of Texas, Fundamentals of Radio Communications*

Fundamentals of Radio Communications (Negroes)*

Southern Methodist University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Texas Christian University, Fundamentals of Radio I, II

Texas College of Arts & Industries, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

Texas Technological College, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

University of Texas, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

UTAH: University of Utah, Fundamentals of Radio I, II*

Utah State Agricultural College, Fundamentals of Radio

VIRGINIA: University of Richmond, Fundamentals of Radio I, II (Ins.)

Virginia Military Institute, Radio Technician Training Course II

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

WASHINGTON: University of Washington, Fundamentals of Radio I

Radio Technician Training Course I, II

WEST VIRGINIA: Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

WISCONSIN: University of Wisconsin, Fundamentals of Radio I*, II*

PUERTO RICO: University of Puerto Rico, Fundamentals of Radio

* Available in more than one city.

Other Schools, Too

These schools are prime contractors and the names of other educational institutions which clear through these prime contractors are not listed. Names of additional schools are obtained by writing to the ESMWT Institutional Representative at any of the schools listed above. Sometimes, such schools are located nearer the particular station.

State Legislation

Illinois:

H. 344 (Same as H. 321) (Cilella) **RADIO SLANDER ACT**—Provides that anyone who makes a statement by radio broadcast, which if published in writing, would be a libel, is guilty of libel and civilly responsible therefor the same as in other cases of libel. Radio broadcasting stations would not be held responsible for libels of which they had no advance knowledge and no opportunity to prevent. Repeal the radio slander act. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCKET

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, April 5th. They are subject to change.

Monday April 5

Further Consolidated Hearing

To Be Held in Federal Court Room 324, Old Post Office Building, Atlanta, Ga.

WALB—Herald Publishing Co., 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, April 7

Oral Argument Before the Commission

REPORT No. B-168:

WGKV—Kanawha Valley Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., **1490 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited.

Friday, April 9

WLW—The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Modification of license, **700 kc.**, 50 KW night, 500 KW day, unlimited, using W8XO transmitter.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ACTION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Granted construction permit for new international broadcast station using 6060, 7230, 9570, 11870, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kc., A3 emission, 50 KW; sharing with WBOS-KWID on 6060, 9570, 11870 kc.; sharing with KWID on 7230, 15290, 17760 and 21610 kc. (B5-PIB-40).
- W67NY—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City.—Granted license (B1-LH-15) to cover construction permit (B1-PH-55, as modified), in part, for new station; conditions.
- W67C—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted license (B4-LH-17) to cover construction permit (B4-PH-57, as modified), in part, for new station; conditions.
- WBAX—John W. Stenger, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition for 90-days extension of temporary license pending Commission decision in so-called Wilkes-Barre cases.

LICENSE RENEWALS

- KMAC—Howard W. Davis, d/b as The Walmac Company, San Antonio, Texas.—Granted temporary extension of license for a period of two months, to June 1, 1943, pending receipt and action on application for renewal.
- KWLC—Luther College—Decorah, Iowa.—Granted renewal of license for the period April 1, 1943, to April 1, 1945.
- WSOC—Radio Station WSOC, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period April 1, 1943, to April 1, 1945.
- WLOK—The Fort Industry Company, Lima, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period April 1, 1943, to April 1, 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS

- W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from March 31 to May 31, 1943 (B1-MPVB-98).
- WEGO—Wayne M. Nelson, Concord, N. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, which authorized a new broadcast station (B3-L-1756); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B3-Z-1505).
- WSAP—Portsmouth Radio Corp., Portsmouth, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit as modified, which authorized a new broadcast station (B2-L-1754); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B2-Z-1499).
- KGDM—E. F. Peffer, Stockton, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized change in frequency, hours of operation, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use, and new transmitter, for extension of completion date from March 20 to May 20, 1943 (B5-MP-1703).
- WGKV—Kanawha Valley Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Scheduled for oral argument on April 7, 1943, in re Docket No. 6367.
- KFAR—Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska.—Denied Special Service Authorization to make changes in equipment and operate on 660 kc., with 10 KW power, unlimited, for period ending June 1, 1944 (B-SSA-59).
- WBYN—WBYN-Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Denied Special Service Authorization to operate with main studio in New York, N. Y., for period ending December 1, 1944 (B1-SSA-67).
- WKBZ—Ashbacker Radio Corp., Muskegon, Mich.—Denied petition for reconsideration of Commission's action of October 27, 1942, designating for hearing application for modification of license, and for grant of same without hearing (Docket No. 6454).

- KMAC—Howard W. Davis, tr/as The Walmac Company, San Antonio, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for the period April 1, 1943, and ending not later than April 1, 1945 (B3-R-411).
- WCAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (B2-Z-1507).
- WLAY—Muscle Shoals Broadcasting Corp., Muscle Shoals, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of a new transmitter (B3-L-1758).
- KGBK—Helen Townsley, Area of Great Bend, Kansas.—Granted further extension of relay broadcast station license, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than April 1, 1943 (B4-SRY-240).
- WAEA—W. A. Patterson, Area of Chattanooga, Tenn.—Granted further extension of relay broadcast station license, upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than April 1, 1943 (B3-SRY-132).
- WHQ—Mackinac Radio Service (E. M. Tellefson), Mackinac Island, Mich.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now scheduled for March 30 to April 30, 1943, in re application for renewal of license.
- WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on application for renewal of license from April 14 to June 1, 1943.
- WLAN—Thomas J. Watson, Endicott, N. Y.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for modification of construction permit from April 1 to May 4, 1943.
- KINY—Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for modification of construction permit under Rule 1.73, to request frequency 1460 instead of 1050 kc., 5 KW, and application removed from hearing docket.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

960 Kilocycles

- KMA—May Broadcasting Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.—Modification of construction permit (B4-P-2599 as modified for installation of directional antenna for night use and increase power) for extension of completion date from 4-23-43 to 6-23-43.
- WELI—City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn.—Transfer of control from Patrick J. Goode to Arde Bulova (2150 shares common stock).

1410 Kilocycles

- WNBC—State Broadcasting Corp., Hartford, Conn.—Transfer of control from William J. Sanders to Arde Bulova.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- KRED—Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, Eureka, Calif.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PRY-287) for new relay broadcast station.
- W9XYH—Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co.—License for Temporary Class 2 Experimental Station.

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.

Automatic Canteen Company of America, 222 West North Bank St., Chicago, is charged in a complaint with engaging in

unlawful practices which may tend to injure competition and create in the respondent corporation a monopoly in the leasing and licensing of automatic vending machines and in the sale of confections and nut products dispensed by the machines. (4933)

Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Ave., New York, is charged in a complaint with failing adequately to disclose to the purchasing public that the yarns and fabrics it manufactures and sells under the name "Celanese" are acetate rayon products and are not composed of silk or wool which they resemble in texture and appearance. (4934)

STIPULATIONS

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

Makers of Kal, Inc., 256 North New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of two medicinal preparations it sells under the names "Lak" and "Lak Plus." (03094)

Nem Company, 457 Fifth Ave., New York, engaged in the sale of a coal tar hair dye designated "Regina," stipulated that they will cease representing in their advertising matter that the product contains an ingredient which will provide the user with special or unique benefits. (03095)

Nu Yorker, entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of electrically heated scalp caps and facial masks respectively designated "The 'Nu-Yorker' Infra-Red Scalp Cap" and "The 'Nu-Yorker' Infra-Red Beauty Mask." (3425)

Pneumatic Institute Co., 103 Park Ave., New York, has entered into a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that the "Vita-Pneumatic Action" truss he sells is a new discovery and that the use of the device will cause or prevent difficulties associated with rupture or hernia or do more than afford relief from certain kinds of rupture or hernia. (3626)

J. H. Thorp & Co., Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York, engaged in the sale of textile fabrics, stipulated that it will cease and desist from advertising, labeling, or selling any product composed in whole or in part of rayon without disclosing that fact by use of the word "rayon"; and when a product is composed in part of rayon and in part of other fibers, the corporation agrees to discontinue failing to disclose each constituent fiber in the order of its predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent. (3627)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Erdley Hatcheries—An order to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of baby chicks has been issued against John F. Erdley, trading as Erdley Hatcheries, Wray, Colo., and Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago. (4969)

Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., 140 Cedar St., New York, manufacturer and distributor of fire-extinguishing apparatus, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations of its products and consequent disparagement of competitors' products. (3866)

Linen Supply Board of Trade of New Jersey, Newark, N. J., and its officers, directors and member companies have been ordered to cease and desist from entering into or continuing any combination or agreements under which they engage in restraint of trade practices, including price fixing. The board's member companies supply, lease and rent linen supplies such as coats, trousers, aprons, towels and tablecloths to customers in and adjacent to Newark and New York City. (4588)

Master Artists' Association, Inc.—An order to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of colored photographic enlargements and frames has been issued against Eugene M. Woolard, trading as Master Artists' Association, Inc., who formerly had his principal place of business in East St. Louis, Ill. (4514)

Westville Refinery, Inc., Westville, Ind., engaged in reclaiming, processing and distributing used motor oil, has been ordered to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations concerning the nature of its business and its products. (4370)

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NAB War Conference Bulletin

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No. 2

1760 N St., N.W. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS WASH., D.C.

Event: NAB War Conference (21st Annual Membership Meeting, National Association of Broadcasters.)

Dates: Monday, April 26 to Thursday, April 29, 1943.

Place: Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

Purpose: To make the grand job radio is doing in the war effort even more effective.

How: By exchanging ideas; discussing ways and means with each other, and with government officials primarily responsible for the conduct of the war; by formulating policies based thereon.

WAR CONFERENCE

Attendance Instructions

Wartime demands on the transportation facilities of the country are tremendous. Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, has emphasized the necessity for the most severe curtailment of civilian travel. He has made a plea for voluntary cooperation on the part of all.

We have discussed attendance at our NAB War Conference with officials of the ODT and have agreed to cooperate in discouraging attendance of any but absolutely essential personnel. Broadcasters, associate members and others are cautioned in planning their attendance at the conference and that of staff members, to consider the following questions:

1. Will the persons who go to Chicago contribute constructively to assist the broadcasting industry in more effectively aiding the war effort; or,
2. Will the persons who go to Chicago attend the serious sessions arranged for them and gain a clearer understanding of their responsibility and thus be able to serve more effectively the national interests through radio.

Certification Card

Please send in the station representative certification cards as quickly as possible.

Unless anyone you send fits into one of the above classes, he should not attend. It is intended that this year's conference be limited strictly to those members of the broadcasting industry responsible for its continued functioning in the war program.

It is to be regretted no invitation can be extended to the wives nor are any plans being made for their entertainment for reasons which are most obvious.

Promotional Display Out

After discussing the subject with the Office of Defense Transportation, we have determined to abandon entirely all plans to conduct any kind of a promotion display.

Pre - registration

Take advantage of pre-registration by returning your registration cards with check as soon as possible.

Stations are, therefore, requested not to send any material to Chicago and not to expect to see any display of any kind there, except such as may be of purely local origin. We ask your cooperation.

Associate Exhibits

Any Associate Member who had planned an exhibit at Chicago is asked to abandon those plans. The need for conserving transportation space, both express and mail, is so urgent as to justify us in asking you not to exhibit.