



1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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Committee to Name NAB Operating Head

T. A. M. Craven, former FCC Commissioner and now an NAB Director-at-Large, heads a committee of six to secure an operating head for NAB.

The Board of Directors meeting in Omaha last week, Wednesday and Thursday (16-17), devoted a large part of the time to a consideration of the NAB presidency.

G. Richard Shafto reported that the Committee to Select a President had investigated over thirty persons whose names had been suggested. He stated that there were two who would make an acceptable permanent head of NAB but that neither would be available until after the war was finally concluded.

Acting upon the Shafto Committee suggestion, the Board moved to draft Paul W. Morency, WTIC, veteran 1st District Director, as interim president for a one-year term from July 1. A wire, signed by all Board members present, was sent to L. Edmund Zacher, president, Travelers Insurance Company, owner of WTIC. A one-year leave of absence was asked, but an unfavorable reply was received.

It was following this that the Board elected a six-man committee consisting of T. A. M. Craven, G. Richard Shafto, John J. Gillin, Jr., J. Leonard Reinsch, Dr. Frank Stanton and William B. Way. The committee later named Commander Craven as Chairman.

President J. H. Ryan, having reiterated his determination to relinquish the post on July 1, the committee is expected to meet at an early date to consider a temporary operating head.

While the presidential consideration took up a large portion of the two-day session, the Board dealt with a number of other matters.

Two proposed By-Law amendments were recommended to the membership for referendum vote. These follow:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER 1

Article VII, Section 2, be amended by striking therefrom the following language: "operating power to govern these classifications;" that in lieu of the words stricken the following shall be inserted: "as used herein the term 'large station' shall be deemed to include all standard broadcast stations in Class 1-A and Class 1-B and in Class 2 above 5,000 watts power, and FM stations in Class C, and television stations. The term 'medium station' shall be deemed to include standard broadcast stations in Class 2 above 250 watts power and up to and including 5,000

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J. H. Ryan, President

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

Lewis H. Avery, Director of Broadcast Advertising; Robert T. Bartley, Director of Government Relations; Helen A. Cornelius, Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising; John Morgan Davis, General Counsel; Willard D. Egolf, Director of Public Relations; Howard S. Frazier, Director of Engineering; Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Harlan Bruce Starkey, Chief, News Bureau; Arthur C. Stringer, Director of Promotion.

watts power, and all standard broadcast stations in Class 3-A and Class 3-B, and FM stations in Class B. The term 'small station' shall be deemed to include all standard broadcast stations in Class 2 of 250 watts power and all standard broadcast stations in Class 4, and FM stations in Class A."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER 2

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. No change.

Section 2. No change.

Section 3. **ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.** Any individual, firm, or corporation engaged in any business or profession directly connected with radio broadcasting but not such as to come within the requirements for Active membership, or any individual, firm, or corporation which has filed with the Federal Communications Commission an application for, or has been granted a construction permit, but does not come within the requirements for Active membership shall be eligible to become an Associate member in the Association.

Associate members shall not be entitled to any vote.

Section 4. **VOTING.** Each Active member in the Association whose dues are not more than one month in arrears shall appoint and designate in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, upon call, the name of one person to be its representative in the Association and who shall represent, vote and act for the member in all of the affairs of the Association. The person thus designated must be an owner, a partner, an officer, or an executive whose time is devoted principally to the business of such active member. There shall be one vote for each Active membership. Provided that this provision shall not preclude the appointment to standing or special committees of other persons actively employed by any member station.

Section 5. **DURATION OF MEMBERSHIP AND RESIGNATION.** Membership in the Association shall continue and be in full force and effect until some person legally qualified to act for the member shall give proper notice in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of the intention of the member to withdraw from membership, or as otherwise provided in these By-Laws. All rights of membership shall terminate upon the submission of a withdrawal notice.

No member whose dues are in arrears may be reinstated in membership unless all sums due and owing the Association are paid in full.

Violation of the By-Laws shall be considered sufficient cause for the suspension or termination of membership. Such suspension or termination of membership shall be by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Board of Directors; provided, that a statement of charges shall

have been mailed by registered post to the person designated as the representative of the member at least 15 days before final action is taken thereon. This statement shall be accompanied by a notice of the time and place of the meeting of the Board of Directors at which the suspension or termination will be considered and a representative of the member shall have the opportunity to appear and present any defense before final action is taken.

Section 6. **NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.** Any member who for a period of four months has failed to pay the dues incident to his membership and for which proper billing has been made by the Secretary-Treasurer, shall automatically be dropped from membership.

For good and sufficient cause the Secretary-Treasurer may extend the period of delinquency but in no case shall such an extension total more than an additional four months.

ARTICLE IV

DISTRICTS

(Same as present Article III, Section 4.)

ARTICLE V

DUES

Section 1. (Same as present Section 1, Article IV.)

Section 2. **CERTIFICATION.** Annually, on the call of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, each Active member shall certify, in accordance with the provision of Section 1 of this Article, the class into which its volume falls; provided, that any active member who for any reason is unable to determine the net receipts from the sale of time received in the previous calendar year, shall continue to pay dues upon the basis of the previous classification until such time as his certification can conveniently be made, in which event any change in the amount of dues attaching to such active membership shall be retroactive to the beginning of the calendar year.

Section 3. For the purposes of determining dues, the stations shall be classified as to range of income as follows:

Class	Range of Income
A	\$ 0 - \$ 15,000
B	15,001 - 36,000
C	36,001 - 60,000
D	60,001 - 80,000
E	80,001 - 120,000
F	120,001 - 160,000
G	160,001 - 200,000
H	200,001 - 300,000
I	300,001 - 400,000
J	400,001 - 500,000
K	500,001 - 600,000
L	600,001 - 700,000
M	700,001 - 800,000
N	800,001 - 900,000
O	900,001 - 1,000,000
P	1,000,001 - 2,000,000
Q	2,000,001 - 4,000,000
R	4,000,001 - 6,000,000
S	6,000,001 - 8,000,000
T	8,000,001 - 10,000,000
U	10,000,001 - 12,000,000
V	12,000,001 - 16,000,000
W	16,000,001 - 20,000,000
X	Over 20,000,000

The Board of Directors shall determine each year the monthly dues applicable to each of the above classifications, and the schedule of dues so adopted shall be mailed to each member station at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year to which the schedule is applicable.

All dues shall be payable in advance annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 1942, Active members

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"TELLING THE WORLD" REPORT NO. 1

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan During Warmup

Period May 1-12

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Treasury Salutes	15 Min-ET	4,594
Music for Millions	15 Min-ET	1,123
Sing for the 7th	5 Min-ET	216
Treasury Song for Today	5 Min-ET	52
Spots	Live & ET	38,203
Other Programs:		
	2-Min	350
	3-Min	484
	5-Min	1,895
	10-Min	144
	15-Min	2,606
	25-Min	31
	30-Min	62
	45-Min	2
	1-Hr	16
	1¼-Hrs	2
	1½-Hrs	2
	2-Hrs	2
	2¾-Hrs	2

Stations went all out for the 7th right on schedule—May 13. No. 2 reports, now on hand, for May 13-19 prove it. Watch for this tabulation next week.

Have You Sent NAB Your "Telling the World" Reports?

No. 3 is due May 28

No. 4 is due June 4

Please send No. 1 and 2 if you haven't done so

whose stations are located in the territories or insular possessions of the United States shall for the duration of the war pay dues upon the basis of 50 per cent of the dues provided in Section 1 of this Article.

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall determine the dues for various classes of Associate Membership.

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE ELECTION

A. J. Eckhardt, resident partner of Ernst & Ernst, under whose direction the directors-at-large referendum is being conducted, has reported to the secretary-treasurer the outcome of the first or primary balloting. Over 500 votes were cast with the following result:

Two large station directors were elected. J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, WHIO, WIOD, and J. Harold Ryan, WWVA, each received a majority of all votes cast and were declared elected.

One medium station director was elected. T. A. M. Craven, WOL, vice president of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, achieved election, having received a majority.

Nominated to contest in the final balloting of the remaining medium station director post are: G. Richard Shafto, WIS; C. T. Hagman, WTCN; and Clarence Leich, WGBF.

None of the nominees in the small station classification received a majority. The final election ballot will therefore contain the names of the four accorded the highest number of votes. These are: Matthew H. Bonebrake,

KOCY; Dietrich Dirks, KTRI; Clair R. McCollough, WGAL; and Marshall Pengra, KRNR.

The final ballots in this director-at-large referendum which will also involve two by-law amendment proposals, were mailed to the membership today (25) by Ernst & Ernst. All ballots are returnable by June 14.

NAB OPPOSES DISCLOSURE AT ORAL ARGUMENT

At the oral argument held before the Federal Communications Commission, Monday, May 21st, the National Association of Broadcasters submitted a Supplemental Brief in which recommendations for the clarification of the Commission's proposed rules 1.301-1.304 were made.

Among other things it was proposed that the date for filing Annual Reports to the FCC should be postponed until April 1st of each year, instead of March 1st as heretofore. Clarification of language in Section 1.302 was proposed which would call specifically only for contracts relating to ownership, management or control of the licensee and contracts relating to network service, transcription network service and sales of time for purpose of resale (amounting to two hours or more per day).

In connection with the ownership report, the Brief supported changes which would call for information on any corporation above the licensee which either controls or owns 20% or more of the stock of the licensee. In the case of second-removed companies it was proposed that only infor-

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mation regarding those companies which control the holding company or which own 25% or more of the holding company's stock be reported. This would meet the statutory requirements regarding alien ownership. It was proposed further that annual ownership reports be eliminated in view of the fact that interim reports are called for.

John Morgan Davis, General Counsel for the Association, made the oral argument before the Commission. He said that the Association would not oppose the making public of the ownership reports provided no competitive information was disclosed, such as the date of execution and expiration of contracts. He vigorously opposed, however, the making public of financial reports and of contracts which licensees have entered into. He pointed out that there was a clear distinction in the Communications Act between common carriers and broadcast stations and that for the Commission to make public the financial reports of broadcast stations would nullify the Congressional intent of retaining the privacy of Income Tax returns. He reviewed the unfortunate experience during two previous occasions when Income Tax returns were made public and stated that the Congress which repealed the provision of the tax laws which made public the Returns was the same Congress which passed the Communications Act of 1934.

Following closely the Brief which NAB filed previously (NAB REPORTS—May 11, 1945—page 188) he said that unless the Commission had some compelling reason why these matters should be made public it should refrain from doing so.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' presentation he pointed out that disclosing the information on file with the Commission to the public would add nothing to the Commission's knowledge. He said "consequently, it would seem that no useful purpose would be served except to cater to idle curiosity or to the malicious ideas perhaps of some person attempting to cash in on the information gathered from the Commission's files."

Commissioner Clifford J. Durr questioned Mr. Davis as follows:

Commissioner Durr: What use do you think the Commission should make of this information which it collects for its own purposes?

Mr. Davis: It should use it in its discharge of its duties in properly regulating the ether.

Commissioner Durr: I don't know what you mean. That is a broad general statement. You said that the public is interested only in the outcome and that they could rely on the Commission to represent them in seeing that a good public service was rendered.

Mr. Davis: That is right.

Commissioner Durr: For what purpose do you think the Commission should use this information which it has, if it is not made available to the public? I would like for you to be specific, if you can.

Mr. Davis: It is rather difficult for me to go behind the scenes of the Commission and attempt to show you in what manner it should be used. It is my belief that there are many problems which arise in the proper regulation of the broadcasting industry for which purposes the Commission can utilize this information, giving the Commission a broader knowledge of the entire operation of the industry, and in specific cases of the operation of the particular station which it happens to be interested in at that moment.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think it should be used merely for the purpose of determining whether a station is financially qualified?

Mr. Davis: I think that is the major purpose for which it should be used.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think that has any bearing on the quality of service which a station renders?

Mr. Davis: Well, it can have some bearing.

Commissioner Durr: You believe, I assume, in the maximum of regulation by the public and the minimum by the Commission?

Mr. Davis: In the sense of programming, very definitely.

Commissioner Durr: How is the public going to regulate unless it is fully informed?

Mr. Davis: It doesn't seem to me that the public could ever base any regulation of programming on knowledge of the financial condition of a particular station.

Commissioner Durr: Don't you think that the public should be in position to require more in the way of a better quality of program service from a station that has the resources to give better service than a station which doesn't have the resources?

Mr. Davis: It has been my experience that the public doesn't care, that when it wants certain things from a radio station it gets them. It makes its wants known very definitely and the station will do its best to comply with the wishes of the public.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think the public gets just what it wants from radio stations?

Mr. Davis: I have a very strong feeling on that point, sir. I have watched them in operation from the programming angle as well as from the legal side, and I think they are pretty well capable of taking care of themselves as far as programs are concerned.

But I think, from the angle of regulation, the Commission itself is entitled to this information and can do a better job because of it.

Commissioner Durr: Don't you think the public would be in better position to demand a better quality of program if they had information as to how much a station is spending in producing programs?

Mr. Davis: I don't believe so. My feeling is that the average person doesn't care what the radio station is spending. A station may spend very little and yet have very fine programs or programs that interest its listeners. Now, the actual expenditure of money on programming doesn't insure good programs—never has and never will, and I believe that the public, with its limited knowledge—

Commissioner Durr: (Interposing) The failure to spend money on programs is likely to produce a lower quality of programs than a program that does have money spent on it. Isn't that right?

Mr. Davis: Well, that is a matter we think we could probably get examples on both sides of the fence. I believe that some stations do a grand job of programming with the minimum of expenditure and other stations by spending any amount of money never get anywhere.

Commissioner Durr: Do you think the amount of money stations spend on programs has nothing to do with the quality of programs that come out?

Mr. Davis: Has very little to do with it.

Commissioner Durr indicated other uses to which he thought the financial information might be put in his questioning of Mr. Pierson. The following exchange took place:

Commissioner Durr: Do you think the competitive system requires that there be competition for frequency?

Mr. Pierson: That there be competition among broadcasters for frequencies?

Commissioner Durr: Yes.

Mr. Pierson: Only so far as there are enough frequencies to satisfy all of them.

Commissioner Durr: Don't you think competition for frequencies might be stimulated if the public knew what a broadcaster was earning on his frequency?

Mr. Pierson: Mr. Durr, I really don't believe you need to encourage people to file broadcast applications. I think you have far more than can be granted now.

and later questioned Mr. Pierson as follows:

Commissioner Durr: I understand you to say you thought that the Commission might permit the inspection of these records upon special application if the person making the inspection should show that he had a real legitimate interest in looking at the files.

Mr. Pierson: I think the only instances in which it should be where it was necessary for the proper dispatch of the Commission's business to make public certain information that bears upon a proceeding before the Commission.

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Commissioner Durr: You also said you didn't think the public would be inclined to look at these records in any event, because they are too complicated and voluminous.

Mr. Pierson: I mean the public that would be examining the information—

Commissioner Durr: Suppose someone should come to the Commission and say, "I represent a group in such and such a city, and there is only one radio station there and I have been trying to get time on the radio station for this organization of mine which have specific purposes to serve, and the radio station says they can't afford to do it because they are all sold out and not making any money, and I would like to check upon the records to see whether that is the situation, because if I find they can afford financially to make a little time available, I will put the heat on them?"

Mr. Pierson: I would require that person to file a written request.

Commissioner Durr: You think that type of application should be granted?

Mr. Pierson: I think if there was no ulterior motive behind it, perhaps. I think if it were going to be used in the specific instance you gave where there was only one station— There, we have a monopoly, anyway, and perhaps my argument wouldn't apply.

Commissioner Durr: Suppose there are two or three stations and they have the same experience with all of them, say none of the stations will give time on the air?

Mr. Pierson: I think, of necessity, the Commission would have to weigh of the good faith of the one making the request against the unfairness to the broadcaster revealing it, and the possibility that it might be used by the broadcaster's competitor to take advantage.

Commissioner Durr: You think if we are convinced of the good faith of the person requesting, we should grant that type of request?

Mr. Pierson: I think so. I think there will be so few that you won't have much trouble with it.

Several attorneys appeared for a number of other licensees and networks, all of whom supported, in general, the position of NAB.

It is anticipated that the Commission will issue its Order within the next few weeks.

NEW CENSORSHIP CODE

Accompanied by a statement by the NAB board of directors, notice of a relaxed code has been sent to all broadcasters from the Office of Censorship. Revision standardizes code for radio and all publications.

A reprint of the statement from NAB board, and the revised code, follows:

STATEMENT, NAB BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"We have beaten one enemy in a small area, we have to defeat as tough an enemy in an immense area. The war against Japan is a major war. American lives are yet at stake and American boys still fight for the United States of America.

"Some changes have been made in the code of wartime practices for American broadcasters because of the changed war situation. Some relaxations of other wartime controls result from what already has been accomplished. But this is no time to quit. We cannot forget our boys in the Pacific for whom the war is not over, for whom death is ever near and for whom home is far away.

"Great opportunity and great responsibility still face the American broadcasters—responsibility to protect the safety and speed the progress of our armed forces, opportunity to continue to do this through voluntary censorship.

"The American broadcasters thus far have made a success of voluntary censorship in this nation at war, a success that is a glowing part of the important and vital total contribution of American radio toward the national war effort and final victory.

"Continued cooperation in voluntary censorship and careful attention to security matters are necessary until the last shot is fired against the enemy—and there is no replying shot. We commend this necessity to the con-

science and the conscientiousness of every American broadcaster."

Code of Wartime Practices

(Edition of May 15, 1945)

All media of publication and radio are asked not to publish or broadcast information in the following classes *except when such information is made available for publication or broadcast by appropriate authority or is specifically cleared by the Office of Censorship*:

(As used throughout this Code the term "Pacific-Asiatic area" means the Far Eastern combat zone, including the southwestern Alaskan peninsula, and the land and water areas of the entire Pacific Ocean except the coastal waters of South America, and extending westward on land and sea to and including Aden, Capetown, and the east coast of Africa. See map on back cover.)

WAR PLANS

Secret war plans, or diplomatic negotiations or conversations which concern military operations.

ENEMY ATTACKS

Information about actual or impending enemy attacks on continental United States.

ARMED FORCES

Identity, movement, or prospective movement of Allied Army, Navy, or Marine Corps units which are in, have been alerted for, or are on their way to, the Pacific-Asiatic area from American territory anywhere; those moving or about to move directly from Europe to the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Exact composition, character and equipment of Allied troops which are in, or preparing for, service in the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Identification of members of the Allied Armed Forces with military or naval units or ships, when such units or ships are in, or en route to, or are returning from, the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Identification of combat casualties until made available by the War or Navy Department or next of kin.

SHIPS

Identity, location, character, description, movements, and prospective movements of naval vessels, transports, and convoys.

Identity, location, cargoes, and movements of merchant vessels.

Existence of mine fields or other harbor defenses, including secret guides to navigators.

Dates of launchings and commissionings of naval vessels.

Information about the sinking or damaging from war causes of war or merchant vessels.

PLANES

Disposition, composition, movements, missions, or strength of Allied military air units within or proceeding to or from the Pacific-Asiatic area; military activities of commercial air lines in the Pacific-Asiatic area.

Information concerning new and current military aircraft and related items of equipment.

FORTIFICATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS

Location and description of fortifications, coast defense emplacements, antiaircraft guns and other air defense installations, including defense installation details of public airports used for military purposes; location or description of camouflaged objects.

PRODUCTION

New or secret weapons, identity and location of plants making them; secret designs, formulas, processes or experiments connected with the war.

Rate of production of matériel used in or for specialized military operations.

Movement or transportation of war matériel.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Information concerning war intelligence or counter-intelligence, operations, methods or equipment of the United States, its allies, or the enemy.

Secret detection devices.

Secret United States or Allied means or systems of military communications.

WAR PRISONERS

Information as to arrival, movements, confinement or identity of military prisoners from the Pacific-Asiatic area.

TRAVEL

Advance information on routes, times, and methods of travel by the President.

Movements of ranking Army, Navy, and Marine officers to, from, or within the Pacific-Asiatic area.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

Photographs or maps conveying any of the information specified in other sections of this Code; aerial photographs of harbors, war plants, military or vital defense installations.

Notes and Reminders

Combat Zone Interviews and Letters.—Interviews with service men or civilians involving combat zones (including accounts of escapes) should be submitted before publication or broadcast either to the Office of Censorship or the appropriate Army or Navy public relations officer.

Letters from combat areas are censored in the field only for home consumption, not for publication or broadcast. When such letters are published or broadcast, information in conflict with provisions of this Code should be eliminated. Special care should be used in handling escape accounts to eliminate all escape details and information which might lead to reprisals or endanger future escapes.

Accredited Military and Naval Correspondents.—No provisions in this Code modify obligations assumed by accredited correspondents who accompany Army or Navy forces or are given special accrediting by the War or Navy Department to visit restricted areas in the United States. The accrediting department concerned is the censorship agency for all resultant material.

War News Coming Into the United States.—Generally, war information originating outside United States territory may be published or broadcast if its origin is made plain (no material conflicting with the Code should be added in rewriting information received from abroad).

Information from the United Kingdom which has not been cleared by British Censorship should not be published or broadcast if it conflicts with this Code.

Material sent across the United States-Canadian border should contain nothing that conflicts with censorship restrictions of the country in which it originates.

"MILEPOSTS"

RALEIGH, N. C.—WPTF announces "Carolina Mileposts," a quarter-hour program, dramatizing stories behind the historical markers on North Carolina's highways and city streets.

The program is broadcast from the radio workshop of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING BOOKLET ISSUED

(As released by NAB News Bureau, May 21)

As an aid to religious broadcasters in using the great potentialities of radio, E. Jerry Walker, staff consultant on radio for the International Council of Religious Education, has written a guide in booklet form for those who prepare and present religious programs. This manual, entitled "Religious Broadcasting," has been published by the National Association of Broadcasters.

"On the whole," says Mr. Walker in offering this booklet to those using radio for religious purposes, "the radio

industry is only too happy to give its services without compensation for religious broadcasts. Such program time is counted as a public service to the listener. It is for the religious broadcaster to match this gift with the very best in carefully prepared and presented religious programs."

A perusal of this pamphlet gives evidence of careful and conscientious attention paid to a delicate subject by the writer who has coupled a comprehensive knowledge of techniques in broadcasting and the problems of those engaged in religious endeavor who would use this powerful means of reaching the people.

The pamphlet carefully covers all phases of religious programs from basic planning to program presentation and is commended to religious bodies for examination.

FCC ANNOUNCES PROPOSED ALLOCATION BELOW 25 MC

On May 21, the Federal Communications Commission announced the proposed allocation in the portion of the radio spectrum below 25,000 kc. Of particular interest to broadcasters is the proposal to establish one additional broadcast channel on 540 kc and the allocation of 120 channels for direct international short-wave broadcasting, some of which will be available to stations in the United States, and the Commission's proposal to continue relay broadcast service in the portion of the spectrum between 1.6 and 3 mc.

Panel 4 of the Radio Technical Planning Board had urged the extension of the broadcast band to include 530 and possibly 520 kc. The Panel also stressed the importance of retaining frequencies for relay broadcasting in the 1.6 to 3 mc region for use by this service over comparatively long distances. The Commission states that oral argument will be held before the Commission en banc beginning June 20, 1945, if written requests for oral argument are received on or before June 6, 1945. All persons who have filed requests to be heard in oral argument are asked to file with the Commission on or before June 13, 25 copies of the brief or any exhibits proposed to be introduced at the oral argument.

Under date of May 21, Howard S. Frazier, chairman of Panel 4, mailed copies of the Commission's proposed report to members and alternates of the Panel, together with a request that they express their views after reviewing the Commission's proposed allocation in connection with the standard broadcast service. No decision has yet been made as to whether or not the Panel will participate in the oral argument. Some members of the Panel have expressed disappointment that the Commission has not proposed the extension of the broadcast band beyond 540 kc. The portion of the proposed allocation covering standard broadcasting is reprinted below in its entirety.

SECTION 7—STANDARD BROADCAST SERVICE AND OTHER BROADCAST SERVICES

(Relay, St. Satellite Control, Development and Experimental)

I—STANDARD BROADCAST SERVICE

The standard broadcast band extends at the present time from 550 to 1600 kc. No proposal was made to enlarge this band by adding frequencies above 1600 kc. Below 500 kc, it was suggested that the frequencies 520, 530, and 540 kc be added.

The use of 520 and 530 kc for standard broadcasting would involve serious problems of interference with auto alarms on the international distress frequency 500 kc. Moreover, most of the radio receiving sets being used today are not equipped to tune to 520 and 530 kc and it is not practicable to modify these receivers (Tr. 935, 938, 981; Ex. 156, pp. 24 and 25). For these reasons the Commis-

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sion does not propose to assign 520 and 530 kc for standard broadcast purposes.

So far as 540 kc is concerned, the use of this frequency would likewise involve problems of interference to the international distress frequency 500 kc. However, with respect to 540 kc, it is believed that the interference problems can be solved by assigning 540 kc for use at appropriate geographical locations and by limiting the intensity of the signals in coastal areas (Tr. 942, 954-956, 958; Ex. 157). Moreover, the evidence shows that with respect to 540 kc, approximately 54% of existing home standard broadcast receivers are capable of tuning to this frequency (Tr. 947, 3678). The Commission, therefore, proposes to assign 540 kc for standard broadcast purposes. However, this frequency at the present time is used for government purposes and it is not known how soon it can be made available for broadcast use.

II—OTHER BROADCAST SERVICES

(Relay, St. Satellite Control, Developmental and Experimental)

Of the several services included under this category, only the relay broadcast service requested allocations below 25 megacycles.

Twelve frequencies are now allocated for relay broadcast below 25 megacycles and these are arranged in groups of 4 each, as shown in the following tabulation. The number of authorizations outstanding as of October 1, 1944, is indicated in parentheses under each group.

Group A	Group B	Group C
(kc)	(kc)	(kc)
1622	1606	1646
2058	2074	2090
2150	2102	2190
2790	2758	2830
(110)	(82)	(69)

In relay broadcast allocation, one group, including all four frequencies, is assigned to each station (Tr. 3669-3671; Ex. 428).

Panel 4 of RTPB recommended that all of the above frequencies be retained for relay broadcast and that assignments be made in blocks in order to avoid interference from other services (Tr. 3685). Exhibit 156 submitted by Panel 4 of RTPB includes a report of a committee in which it is proposed that 20 channels, 10 kc wide, be provided in four blocks of 5 channels each, in the range between 1600 and 3000 kilocycles.

It is not possible at this time to propose definite allocations for relay broadcasting below 25 megacycles. However, in the light of the testimony indicating a continuing need for relay pickup frequencies having transmission characteristics suitable for operation over comparatively long distances, it is proposed to make provision for the service, on a shared basis, in the following ranges of frequencies. The number and width of the channels will be left for future determination.

1605 to 1800 kc.
2100 to 2250 kc.
2250 to 2300 kc.
2700 to 2850 kc.

In connection with International Broadcasting, it appears the FCC and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee are not in complete accord. Under date of May 21, IRAC Chairman, Captain E. M. Webster, USCG, has transmitted to the Secretary of State the committee's proposed allocation below 25 mc which coincides with the proposals released by the FCC. However, in the letter of transmittal, Captain Webster states as follows:

"It will be noted that this revision includes bands for direct high frequency international broadcasting, a service which was not provided for in the original proposal of 15 June 1944. In this connection, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee respectfully invites attention to its report of 15 June 1944, in which it stressed the fact that from an engineering standpoint adequate frequencies could not be allocated for direct high frequency interna-

tional broadcasting without depriving other services of their needs. In support of this position, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee endorses the attached August 17, 1944, Report on International Broadcasting Questions prepared by the Technical Subcommittee of the Department of State Special Committee on Communications and transmitted on 4 September 1944 to the International Broadcasting Subcommittee of the Special Committee on Communications, and is of the opinion that:

- "1. Direct international broadcasting will not furnish as good a quality signal to the listener as will the indirect or relay method where satisfactory domestic broadcasting service is available.
- "2. Assignment to direct international broadcasting of the frequency space proposed would materially curtail essential services such as those involving safety of life.
- "3. Because the frequency space proposed is insufficient to make adequate direct international broadcasting facilities available to all countries, perpetuation in aggravated form of the present practice of operating broadcast stations in derogation of the General Radio Regulations will result and will operate to the detriment of other services.

"However, noting the principle adopted by the Special Committee on Communications of the Department of State that direct short wave broadcasts originating in the United States should be continued after the war on a daily basis, and taking into account the feeling of the Commission that it is under obligation to indicate frequencies for direct international broadcasting, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee in its table includes the bands for this service proposed by the Commission."

In contrast to the IRAC views on International Broadcasting, the FCC News Release reads in part as follows:

"No technique such as the transmission of U. S. broadcasts over point-to-point facilities for rebroadcast over domestic stations in foreign countries can take the place of direct broadcasting from the United States to listeners abroad, according to the Commission's report."

Portions of Section 5 of the proposed allocation covering International Broadcasting follows:

Need for Allocation

The Director of the Office of War Information (Tr. 654-658) and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Tr. 659-663) testified to the great utility of U. S. international broadcasting in making the voice of the United States audible directly to listeners throughout the world in time of war. In time of peace, the need for such direct contact with listeners everywhere will be different, but no less essential. The United States has assumed and proposes to continue a role in world affairs, and international broadcasting is one of the means whereby that role may be made known and understood everywhere. The furthering of international understanding and amity hereafter will require international broadcasting as urgently as it has been required during wartime. Other means of international communication, including the transmission of U. S. broadcasts via point-to-point facilities to foreign countries for rebroadcast there over domestic stations, have a role to play; but no such technique can take the place of direct broadcasting from the United States to listeners abroad, without the need for reliance on intermediate facilities of any kind. Accordingly, the Commission is of the opinion that U. S. international broadcasting on a direct basis should be continued on the fullest scale commensurate with other needs for the frequencies involved.

Position in the Spectrum

All witnesses who appeared in respect to International Broadcasting agreed that the present shortwave broadcast bands between 6000 kilocycles and 26,600 kilocycles should be retained for international broadcasting. All of the witnesses were likewise unanimous in recommending the plan prepared by RTPB, Panel 8, which requested a total

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of 56 frequencies for U. S. International broadcasting. The proposed 56 channels would be in blocks of eight adjacent channels on the low-frequency ends of each of the present shortwave broadcast bands. This arrangement was chosen so that stations within the United States would have control of adjacent channel interference. The RTPB plan recommended retaining the basic general plan that is now in use for wartime operation of international broadcast facilities whereby all frequencies are pooled between east and west coast transmitters in order to make the most efficient use of each frequency for the greatest number of U. S. international stations. A plan of world wide coverage was proposed that would serve the greater part of the land areas of the world from the east and west coasts of the United States by the use of 26 (consisting of thirteen pairs) of the 36 existing transmitters now operating in the Psychological Warfare Service. The remaining ten transmitters would be used as standby units for frequency changes, or for parallel operation on the same frequency to obtain greater effective power. RTPB, Panel 8, proposed use by all U. S. international broadcast stations of the maximum power obtainable, and a minimum power requirement of 50 kw.

Commission Proposal

The Commission proposes the following allocation for international broadcasting on a world-wide basis:

6000 to 6200 kilocycles	15100 to 15300 kilocycles
9500 to 9700 kilocycles	17700 to 17900 kilocycles
11700 to 11900 kilocycles	21500 to 21700 kilocycles

The above is the present allocation for the 6.1, 9.6 and 11.8 megacycle bands. In order to make all bands the same width, 50 kilocycles have been deleted from the 15.2 megacycle band and 100 kilocycles have been added to the 17.8 megacycle band consisting of 50 kilocycles on each end of the present band. The present 21 megacycle band has been narrowed 100 kc by the deletion of 50 kc from each end.

One band above 25 megacycles has heretofore been allocated for international broadcasting. This is the band from 25,600 to 26,600 Kc. This band appears to be useful only during the maximum of the 11-year sunspot cycles. Few, if any, receivers able to cover this band are in the hands of the public. Little U. S. international broadcasting has ever been carried on over these frequencies and little regularly scheduled international broadcasting, if any, by other nations. The propagation characteristics of the 25 Mc region are not such as to make it useful for long-distance service which must be maintained over long periods of time. It appears better suited to low-power intermittent services which can tolerate small amounts of intermittent interference. For these reasons the Commission is discontinuing the 25 Mc international broadcast band. It is the opinion of the Commission that discontinuing this band will in no way handicap international broadcasting, a service of great significance with respect to both U. S. policy and international amity.

In regard to the RTPB's proposal of assigning a block of eight channels for U. S. international broadcast stations on the low end of each of the proposed bands, the Commission in conjunction with the State Department will make efforts to secure this arrangement in international conferences hereafter. In any event, the Commission will make every effort in an international conference to obtain an equitable share of frequency assignments for U. S. international broadcasting.

In regard to the RTPB consideration of radio-type and facsimile transmission by international broadcast stations, the report indicated that simultaneous transmission of aural programs and radio-type or facsimile by methods of multiple modulation will degrade the service due to phase or hum modulation where selective fading is involved. Accordingly, the Commission does not propose to allow simultaneous transmission of radio-type or facsimile with program transmission by means of multiple modulation at this time. However, if at a later date the objectionable technical features of this mode of transmission are overcome, the Commission will give further consideration to authorizing such operation. In regard to the use of radio-type or facsimile on international broad-

cast stations for broadcast purposes during non-listening hours, the Commission will consider amending its rules to allow such operation in special cases where a showing is made for the need of the operation.

SATELLITE TRANSMITTERS FOR AM

One of the recommendations made by Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting to the Federal Communications Commission during the allocation hearings was the establishment of satellite AM broadcast transmitters in populous areas where additional signal strength would be advantageous. The Panel proposed that these satellite transmitters be connected by ultra high frequency relay links, thus overcoming some of the technical obstacles that have tended to discourage the establishment of satellite transmitters in the past. The Commission's allocations as announced appear to provide for these ultra high frequency connecting links on an experimental basis until adequate standards for this service can be determined.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the RMA Transmitter Section, it was decided to establish an RMA subcommittee for the purpose of recommending standards for AM Satellite Transmitters and the ultra high frequency connecting link. Chairman M. R. Briggs of the RMA Committee for AM Broadcast Transmitters has appointed Howard S. Frazier, NAB Director of Engineering and chairman of Panel 4, RTPB, chairman of the subcommittee for Satellite Transmitter Standards. This subcommittee is now in process of organization and it is anticipated the membership of the committee will be announced in the near future. Engineers desiring to participate in this work are invited to communicate with Mr. Frazier at NAB.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PREPARES FOR RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Preparatory Telecommunications Conference was held by the Department of State on May 23 in Washington. The Conference reviewed the specific items appearing in the agenda for the Third Inter-American Radio Conference in Rio de Janeiro on September 3, 1945. The agenda proposes a considerable number of specific subjects in addition to opening up the possibility of revision of the Havana Convention, its accompanying agreement and the Santiago revision thereof.

Francis Colt deWolf, Chief, Telecommunications Division, Department of State, in opening the meeting stated that much preparatory work is necessary in order to have proposals ready in behalf of the United States Government to forward to the other nations for consideration prior to the Rio Conference. The proposed agenda for the Rio Conference as transmitted by the Brazilian Government reads as follows:

The Brazilian Government, having in view the convenience of giving greater amplitude to the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention concluded and signed in Habana on the 13th of December 1937, and to the Agreement which accompanies it, already revised at the Conference held in Santiago, Chile, in January 1940, proposes that in addition to the matters that are the object of such acts, there be taken up at the conference the following:

Agenda

1. In the revision of the Convention, to examine the possibilities of its amplification with the object of:
 - a. Including all forms of telecommunications.
 - b. Forming an Inter-American Telecommunications Union and organizing a respective secretariat along the lines of the central office of the International Telecommunications Union, with the

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consequent closing of the present Inter-American Radio Office (OIR).

- c. Changing the present Inter-American Radio Communication Agreement title to that of Inter-American Radio Communication Regulation.
- d. Defining the limits of the American Region.
- e. Standardizing the time in telecommunication services on the American continent.
2. In the revision of the Agreement, to establish the general principles to be observed in the distribution and utilization of radio frequencies, as well as the standards of good engineering practice, especially with reference to the stability of frequencies and width of wave bands.
3. To settle the points of view of the American Governments with reference to the matters which may be the object of the next International Conferences on Telecommunications, and which specially interests all of the American nations, and to draft the respective proposals.
4. Confer on the possibility of calling an international meeting for the solution of short wave radio broadcasting problems.
5. Discuss rates to be applied to inter-American telecommunication services, on the following points:
 - a. Reduction of rates.
 - b. General standardization of rates in the American region.
 - c. Unification of rates for plain language and CDE traffic, and other possible revisions in the classification rates.
 - d. Elimination of the gold franc as a basis of payment, and choice of a possible substitute.
 - e. Adoption of an equivalent rate in local currency, so that north and south bound rates may be equalized.
 - f. Reduction of terminal rates and other charges for telecommunications services.
6. Discuss a proposal presented by the Canadian Government to the effect that the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed in Habana in 1937 be extended for a period of two years.

Howard S. Frazier represented NAB at the meeting and is serving on several of the preparatory committees.

FCC FM PROPAGATION TESTS

A special committee to work with FCC staff in conducting FM transmission tests has been organized by Chief Engineer George P. Adair of the Federal Communications Commission. This committee held its first meeting in Washington on May 24. The following persons were invited to serve: Major Edwin H. Armstrong, Dr. D. E. Noble, Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Dr. T. T. Goldsmith, Raymond Guy, Dr. William B. Lodge, David B. Smith, Dr. C. M. Jansky, Everett Dillard, Dr. Harold H. Beverage, Dr. Charles R. Burrows, G. F. Leydord, Cyrus T. Read, D. C. Summerford, A. Earle Cullum, Jr., J. R. Poppele, Frank Marx, Dr. H. W. Wells, G. E. Gustafson, Frank A. Gunther, P. B. Laiser, Robert Higgy, George Lang, Carl H. Wesser and Irving Robinson.

Other persons who feel they may be able to contribute to the FCC testing program were invited to apply for membership on the committee.

In opening the meeting, the FCC chief engineer asked industry cooperation in furnishing personnel and equipment necessary to conduct further transmissions in the portion of the spectrum proposed for FM service between 44 and 108 mc during the coming months.

The Commission, in announcing the final allocation above 25 mc recently, deferred final decision as to just how the portion of the spectrum between 44 and 108 mc should be apportioned between the FM and television services. The purpose of the tests is to provide the Commission's Engineering Department with additional factual data before a final decision is made in connection with the three proposed FM allocations now under consideration

by the Commission. The proposals under consideration for the final FM allocation are (1) 50-68 mc, (2) 68-86 mc, and (3) 84-102 mc. The tests as planned will require additional operating hours for certain FM and television sound channel transmitters, in addition to the proposed installation of several experimental transmitters on the higher frequencies.

It was also announced that the Commission is now establishing temporary monitoring stations near Roanoke, Virginia, and Montgomery, Alabama, for the recording of the FM test transmissions.

IMPROVEMENT OF POSTWAR RECEIVERS

Several weeks ago, John V. L. Hogan, president of WQXR, New York, brought to the attention of the Radio Manufacturers Association the reduced selectivity and sensitivity of some broadcast receivers in the portion of the broadcast band 1500-1600 kc. In reply to Mr. Hogan's communication, RMA has released the following statement on this subject:

"We would like to point out that it has been one of the aims of the RMA Standardization Committee on Variable Capacitors to help effect an improved performance, particularly at the high end of the broadcast band.

"In the case of the RMA Class B capacitor, which is used almost exclusively in the type of receivers under discussion, we have adopted a new oscillator capacity variation which 'tracks' the r.f. section considerably better than the old 'curve' which was calculated when the broadcast band range was quite limited.

"We have also improved the stability of the condenser as well as that of the trimmer condenser throughout its useful range.

"Although other components affect selectivity and sensitivity and in subject application their design is a compromise between cost and optimum performance, the RMA Standard variable capacitor will have improved performance over the pre-war units at no cost increase due to this improvement."

INTERNATIONAL RADIO NOISE STANDARDS

An agreement for international cooperation, looking toward the ultimate establishing of standards in connection with the complex problems of radio noise presages far-reaching advances in the future. This agreement has been set up between the American Standards Association, the British Standards Institution, and the Australian Standards Association through the medium of the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee, according to an announcement made today by Herbert J. Wollner, Secretary-in-Charge of the New York Office of the United Nations Committee.

The increasing use of electronic devices, and of motor-operated gadgets, from vacuum cleaners to generators, is causing extreme interference with radio reception. When improperly installed, fluorescent lights can cause serious interference with radio reception. Considering that a physician's diathermy machine on the East coast of the United States has been found to cause disturbances on radio reception on the West coast, it is easy to recognize the importance of this new activity. The intricate electrical systems in a long range multi-engined aircraft, if improperly designed, can seriously interfere with radio reception over a wide pathway. It is evident, therefore, that efforts directed toward the eventual elimination of radio interference must become international in scope.

The Anglo-American leadership in this important work can now be announced as a result of the decision of the American Standards Association to collaborate. The ASA recently advised the New York Office of the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee that it is prepared to collaborate with the British Standards Institution and

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the Australian Standards Association with the ultimate objective in mind of arriving at an international basis for the suppression of radio interference. Much ground, however, must be covered before this will all come to pass. First, there will need to be extensive exchange of information, experience, data, and the like. After scientists and engineers on both sides of the Atlantic, and down under, have explored and investigated sufficiently, some decision will presumably be made upon a standard method for measuring radio interference. Then, after full agreement has been reached, a standard method for suppressing radio interference can be looked for.

COMMISSIONERS TO INSPECT RR-RADIO

Five FCC Commissioners will leave May 25 to make a special inspection of railroad radio communications now in experimental use on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad between Chicago and Denver.

Commissioners Norman S. Case, Ray C. Wakefield, C. J. Durr, E. K. Jett, and Charles R. Denny, Jr., and members of the Commission's staff will make the round-trip run aboard the Burlington between Chicago and Denver, returning to Washington May 31.

Commissioner Paul A. Walker made a similar inspection on a test run conducted by the Burlington between Chicago and Denver last August.

The Burlington is currently experimenting with equipment which operates in the newly assigned band of frequencies for railroad communications. Special attention will be given to the operation of the system over rough terrain and to its various uses in enhancing efficiency and safety of train operations.

COMPONENT PARTS MAY BE BOTTLENECK

In a letter addressed to the Radio Manufacturers Association, Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronic Corporation of America, has focused attention upon the great demands that will be placed upon the productive capacity of the plants manufacturing condensers, resistors, transformers and other components which are essential to the manufacture of all radio equipment.

Mr. Novick suggests that RMA develop a plan for organizing the production and delivery of these components so that they will be available in reasonable balance to all manufacturers of radio receivers and transmitting equipment. He points out that unless some control is established over the distribution of components, some manufacturers will be unable to resume production of civilian radio equipment while others may receive these parts in quantities in excess of their immediate needs.

Of further interest to broadcasters is the statement of John Creutz, Chief, Domestic Radio Section of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, while addressing the committee organized by the FCC to conduct FM transmission tests during the coming summer. Mr. Creutz pointed out the heavy radio and electronic requirements of the Pacific war and said control of radio manufacturing would be relaxed when military requirements dropped below seventy-five per cent of the industry's productive capacity.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARING

The following broadcast hearing is scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, May 28. It is subject to change.

Friday, June 1

WGBF—Evansville On The Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—Renewal of license; 1280 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WFBM—WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in exciter unit of main transmitter.

WFBM—WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a 1 KW auxiliary transmitter, using DA night.

KVCV—Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Redding, Calif.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KSUI—The State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new noncommercial educational broadcast station, for extension of completion date from July 16, 1945 to January 16, 1946.

WJR—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich.—Granted construction permit to change frequencies of relay station to 30820, 33740, 35820, 37980 kc; change power from 150 watts to 100 watts, and make changes in equipment.

KAZA—WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted construction permit to change transmitter site of relay broadcast station from 8 miles west of U. S. Highway 66, Oklahoma City, to Portable, area of Oklahoma City, Okla., and change antenna.

WNBH—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc. (assignor), Bristol Broadcasting Co., Inc. (assignee), New Bedford, Mass.; WOCB, Hyannis, Mass.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of licenses of stations WNBH and WOCB from E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., to Bristol Broadcasting Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary; the consideration to be 210 shares of the stock of assignee with a book value of \$58,800 to be exchanged for the stations' properties valued at approximately \$58,821. (B1-AL-479 and B1-AL-480)

WJPR—John R. Pepper (assignor), Thomas Henry Golding, Sr., et al., d/b as Radio Services Co. (assignee), Greenville, Miss.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license to station WJPR from John R. Pepper to Thomas Henry Golding, Sr., Thomas Henry Golding, Jr., and Frank Wilson Baldwin, and Emmet Holmes McMurray, Jr., a partnership, d/b as Radio Services Co., for a consideration of \$75,000. (B3-AL-475)

KGKB—East Texas Broadcasting Co. (assignor), James G. Ulmer (assignee), Tyler, Texas.—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KGKB from East Texas Broadcasting Company to James G. Ulmer, by the purchase of 3.6 per cent of outstanding capital stock from Minnie B. Ulmer (wife) and James G. Ulmer, Jr. (son) for \$900. (James G. Ulmer, Sr., owned 96.4 per cent.) (B3-AL-484)

American Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Granted extension of permit under Section 325(b) of the Communications Act to transmit programs to stations CFCF and CBL and other Canadian stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (B1-FP-137)

WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station to be located in Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of conducting a program of research in the various phases and possibilities of FM broadcast operation with multiplex operation; frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer; A0, A4, Special emissions (FM); power 3 KW. (B4-PEX-61)

Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for new developmental broadcast station to be located in the area of Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of research in the problems of FM broadcasting; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer; A0, A3, Special emission for frequency modulation; power 1 KW. (B2-PEX-62)

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Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Granted construction permit to increase power of developmental broadcast station W9XEK from 1 to 10 KW, add A4 emission, change frequency from 45500 kc. to frequencies to be assigned by the Commission's Chief Engineer, and change transmitter. (B2-PEX-66)

The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted modification of license to change classification of station W8XFM from Temporary Class 2 Experimental High Frequency to Developmental broadcast station. (B2-MLEX-14)

Sherron Metallic Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Granted construction permit for new experimental television broadcast station to be located in Brooklyn, N. Y.; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer; power, 10 KW visual (peak) and aural. (B1-PVB-142)

WBCA—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted construction permit to make changes in antenna system. (B1-PH-473)

LICENSE RENEWALS

WRAL—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Raleigh, N. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WBIR—American Broadcasting Corp., Knoxville, Tenn.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis for a period of 60 days.

WMRO—Martin R. O'Brien, Aurora, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending November 1, 1945.

The following stations were granted renewal of licenses for the period ending February 1, 1947:

WLBC, Muncie, Ind.; WEIM, Fitchburg, Mass.; KXRO, Aberdeen, Wash.; KFRE, Fresno, Calif.; WTRC, Elkhart, Ind.

WLDS—Stephenson, Edge & Korsmeyer, Jacksonville, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

Licenses for the following stations were further extended upon a temporary basis, pending determination upon application for renewal, for the period ending August 1, 1945:

KASA, Elk City, Okla.; KDAL, Duluth; KELO, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyo.; KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa; KFMB, San Diego; KMAC, San Antonio; KOCA, Kilgore, Texas; KSWO, Lawton, Okla.; KTUL, Tulsa, Okla.; KWJB, Globe, Ariz.; KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; KWRC, Pendleton, Ore.; KXOX, Sweetwater, Texas; KPFA, Helena, Mont.; WCBT, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; WCLO, Janesville, Wisc.; WFOY, St. Augustine, Fla.; WGRM, Greenwood, Miss.; WIBG, Philadelphia, Pa.; WINK, Fort Meyers, Fla.; WINN, Louisville, Ky.; WJBC, Bloomington, Ill.; WJBY, Gadsden, Ala.; WJMC, Rice Lake, Wisc.; WJTN, Jamestown, N. Y.; WLAG, LaGrange, Ga.; WNEW and auxiliary, New York City; WOLS, Florence, S. C.; WOV and auxiliary, New York City; WPAT, Paterson, N. J.; WPRR, Mayaguez, P. R.; WROX, Clarksdale, Miss.; WSAY, Rochester, N. Y.; WTOL, Toledo, Ohio; WSBC, Chicago.

Licenses for the following stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewals, for the period ending August 1, 1945:

KAND, Corsicana, Texas; KGFV, Kearney, Neb.; KHMO, Hannibal, Mo.; KHUB, Watsonville, Calif.; KOCY, Oklahoma City; KPDN, Pampa, Texas; KROC, Rochester, Minn.; KVOL, Lafayette, La.; KWFC, Hot Springs, Ark.; WALL, Middletown, N. Y.; WAIR, Winston-Salem, N. C.; WAML, Laurel, Miss.; WBRW, Welch, W. Va.; WCBI, Columbus, Miss.; WDAK, Columbus, Ga.; WEBR and auxiliary, Buffalo, N. Y.; WFBG, Altoona; WEXL, Royal Oak, Mich.; WGAA, Cedartown, Ga.; WGAU, Athens, Ga.; WHAT, Philadelphia; WJPF, Herrin, Ill.; WJPR, Greenville, Miss.; WKEY, Covington, Va.; WLAK, Lakeland, Fla.; WMBO, Auburn, N. Y.; WLBj, Bowling Green, Ky.; WMFF, Plattsburg, N. Y.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WSAJ, Grove City, Pa.; WSTV, Steubenville, Ohio; WTEL, Philadelphia; WTAL, Tallahassee, Fla.; WWPg, Palm Beach, Fla.; KBND, Bend, Ore.; KOME, Tulsa, Okla.; KRJF, Miles City, Mont.; KROS, Clinton, Iowa; KVSF, Santa Fe, N. M.; KWOC, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; WCLS, Joliet, Ill.; WFIG, Sumter, S. C.; WGH, Newport News; WLAV, Grand Rapids, Mich.; KCKN, Kansas City, Kans.; KFYO, Lubbock, Texas; KGEZ, Kalispell, Mont.; KMYR, Denver, Colo.; KRMD, Shreveport, La.; KSUB, Cedar

City, Utah; KUIN, Grants Pass, Ore.; KVIC, Victoria, Texas; KVOX, Moorhead, Minn.; KWLM, Willmar, Minn.; WBRE, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; WBRK, Pittsfield, Mass.; WCMI, Ashland, Ky.; WDMJ, Marquette, Mich.; WEMP, Milwaukee, Wisc.; WFHR, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.; WGTm, Wilson, N. C.; WINX and syn. amplifier, Washington, D. C.; WIZE, Springfield, Ohio; WLNH, Laconia, N. H.; WRAW, Reading, Pa.; WSAV, Savannah, Ga.; WSOY, Decatur, Ill.

Licenses for the following High Frequency Broadcast Stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of licenses, for the period ending August 1, 1945, subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket No. 6651:

WABC-FM, New York; WBBM-FM, Chicago; WGFM, Schenectady; WDLm, Chicago; WPEN-FM, Philadelphia; WCAU-FM, Philadelphia; WBZA-FM, Springfield, Mass.; WBZ-FM, Boston; KDKA-FM, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W2XWE—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—License for facsimile broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending July 1, 1945.

WMWA—WOKO, Inc., Inc., area of Albany, N. Y.—License for relay broadcast station was further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, for the period ending July 1, 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted joint petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses now scheduled for May 18, and continued same to June 18, 1945.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Granted joint petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses now scheduled for May 18, and continued same to June 18, 1945.

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now scheduled for May 16 on applications for renewal of licenses, and continued same to July 16, 1945.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing now scheduled for May 16 on applications for renewal of licenses, and continued same to July 16, 1945.

Midwest Broadcasting Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.—Granted petition for leave to intervene and enlarge the issue in re the application of WREN, Topeka, Kans., for construction permit to increase night power, move transmitter, etc.

Murray Mester and Meyer Mester—Granted motion requesting postponement of the oral argument now scheduled for May 23 on the Commission's proposed findings of fact and conclusions of March 27 in re consent to transfer control of station WOV from Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel to Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, and postponed said argument to June 13, 1945.

David A. Brown and Herbert W. Brown, copartners, d b as Central Valley Radio, Lodi, Calif.—Granted motion for leave to amend application so as to change the frequency specified in application for new station from 1600 to 1570 kc., with 250 watts power, daytime only, and removed application, as amended, from hearing docket. (B5-P-3693; Docket 6726)

H. Ross Perkins and J. Eric Williams, d b as New Haven Broadcasters, New Haven, Conn.—Granted motion for dismissal without prejudice of application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1170 kc., 1 KW power, daytime only. (B1-P-3216; Docket 6355)

WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa.—Adopted decision and order denying petition for rehearing directed against the order of the Commission dated April 10, 1945, granting the petition of WERC, Erie, Pa., for reconsideration and grant of its application for construction permit to change frequency to 1230 kc., license to cover same, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement.

WOKO—WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Adopted order extending special temporary authorization for continued operation of

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station WOKO until 3 a. m., Friday, August 31; further extensions will be granted from time to time upon application by WOKO, Inc., and a showing that it is prosecuting its appeal with due diligence. (Docket 6486)

The Philco Radio and Television Corporation was granted licenses to cover 8 construction permits which authorized new experimental television relay broadcast stations, to operate upon an experimental basis only, subject to changes in frequency assignments which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651, and upon the express condition that they are subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time, without advance notice or hearing, if in its discretion the need for such action arises. Nothing herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of these stations upon the frequencies authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms hereof; portable-mobile, area of Central Md., N. E. Md., S. E. Penna. and District of Columbia; power 40 watts aural, 40 watts visual; frequencies 204,000-216,000 and 230,000-242,000 kcs.

The following applications for FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending file in accordance with the Commission's policy of February 23, 1943:

Geo. A. Mayoral, et al., New Orleans; James E. Doss, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dunkirk Printing Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.; San Pedro Printing & Publishing Co., San Pedro, Calif.; Southern California Associated Newspapers, Alhambra, Calif.; Southern California Associated Newspapers, Glendale, Calif.; Recorder Publishing Corp., Greenfield, Mass.; A. Frank Katzentine, Miami Beach, Fla.

The amended applications for FM broadcast stations were retained in the pending file:

Atlantic Broadcasting Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; Durham Radio Corp., Durham, N. C.; Oshkosh Broadcasting Co., Oshkosh, Wisc.

WMC—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—The Commission, on its own motion, ordered continuance of the hearing on application for renewal of license of WMC, from May 21 to June 21, 1945.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

620 Kilocycles

WIBZ—Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Maine.—Modification of license to change from employing directional antenna day and night to employing directional antenna for night use only.

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—O. E. Richardson, R. W. Widdel & S. C. Strasburg, d/b as "Voice of Marion", Marion, Ind.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in transmitter site.

1270 Kilocycles

KFJZ—Tarrant Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth, Texas.—Transfer of control of license corporation from Ruth G. Roosevelt Eidson to Texas State Network, Inc.—99%.

1290 Kilocycles

WKNE—WKNE Corporation, Keene, N. H.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by M. S. Wilder through purchase of 190 shares new common stock—38%.

1400 Kilocycles

KRKO—The Everett Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash.—Acquisition of control of licensee corporation by William R. Taft and Archie G. Taft through transfer of 35 shares common stock from Lee E. Mudgett to William R. Taft.

WCNC—Albemarle Broadcasting Co., Norfolk, Va.—Construction permit to move transmitter and studio from Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va. Amended: to change proposed location of transmitter.

1450 Kilocycles

KABC—Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Charles F. Roeser, S. W. Richardson, Ruth G. Roosevelt Eidson and Elliott Roosevelt to Texas State Network, Inc.—69.9%.

NEW—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Penna.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. AMENDED: re changes in antenna.

1490 Kilocycles

KNOW—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., Austin, Texas, and Waco, Texas.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from S. W. Richardson and Charles F. Roeser to Texas State Network, Inc.—50%.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Elias I. Godofsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated with a coverage of about 8,500 square miles.

NEW—The Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Company, Hamilton, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49500 kc., with coverage of 1,810 square miles.

NEW—Unity Corporation, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46700 kc., with coverage of 10,224 square miles.

NEW—Orlando Daily Newspapers, Inc., Orlando, Fla.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45700 kc., with coverage of 8,000 square miles.

NEW—The Akron Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48100 kc., with coverage of 10,069 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—Palmer K. and Lois C. Leberman, New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #10 (186-192 megacycles), with ESR of 3960 for visual and 2820 for aural.

NEW—Philco Radio and Television Corp., Springfield Twp., Pa.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on 524000-544000 kc., power of 1 KW and special emission.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

W10XP—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-146) which authorized increase in power, change in emission and area.

W10XPA—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-144) which authorized increase in power, change in emission and area.

W10XPR—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-102 as modified) for a new experimental television relay broadcast station.

W10XPC—Philco Radio and Television Corp., area of Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-145) which authorized increase in power, change in emission and area.

WPIK—Potomac Broadcasting Corp., Alexandria, Va.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3615 which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station) for approval of antenna and transmitter site. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment, antenna and transmitter site.

NEW—William Henry Alford, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 48100 kc., with power of 160.7 watts and A3 and FM emission. AMENDED: to change emission from A3 and FM to A0 and A1.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

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.

A. Davis & Sons, Inc., 225 West 37th Street, New York, and its officers, Milton E. Davis and Charles S. Davis, are charged with violation of the Federal Trade Commission and Wool Products Labeling Acts in connection with the sale of women's coats, suits and other wearing apparel. (5322)

Kay Preparations, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, and its president, John Stillman, are charged in a complaint with disseminating false advertisements concerning their "Kay" line of cosmetics. (5318)

New Power Publications, and Eva Schlossberg, both of 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation in the advertising and sale of books entitled "Lightning Ju-Jitsu" and "Adventures of the Great Crime Busters." (5317)

Gerald A. Rice, 418 Spokane Hotel, Spokane, Washington, is charged in a complaint with misrepresenting that the corresponding school business he operates under the name of Office of Civil Preparation is connected with the United States Government. (5321)

Standard Cloak & Suit Co.—A complaint alleging violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act has been issued against Standard Cloak and Suit Co., 2013 Fourth Ave., Seattle, engaged in the manufacture and sale of women's coats and suits composed in whole or in part of wool, reprocessed wool or reused wool. (5315)

Wander Co.—A complaint has been issued charging the Wander Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, with disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of Ovaltine, a food preparation designed to be consumed as a beverage. The respondent company has a factory in Villa Park, Illinois. (5316)

William Witol & Company—A complaint alleging the dissemination of false advertisements of cosmetics has been issued against Witol, Inc., National Products Outlet, Inc., and William Witol, all of 2 Brookville Boulevard and Oliver Avenue, Valley Stream, Long Island, New York. Witol, who trades as William Witol & Company, owns and controls the two respondent corporations and is the principal officer of each. (5319)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATIONS

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

American Beauty Products Company, 2226 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, stipulated that it will discontinue the dissemination of false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of certain vitamin preparations it sells in interstate commerce. (4061)

Geltman Sponging Company, 2320 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in processing fabrics for manufacturing and merchandising concerns, entered into a stipulation to discontinue representing or furnishing others with the means of representing that the fabrics it treats with a chemical compound designated Durotize are rainproof or have been rendered effectively waterproof. (4059)

Juel Company, 3716 North Clark Street, Chicago, stipulated that he will cease and desist from publishing any advertisement which fails to reveal that the preparation he sells under the names "(New Color) Hair Dye," "Juel Hair Dye" or "Jet Black Hair Dye" is a hair dye and that all hair dyes should be used with caution; that the preparation should be kept out of the eyes, mouth, ears and skin eruptions; that if there is a skin eruption on the scalp the preparation should not be used or reused; that it is for external use only and that it should not be used on the eyebrows or eyelashes; provided, however, that such advertisements need contain only the statement, "CAUTION: Use only as directed," if the directions for use on the label or in the labeling contain a warning to the same effect. (03286)

Kaufman Fur Company, Inc., 302 South Market Street, Chicago, agrees to stop using the term "civet cat" or the word "civet" or terms of like meaning to designate or describe furs or fur garments made of the peltries of the little spotted skunk or of any peltries other than civet peltries. (4062)

Kedmont Manufacturing & Waterproofing Company, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, entered into a stipulation to discontinue certain representations in connection with the sale of materials used in the treatment of concrete and masonry surfaces. The copartners agree to cease and desist from representing that Preservatex insures floors permanently, that Durotex permanently increases the tensile and compressive strength of concrete, that Terrazotex provides a permanent floor treatment; and from using any other representation tending to convey the belief that any such product is permanent or everlasting or affords permanent or everlasting protection to walls, floors or structures. (4063)

Sidney Blumenthal & Company, Inc., 1385 Broadway, New York, distributor of textile fabrics, stipulated that it will cease and desist from advertising, labeling, invoicing or selling products composed in whole or in part of rayon without clearly disclosing such fact by use of the word "rayon"; and when a product is composed in part of rayon and in part of other fibers, or material, from failing to disclose in immediate connection with the word "rayon," and in equally conspicuous type, each constituent fiber of the product in the order of its predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single constituent. (4057)

Superior Soap Corporation, 121 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, stipulated that it will cease representing in any manner that a soap which does not contain olive oil to the exclusion of all other oils is an olive oil soap. (4060)

Thomas E. Sullivan, trading as Dr. Sullivan's Springfield Chick Hatchery, Springfield, Minnesota, stipulated that, in connection with the sale and distribution of chicks, he will discontinue using in his advertising, trade literature or otherwise, terms or expressions such as "R.O.P. Sired," "R.O.P. Quality Bred Chicks," "This Grade of R.O.P. White Leghorns," or terminology of like import that conveys the impression that his chicks are R.O.P. (Record Of Performance) or that they are sired by U.S.R.O.P. males. (4064)

Turbanway, Inc.—A stipulation to cease and desist from certain representations in connection with the sale of Miracurl Expansion (Forming) Lotion and Miracurl Contraction (Fixing) Solution has been entered into by Turbanway, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, New York. (4058)