



Reports

The NATIONAL

ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 24, June 15, 1945

"Telling the World" Report No. 4

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan

Period—May 27-June 2

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	3,657
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,121
Music for Millions	15-min ET	3,001
Treasury Songs	5-min ET	50
Buy, Buy Bonds	5-min ET	10
Spots	Live & ET	76,560
	2-min	1,719
	3-min	639
Programs	5-min	762
	10-min	319
	15-min	1,514
	20-min	67
	25-min	40
	30-min	484
	35-min	2
	45-min	32
	50-min	8
	1 hour	35
	1¼ hours	21
	1½ hours	21
	2 hours	10
	2¾ hours	1
	11 hours	1
	15 hours	1
	17 hours	1

No. 6 report is due June 18

No. 7 report is due June 25

Please send Nos. 5, 4, 3, and 2 if you haven't

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*.

FLASH-ELECTION RESULTS

Complete official returns compiled by Ernst & Ernst under whose direction the referendum vote for Directors-at-Large, Network Directors and By-Law amendments is being conducted, disclose the following results:

Frank M. Russell, NBC, and Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS, have been confirmed as Network Directors; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, has been elected as Director-at-Large for medium stations. Elected as Directors-at-Large for small stations are Matthew H. Bonebrake, KOCY, and Clair R. McCollough, WGAL.

In addition to the foregoing, J. Leonard Reinsch, WSB, and J. Harold Ryan, WWVA, Executive Vice President of the Fort Industry Company, and present NAB President, will serve as Directors-at-Large for large stations and T. A. M. Craven for medium stations for the one-year term beginning July 1—these three having received a majority of the votes cast in the first balloting.

The two amendments to the By-Laws proposed by the Board of Directors were overwhelmingly approved by the membership vote.

The newly elected Directors-at-Large will assume their duties on July 1 when the reorganization of the Board takes place. In next week's NAB REPORTS complete information with reference to the personnel of the new Board will be given.

WILLS NOMINATED TO FCC

President Truman has sent the name of former Governor William H. Wills (Republican, Vermont) to the Senate to succeed Norman S. Case as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Case has been a member of the Commission since 1934. His term expires on June 30. The term for Mr. Wills is for seven years from June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE NAMED

The Communications Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been named by Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D), Calif., and Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R), N. J., Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Subcommittee is made up of 7 Democrats, 6 Republicans and 1 American Labor Party member, under the chairmanship of Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D), N. C. The membership follows:

DEMOCRATS

Alfred L. Bulwinkle, N. C.,
Chairman
 Virgil Chapman, Ky.
 J. Percy Priest, Tenn.
 George G. Sadowski, Mich.
 Richard F. Harless, Ariz.
 John W. Murphy, Penna.
 John B. Sullivan, Mo.

REPUBLICANS

Charles A. Wolverton, N. J.
 Pehr G. Holmes, Mass.
 B. Carroll Reece, Tenn.
 Charles A. Halleck, Ind.
 Clarence J. Brown, Ohio
 Leonard W. Hall, N. Y.

AMERICAN LABOR

Vito Marcantonio, N. Y.

FLORIDA LABOR LAW INVALID

In the case of *Hill et al. v. State of Florida*, decided June 11, 1945, the Supreme Court of the United States in a majority opinion written by Mr. Justice Black invalidated Sec. 4 and Sec. 6 of a Florida Statute (House Bill No. 142, Laws of Fla. 1943, 21968, 565) regulating labor union activities.

It was held that Sec. 4 and Sec. 6 of the Fla. Act are invalid since the National Labor Relations Act and such sections of the Fla. Act "cannot 'move freely within the orbit of their respective purposes without infringing upon one another.'"

Section 4 of the Florida Act as stated by the Court, provides,

"that no one shall be licensed as a 'business agent' of a labor union who has not been a citizen of the United States for more than 10 years, who has been convicted of a felony, or who is not a person of good moral character. Application for a license as a 'business agent' must be accompanied by a \$1.00 fee and a statement signed by officers of the union setting forth the agent's authority. The statute then provides that the application be held for 30 days to permit the filing of objections to the issuance of a license. A Board composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Education, then passes on the application, and if it finds the applicant measures up to the standards of the act, as it sees them, it authorizes the license to be issued, to 'expire on December 31 of the year for which issued unless sooner surrendered, suspended, or revoked.' Section 2 (2) defines 'business agent' as 'any person who shall for a pecuniary or financial consideration act or attempt to act' for a union 'in soliciting or receiving from any employer any right or privilege for employees' * * * or 'in the issuance of membership or authorization cards, work permits, or any other evidence of rights granted or claimed in, or by, a labor organization * * *'."

The Court in this connection states:

"The declared purpose of the Wagner Act, as shown in its first section, is to encourage collective bargaining, and to protect the 'full freedom' of workers in the selection of bargaining representatives of their own choice. To this end Congress made it illegal for an employer to interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in selecting their representatives. Congress attached no conditions whatsoever to their freedom of choice in this respect. Their own best judgment, not that of someone else, was to be their guide.

"Full freedom' to choose an agent means freedom to pass upon that agent's qualifications.

"Section 4 of the Florida Act circumscribes the 'full freedom' of choice which Congress said employees should possess. It does this by requiring a 'business agent' to prove to the satisfaction of a Florida Board that he measures up to standards set by the State of Florida as one who, among other things, performs the exact function of a collective bargaining representative. To the extent that Section 4 limits a union's choice of such an 'agent' or bargaining representative, it substitutes Florida's judgment for the workers' judgment.

"Thus, the 'full freedom' of employees in collective bargaining which Congress envisioned as essential to protect the free flow of commerce among the states would be, by the Florida statute, shrunk to a greatly limited freedom. No elaboration seems required to demonstrate that Section

(Continued on next page)

4 as applied here 'stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objections of Congress.'"

Section 6 of the Florida Act, as stated by the Court,

"requires every labor union 'operating' in the state to file a written report with the Secretary of State, disclosing its name, the location of its offices, and the names and addresses of its officers."

The Court goes on to say:

"Section 6, as here applied, stands no better. The requirement as to the filing of information and the payment of a \$1.00 annual fee does not, in and of itself, conflict with the Federal Act. But for failure to comply, this union has been enjoined from functioning as a labor union. It could not without violating the injunction and also subjecting itself to the possibility of criminal punishment even attempt to bargain to settle a controversy or a strike. It is the sanction here imposed, and not the duty to report, which brings about a situation inconsistent with the federally protected process of collective bargaining. This is true because if the union or its representatives acted as bargaining agents without making the required reports, presumably they would be liable both to punishment for contempt of court and to conviction under the misdemeanor section of the act. Such an obstacle to collective bargaining cannot be created consistently with the Federal Act."

McDOWELL LEAVES FCC FOR KPRO

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA—Bill Gleeson, President and General Manager of the Broadcasting Corporation of America—operators of Radio Station KPRO in Riverside and San Bernardino, California, has just announced that Mr. James McDowell will join the staff of his organization on July 1st, as Public Relations Director.

Mr. McDowell for the past 10 years has been a lawyer in the Law Department of the Federal Communications Commission, handling broadcast station transfers, and for some years the Field Attorney of the FCC.

Prior to entering government service, Mr. McDowell served two terms as District Attorney in Illinois and later as Deputy U. S. District Attorney in Cook County, Chicago, where he handled such famous cases as the Al Capone and Samuel Insull prosecutions.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK

For those member stations who are operating on a 48-hour week a recent ruling of the War Manpower Commission will be of interest.

The War Manpower Commission states first, the war-time work week of forty-eight hours will remain mandatory in group 1 areas of labor stringency but its continuation in other areas will be within the discretion of area manpower directors. Second, individual exemptions from the forty-eight hour requirement will be available to employers whose production is cut back significantly, and temporary exemptions will be granted if necessary. All such exemption applications should be made to the area manpower director who has detailed instructions on the factors to be taken into consideration in passing on such requests.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD RULING

Employers may now raise wage rates up to 55¢ per hour without War Labor Board approval pursuant to the Board's revised General Order No. 30. Up until now the limit to which wages could be raised without approval was 50¢. The change in rate does not mean that employers must raise wage rates to 55¢ but only that they may do so now without approval. The revised General Order applies to salary rates as well as wage rates. Thus salaries subject to WLB jurisdiction may be raised also. For example,

using a 40-hour week, no approval is required to raise such salary from \$20.00 to \$22.00 per week.

Increases to 55¢ per hour need not be offset against the 5¢ and 10¢ limitation of the War Labor Board's standard clause for granting merit and length of service increases under General Order No. 31.

Although there has been no official ruling we understand that increases to 55¢ per hour may be made retroactively to May 23, 1945, which is the approval date of the revision of General Order No. 30, but may not be made retroactively to any earlier date unless approval is secured.

UNION CERTIFICATION: WHEN LOST

The National Labor Relations Board prepared a statement last week setting forth the steps by which employers who believe that a union certified as their bargaining agent no longer represents the majority of employees, may obtain a review of the certification.

Two steps were specified: first, the employer may petition the Board to obtain a construction of the certification; second, he may refuse to bargain with the certified union until charges of a refusal to bargain have been adjudicated by the Board either formally or informally.

The Board also stated: "If he elects to follow the latter procedure, the employer may with impunity disregard the certification until the issue has been determined and he has been directed to bargain. In this connection, we wish to point out that if the employer's objection to the certification is well grounded, the Board will, administratively and without issuing a complaint or conducting a hearing, hold that the certification is no longer binding. Thus it is fair to say that when the Board issues a certification it does not ordinarily define its application in all conceivable factual situations but expects that in normal course any substantial questions which thereafter arise concerning its operative effect will be brought before the Board for determination as above indicated."

The Labor Relations Board revealed that it had agreed with the War Labor Board that where the question arose in a dispute before the War Labor Board such question would be referred to the Labor Relations Board. Mr. George W. Taylor, Chairman of the War Labor Board, stated that it does not have authority to entertain employer petitions questioning the majority status of a bargaining agent. If there is prima facie evidence the union has lost its majority, the Board would decline to process the case until the union had gone to the Labor Relations Board to have the matter of representation cleared up.

PANEL 4 MEMO—BRIEF ON ALLOCATIONS

The following Memorandum Brief, signed by Howard Frazier, Chairman, Panel 4, on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board, has been submitted to the Federal Communications Commission:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Docket No. 6651

In the Matter of:

ALLOCATION OF FREQUENCIES TO THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES IN THE RADIO SPECTRUM FROM 10 KILOCYCLES TO 30,000,000 KILOCYCLES

This Memorandum Brief in the above entitled matter is respectfully submitted by Panel 4 on Standard Broadcasting of the Radio Technical Planning Board. It is the desire of the Panel to assist the Commission in bringing about the maximum utilization of radio frequencies suitable for standard broadcasting.

(Continued on next page)

Report of Proposed Allocation below 25,000 kc., Docket 6651

On May 21, 1945, the proposals of the Commission in regard to standard broadcasting set forth on pages 45 and 46 of the above entitled report were transmitted to the membership of the Panel together with a request that they express their views on the proposed allocation to the chairman of the Panel for guidance in the preparation of this brief.

Proposal to Enlarge the Standard Broadcast Band

During the course of the hearing, testimony was presented to the Commission on behalf of the Panel supporting two proposals for the enlargement of the standard broadcast band. The first proposal, the addition of 540 and 530 kc channels to the standard broadcast band was supported unanimously by all three subcommittees of the Panel. The second proposal, that three additional channels be added to the broadcast band, namely 540, 530 and 520 kilocycles, was strongly supported by the Allocation and the Transmitter Committees of the Panel. The Receiver Committee, comprised largely of engineers representing receiver manufacturers, did not support the second proposal but recommended that the broadcast band be extended only to and including 530 kilocycles (Tr. 938, 939, 940; Exhibit 156, pp. 23, 25 and 31). In connection with the proposed use of the 530 and 520 kilocycle channels the proposed report of the Commission, page 45, reads as follows:

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

A careful review of the record, upon which the proposed report is based, does not reveal any factual data as to the interference that might be caused to auto alarms operating on the international distress frequency of 500 kc. Two witnesses testified on this subject. The first was William B. Lodge, Director of General Engineering for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who testified that he was not familiar with the design of auto alarms and that his only information on this subject was hearsay evidence (Tr. 987). The second witness was Howard C. Looney, who is Chief of the Marine Section of the Safety and Special Services Division, Engineering Department, Federal Communications Commission, who placed in the record regulations covering the use of auto alarms and the Commission's technical requirements for these devices. This witness, in response to a question from the Chairman concerning possible interference with auto alarms from broadcast stations, stated as follows:

"That is a matter of considerable investigation and study and at this time I would not like to make recommendation in that respect, Mr. Fly." (Tr. 3706)

Later, the same witness in response to a question from the chairman of Panel 4 stated that the evidence he had placed in the record was not sufficient to form the basis for a determination of interference to auto alarms from broadcast operations on 530, 520 kc (Tr. 3708). On the other hand, Paul F. Godley, an expert on allocation matters testifying on behalf of Panel 4 in support of the Panel's proposal to extend the broadcast band, discussed this interference problem in considerable detail. Mr. Godley suggested the use of "very modest power" on the 520, 530 kc channels and stated that in his opinion possibility of interference to auto alarms could be overcome by power and geographical restrictions on the licensing of stations for these channels. Mr. Godley also pointed out that even with very severe restrictions on the power of such stations that their broadcast coverage would be extensive on these lower frequencies. (Tr. 950 to 964, Exhibit No. 157.)

The proposed report also states that "most of the radio

receiving sets being used today are not equipped to tune to 530, 520 kc." This conclusion is substantiated by the record. However, there is considerable evidence in the record that most FM receivers will be sold in combination with an AM receiver which was the practice before the war. The testimony of several witnesses substantiates this point. (Cotter, Tr. 1056-1062; Brown, Tr. 1105; Smythe, Tr. 4611 and Reed, Tr. 4712.)

The testimony of Dallas W. Smythe of the FCC is particularly pertinent as he placed in the records statistical data on the number and types of FM receivers which have been manufactured. Mr. Smythe testified (Tr. 4611) that a total of 395,755 sets or units were manufactured, of which 365,648 were FM-AM combinations, or approximately 92 per cent of all previously manufactured FM units have been combined with AM receivers. During the course of the hearing, many witnesses testified as to the anticipated widespread growth of FM broadcasting in the post war period and the demand for FM receivers. Thus the conclusion can logically be drawn that most radio homes will be rapidly equipped with new AM-FM combination receivers during the post war period. This public demand for new combination receivers and the general obsolescence of existing receivers, due to wartime manufacturing restrictions, make the present period an ideal time to prepare for the *future expansion* of the standard broadcast band.

It is recognized that other services are now operating in the portion of the spectrum between 540 and 520 kc and that it might not be possible to entirely clear this spectrum space for broadcast purposes in the near future. However, it is respectfully suggested that receivers capable of receiving these frequencies can be placed in the hands of the public during the next few years if the Commission *now declares its intent* of eventually including these frequencies in the standard broadcast band. The Panel 4 Receiver Committee, comprised almost entirely of engineers representing receiver manufacturers, has evidenced a willingness to redesign post war receivers to include the 530 kc channel in the standard broadcast band. (Exhibit 156, page 25.) Only two dissenting votes in the Receiver Committee were cast against this recommendation. Therefore, since the record indicates that manufacturers can and will modify AM receiver designs and the inclusion of the 540 kc channel necessitates redesign of many receivers, it is respectfully requested that the Commission reconsider its previous decision in respect to the 530 kc channel. It is probable that a thorough study of the interference problems in connection with auto alarms and the use of 530 kc channel for broadcasting might indicate that 520 kc can safely be used for broadcast services, at least in the interior of the continent where better than average conductivity is found and the need for broadcast service over vast distances is greatest.

Relay Broadcast Service

The Commission's proposed report states that the Commission intends to provide channels between 1,600 and 3,000 kc for this service over comparatively long distances. The Panel endorses the Commission's proposal to provide for this very necessary service and expresses the hope that the Commission will be able to provide an adequate number of channels of proper width for this purpose.

Studio Transmitter Links

Frequencies for this service have been allocated in the portion of the spectrum above 25,000 kc. Panel 4 recommended during the course of the hearing that these facilities be made available to all aural broadcasters on an equal basis with broadcast services other than standard. The allocation above 25,000 kc as announced and the proposed allocation below 25,000 kc are not clear as to the broadcast services which will be authorized to utilize radio studio-transmitter facilities. Therefore, the Panel respectfully calls the Commission's attention to its original recommendation in this regard and it is again urged that all aural broadcast services be permitted to enjoy the advantages of such facilities.

(Continued on next page)

Satellite Stations

The Commission's Report of the Allocations from 25,000 kc to 30,000,000 kc, dated May 25, 1945, provides for the ultra high frequency control of satellite transmitters on frequencies above 1,000 mc on an experimental basis. The Panel is gratified that the Commission has provided for the future development of this service. The Panel's proposal to extend the standard broadcast band and the recommendation that ultra high frequencies be utilized for satellite control provide, in the opinion of the Panel, the most logical methods of improving standard broadcast service. Both of these proposals were also endorsed by the Small Market Stations Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters. This committee, the membership of which is predominantly representative of local stations, is well aware of the need for improving the existing coverage of stations of this class. It is the intention of the Panel to assist in the development of standards for the ultra high frequency satellite control service.

Respectfully submitted,

Panel 4, on Standard Broadcasting
of the
Radio Technical Planning Board
By HOWARD S. FRAZIER, *Chairman*.

June 12, 1945
Washington, D. C.

UNRRA ISSUES CLIP SHEET

United Nations Rehabilitation Relief Administration today (15) inaugurates a radio clip sheet service for women directors.

According to Marvin Beers, UNRRA radio chief, all material will be drawn from reports and correspondence of field workers engaged in relief operations abroad. UNRRA is classed as an international organization and for this reason does not clear its releases through OWI.

HEARS MIAMI GLOBAL SHOW IN GERMANY

The Miami "Let's Go to Town" show, produced under the direction of F. W. Borton, WQAM, Task Force Commander, was heard in Europe about April 28. A hometown boy, Sgt. F. K. Danks, first to write his appreciation, said:

"Miami has been my home since 1926 and I want you to know I enjoyed hearing all the news about everything—particularly sitting here in a German town that is just a shadow of its former self." He said reception was excellent and that program was heard over "our AEF station."

ANNIVERSARY WAR BOND AUCTION

Hutchinson, Kans.—KWBW observed its tenth anniversary on the air May 28 by incorporating a War Bond auction into the birthday theme.

More than 100 prizes totaling an approximate value of \$3,000.00 were given by Hutchinson merchants to be auctioned.

One hungry bidder purchased \$200,000.00 worth of bonds in order to procure for himself a 21-pound ham. The donor of this ham agreed to cook it for the ravenous high bidder.

NEBRASKA BROADCASTERS MEET

The Nebraska Broadcasters Association held their annual meeting in Fremont on May 26th.

Among the several resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

"We hereby request the NAB to use its efforts to convince the FCC to cease disqualifying public service programs as such because they may be sponsored; and to ask

the FCC to revise its rules for determining sustaining and commercial broadcasting periods."

Art Thomas, WJAG, Secretary of the Nebraska Association, states in a letter to NAB that he has been asked to explain that the above quoted resolution "is not intended to be inclusive. For instance it does not cover stations whose business has materially increased since their last application."

RUSSIAN RADIO

Stating that in Russia "the public may hear only a program chosen by the authorities," June 16 issue of the *N. Y. Times* carries a story under the byline of Charles Friedman who reports on Soviet radio, now operating a total of more than 100 stations.

Mr. Friedman sees Premier Stalin attaching the same importance to radio as did Lenin who is said to have sensed its importance as a potential instrument of controlled propaganda, and who is quoted in the *Times* as having called it the "newspaper without paper and without distance."

In striking contrast with the American system of free radio and the American tradition of freedom of speech, is Mr. Friedman's description of the single, government-controlled Russian network. Mr. Friedman says:

"The broadcasts of the central station in Moscow are relayed by dozens of other stations and thousands of 'radio centers' in all cities and large settlements. These centers, at which the public may hear only a program chosen by the authorities, are hooked up to more than 5,000,000 loudspeakers. By Stalin's direct orders, a new and up-to-date station, described as the most powerful medium-wave station in the world, was constructed in the capital during the war."

SEE PUBLIC SERVICE ERA COMING

Editor & Publisher of June 9 carries a report by a research firm which analyzed a survey which was made to determine the advertising value to sponsors of newspaper cooking schools.

Contained in the report is the following comment:

"In the years ahead we are definitely entering a service era and the more service, industry, including newspaper publishers, can render to their community from the standpoint of self-enlightened interest should be the most effective concept and one that in the long haul will do most for the newspaper . . ."

The report suggested that cooking schools be replaced with "home economic forums," to be held once each month.

TEACHERS RADIO INSTITUTE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The first KMBC Radio Institute for Teachers opened its doors this week as authorities on radio in education congregated in Kansas City for the three weeks' course. Advance registration, which had long since reached the capacity figure of 300, found teachers in attendance from throughout the heart of America.

Sponsored in cooperation with the Kansas City public schools, and the University of Kansas, the KMBC Radio Institute is dedicated to giving educators a better understanding of broadcasting's place in the American way of life, to teach them how to make more effective use of radio for class work, and to show them how to evaluate radio programs in terms of the educational needs of students.

Well-known broadcasting authorities scheduled to speak at the Institute include C. E. Hooper on the subject of "Research and Evaluation"; Capt. W. C. Eddy, U. S. Navy retired, commanding officer, Radio Materiel School, Chicago, on "Radio's Advancing Horizons"; and CBS executives including Dr. Lyman Bryson, director of education,

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on "Educational Radio"; John J. Karol, sales manager, on "The Business of Radio"; and Bill Downs, famed war correspondent, on "News in Radio."

Faculty members of the Institute include Kenneth G. Bartlett, director of the radio workshop, Syracuse University; Marguerite Fleming, director, drama and radio workshop, South High School, Columbus, Ohio; Mortimer Frankel, associate script editor, CBS; Edgar B. Gordon, professor of music, University of Wisconsin; Ola B. Hiller, director of radio, Pontiac Public Schools; George Jennings, acting director, radio council, station WBEZ, Chicago public schools; Harold B. McCarty, director WHA, the Wisconsin School of the Air; Elizabeth Goudy Noel, senior specialist in training techniques, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; and Margaret Snyder Perko, writer for the Wisconsin School of the Air.

Staff members of KMBC will also participate in the daily sessions from June 11-29. Arthur B. Church, president, is exofficio director of the Institute; Dr. Charles F. Church, director of education, is director.

KFI ON PUBLIC SERVICE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—KFI General Manager, W. B. Ryan, states that "the numerous expressions of approbation that KFI receives each season from listeners regarding the Los Angeles Philharmonic Young Artists' Competition leads us to believe that the program series fulfills its intended purpose of serving the public through the medium of radio.

"More than 100 talented young instrumentalists have had the opportunity to perform symphonic works with orchestra accompaniment. Of this number four have appeared later in solo concerts with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra."

KFI's Young Artists' Competition program won the 1944 George Foster Peabody Award as the "most outstanding radio program for youth in America."

STANDARD STATION APPLICATIONS LISTED

The Federal Communications Commission has released a complete list of pending applications for new standard broadcast stations. This release lists the applicants by state and city and indicates the frequency, power and time of operation covered by the application. Copies of the list which is designated "News Release 82712, June 7, 1945" may be obtained from the Commission.

951 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

During the month of May 1945, the FCC licensed three stations to operate and issued three new construction permits. A comparative table of the number of standard broadcast stations by months, follows:

	1944												1945				
	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Operating	910	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	923	924	925	928				
Construction	13	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	22	21	23	23				
	923	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	945	945	948	951				
53 Commercial FM Stations																	
9 Commercial Television Stations																	
June 1, 1945																	
Operating														46			
Construction														7			
														53			
June 1, 1945																	
Operating																6	
Construction																3	
																9	

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, June 18. They are subject to change.

Wednesday, June 20

Oral Argument before the Commission en banc
To be held in the Auditorium of the National Museum, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue

Report of Proposed Allocations below 25,000 kc.

In the Matter of Allocation of Frequencies to the various classes of non-governmental services in the radio spectrum from 10 kc. to 30,000,000 kc.

NEW—Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—C. P., 1490 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.

Thursday, June 21

WMC—Memphis Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.—Renewal of license, 790 kc., 5 KW (main), 500 watts (aux.), unlimited (main), auxiliary purposes only (aux.), DA-night.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KPHO—Central Newspapers, Inc. (transferor), Rex Schepp (transferee), Phoenix Broadcasting, Inc. (licensee), Phoenix, Ariz.—Granted consent to acquisition of control of Phoenix Broadcasting, Inc., licensee of station KPHO, by Rex Schepp (who owns 33.3% of outstanding stock) for a consideration of \$17,333 for 21.66% of outstanding capital stock. (B5-TC-437.)

KFMB—O. L. Taylor (transferor), Jack O. Gross (transferee), Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Calif.—Granted consent to voluntary acquisition of control of Worcester Broadcasting Corp., licensee of station KFMB, by Jack O. Gross, for a consideration of \$103,857 for 3,750 shares, or 50% of the outstanding capital stock of licensee. (B5-TC-419.)

The Board of Education of Newark in the County of Essex, Newark, N. J.—Granted construction permit for new non-commercial educational broadcasting station; unlimited time; 1 KW power.

WSSV—Southside Va. Broadcasting Corp., Petersburg, Va.—Granted license to cover construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. The licensee hereunder is granted a waiver of Sections 3.55 (b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules and regulations upon the following conditions (a) That a cathode ray oscilloscope will be used to continuously monitor percentage modulation; (b) that frequency checks by an external standard will be submitted to the Commission weekly; and (c) That approved frequency and modulation monitors will be installed as soon as such equipment becomes available. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

Fred H. Hover, d/b as Findlay Radio Co., portable, area of Findlay, Ohio.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station; frequencies: 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., 25 watts.

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KMMJ, Inc., Grand Island, Neb.—Same except 50 watts, and to be used with applicant's standard station KMMJ.

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

LICENSE RENEWALS

WCKY—L. B. Wilson, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

KFBI—The Farmers & Bankers Broadcasting Corp., Wichita, Kans.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

WEXL—Royal Oak Broadcasting Co., Royal Oak, Mich.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending Feb. 1, 1947.

KXOX—Sweetwater Radio, Inc., Sweetwater, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946.

WPRA—Puerto Rico Advertising Co., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Orangeburg Broadcasting Corp., Orangeburg, S. C.; The Observer Radio Co., Orangeburg, S. C.—Designated for consolidated hearing to be heard with application of Augusta Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C., the applications of Orangeburg Broadcasting Corp. and The Observer Radio Co., all requesting frequency 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

MISCELLANEOUS

KEEW—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas.—Denied special service authorization to operate on 910 kc., with 250 watts power, unlimited time, for the period ending 3 a. m. EST, Dec. 1, 1945.

John M. Spottswood, Key West, Fla.—Denied petition requesting waiver of proof of performance requirement attached to conditional grant of April 24, 1945, for a new station.

The following application for new high frequency FM broadcast stations were placed in the pending files in accordance with Commission policy of February 23, 1934:

Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.; KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore.

The following applications for new commercial television broadcast stations were retained in the pending files:

Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Albert E. Buck and Merle H. Tucker, a partnership, d/b as Rio Grande Broadcasting Co., Gallup, N. M.—Adopted memorandum opinion and order granting construction permit for a new station to operate on 1230 kc., with power of 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to the condition that the applicant shall be required to install frequency and modulation monitors of types to be approved by the Commission as soon as such equipment shall become available upon the market and subject to the further condition that a construction permit will not be issued until the applicant has satisfied the Commission with respect to the following within 90 days of conditional grant, in accordance with the procedural requirements announced in public notice issued by the Commission on January 26, 1944: (1) By evidence in writing from the War Production Board that any authorization of that board necessary to carry the construction to completion has been obtained or that none is required; (2) That the applicant is in a position to complete all construction necessary to the proposed operation within a reasonable period; and (3) Acceptance of the grant upon these conditions has been submitted in writing within 20 days of the date of grant.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

580 Kilocycles

WIBW—Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1140 Kilocycles

KGDM—E. F. Pfeffer, Stockton, Calif.—Authority to make changes in automatic frequency control unit.

1380 Kilocycles

KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Company of Rapid City, Rapid City, S. Dak.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3580 as modified) for change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter.

KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Company of Rapid City, Rapid City, S. Dak.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1400 Kilocycles

WHGB—Herbert Kendrick and G. L. Hash, d/b as Harrisburg Broadcasting Company, Harrisburg, Penna.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3677 as modified) for a new standard broadcast station.

WHGB—Herbert Kendrick and G. L. Hash, d/b as Harrisburg Broadcasting Company, Harrisburg, Penna.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1450 Kilocycles

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sitton, Agent, Richmond, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3638 as modified) for change in frequency, increase in power, changes in equipment and hours of operation.

WBBL—Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, M. A. Sitton, Agent, Richmond, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1490 Kilocycles

WSAP—Portsmouth Radio Corp., Portsmouth, Va.—License to cover construction permit (B2-P-3742) for installation of new vertical antenna.

WSAP—Portsmouth Radio Corp., Portsmouth, Va.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Construction permit to install a Composite 250 watt transmitter at present site to be operated as an auxiliary transmitter with power of 250 watts.

FM APPLICATION

NEW—Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48.7 mc., with coverage of 8,600 square miles. Amended to change coverage to 7,273 square miles, changes in antenna, change transmitter and studio location.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

W2XMT—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PVB-40 as modified which authorized construction of new experimental television station) for extension of completion date from 6-30-45 to 9-30-45.

NEW—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y. (P. O. 749, Lexington Ave.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television station to be operated on Channel #8 (162-168 mc.), with ESR of 721. Amended to change frequency from Channel #8 (162-168 mc.) to Channel #8 (186-192 mc.) as proposed in reallocation, and make changes in equipment and antenna.

NEW—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles County, Calif.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (60-66 mc.), power of 4 KW (peak), and A5 emission.

NEW—Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 5451 Marathon St.)—License for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78-84 mc.), with power of 4 KW visual, 1 KW aural, and A5 and Special for FM emission.

NEW—KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50 to 56 mc.) with ESR of 1961.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

- NEW—The KCKN Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.9 and 99.8 mc., power of 1 KW, and A0 and Special emission.
- NEW—Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans.—Construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 49.7, 49.9 and 99.8 mc., power of 1 KW, and A0 and Special emission.
- NEW—Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y. (P. O. 111 Eighth Ave.)—Construction permit for a new developmental Broadcast station to be operated on 100 mc., with power of 500 watts and FM emission.
- W3XLA—Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Portable, area of Washington, D. C.—Modification of construction permit (B1-PEX-44, which authorized a new Satellite Developmental Broadcast Station) for extension of completion date from 6-16-45 to 9-15-45.
- NEW—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Extension of authority to transmit programs from Grand Rapids Michigan, to CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, for the period beginning 6-27-45.
- NEW—Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C. (Portable)—Construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 33.38, 35.02, 37.62 and 39.82 mc., power of 2 watts and A3 emission.
- W3XWT—Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.,—Washington, D. C.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-105) which authorized reinstatement and changes in transmitter site, power, emission and type of equipment.
- W9XLA—KLZ Broadcasting Company, Denver, Colo.—License to cover construction permit (B5-PEX-41) for change in class of station from Temporary Class 2 Experimental High Frequency to Developmental Broadcast.
- W9XLA—KLZ Broadcasting Co., Portable, area of Denver, Colo.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PEX-42, which authorized a new Satellite Developmental Broadcast Station) for extension of completion date from 7-4-45 to 1-4-46.
- WBCA—Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PH-473) for changes in antenna.

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.

American Sales Co. et al.—A complaint alleging misrepresentation in the sale of secondhand wearing apparel has been issued against Isidore Gendelman and Samuel Gendelman, trading as American Sales Co., Universal Bargain House, and National Sales Co., 367 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn. (5331)

Italian Accordion Mfg. Co.—Misrepresentation in connection with the sale of accordions is alleged in a complaint issued against Walter Zulawinski and Louise Zulawinski, trading as Italian Accordion Manufacturing Company and as Italia & P. Soprani Accordion Manufacturing Company, 323 West Polk Street, Chicago. (5330)

Kleerex Co., 2005 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, is charged in a complaint with disseminating advertisements which represent falsely that the medicinal preparation they sell under the name of Kleerex is an effective treatment for pimples and will cause pimples to dry up and disappear overnight.

The respondents are granted 20 days to answer the complaint. (5332)

Lankenau Company—A complaint has been issued charging Henry Lankenau, Richard Lankenau and Harry Lankenau, trading as Lankenau Company, 1450 Broadway, New York, with falsely representing that they are the manufacturers of the wool and rayon fabrics they sell in interstate commerce. (5328)

Pixacol Company, Post Office Box 3583, Cleveland, Ohio, is charged in a complaint with disseminating false advertisements concerning Pixacol, a medicinal preparation. (5329)

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

STIPULATION

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

Rose Fur Co., 20 West 27th St., New York, entered into a stipulation to cease using any animal or purported animal name or designation for fur or fur garments which is not the true name of the animal producing the fur; provided, that if the fur is so dyed as to simulate another fur, that fact shall be set forth as an integral part of its designation, and if the name of the animal whose fur is so simulated be given, such name shall be immediately followed by and compounded with the word "dyed," together with the true name of the animal producing the fur as the last word of the description, all words of the designation to be in like type and equally conspicuous. (4075)