



Reports

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Vol. 13, No. 28, July 13, 1945

"Telling the World" Report No. 8

Local Originations in Support 7th War Loan — Final Period — June 24-30

(Excluding Network and National Spot)

Sing for the 7th	5-min ET	3,584
Treasury Salutes	15-min ET	3,203
Music for Millions	15-min ET	2,894
Treasury Song for Today	5-min ET	53
Buy, Buy Bonds	3-min ET	196
Spots	Live & ET	85,326
	2-min	3,234
	3-min	1,267
	4-min	158
Programs	5-min	1,257
	7-min	82
	10-min	567
	15-min	1,288
	20-min	12
	25-min	25
	30-min	474
	35-min	2
	45-min	24
	1 hour	41
	1¼ hours	2
	1½ hours	16
	2 hours	18
	2¼ hours	3
	3 hours	3
	4 hours	1
	5½ hours	2
	6 hours	1

*Sincere thanks to all of you who made these Reports possible.
Total industry dollar volume figures come next.*

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.

FCC SETS HEARING ON FM RULES-REGULATIONS

On Wednesday (11) the Federal Communications Commission issued an order setting July 23 as the date for a public hearing on proposed FM rules and regulations. The Order further fixed July 19 as the final day upon which notices of appearance and briefs must be filed. The full text of the Order follows:

Docket No. 6768

In the Matter of

PROMULGATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE FOR FM BROADCASTING OTHER THAN NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL BROADCAST SERVICE

ORDER

WHEREAS, the Commission on June 27, 1945, issued its final report allocating frequencies for FM broadcasting;

WHEREAS, it is desirable that rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning FM broadcasting should be promulgated as soon as possible; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has heretofore called an informal engineering conference for the purpose of discussing technical matters involved in standards of good engineering practice for FM broadcasting.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, This 10th day of July, 1945, that a hearing be held before the Commission *en banc* beginning at 10:30 a. m., July 23, 1945, for the purpose of considering the promulgation of rules and regulations and standards of good engineering practice concerning FM broadcasting. Persons desiring to appear at that hearing should file an appearance with the Commission on or before July 19 indicating the name of the person who will appear, the subject matter concerning which he will testify, and the length of time desired. Any person desiring to file a brief should file 25 copies with the Commission on or before July 19, 1945.

In order to give scope and direction to the hearing, set forth below is the substance of suggested rules and regulations concerning the principal subjects to be considered by the Commission. Persons appearing at the hearing should address themselves to these suggested regulations and should indicate with particularity any objection they have to the regulations and any specific suggestions they have for any change in, or alternative to, regulations.

The suggested regulations are as follows:

(1) *Minimum Operating Schedule*—All FM stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation and initially will be required to operate a minimum of 6 hours per day.

(2) *Program duplication*—FM stations shall devote a minimum of one hour each day during the period 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. and one hour each day during the period 6 p. m. to 11:00 p. m. to programs not duplicated simultaneously in the same area by any standard broadcast station or by any FM station. During these two one-hour periods a service utilizing the full fidelity capability of the FM station shall be rendered.

(3) *Multiple Ownership*—(a) No person (including all persons under common control)¹ shall, directly or indirectly, own, operate, or control more than one FM broadcast station that would serve substantially the same service area as another FM broadcast station owned, operated, or controlled by such person.

(b) No person (including all persons under common control) shall, directly or indirectly, own, operate, or control more than one FM broadcast station, except upon a showing (1) that such ownership, operation, or control would foster competition among FM broadcast stations or provide an FM broadcasting service distinct and separate from existing services, and (2) that such ownership, operation, or control would not result in the concentration of control of FM broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity; provided, however, that the Commission will consider the ownership, operation, or control of more than six FM broadcast stations to constitute the concentration of control of FM broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity.

(4) *Ownership of FM Stations by Licensees of AM Stations*—Licensees of AM stations on appropriate application may be permitted to operate FM stations. Comment is invited whether the Commission should adopt a regulation that in the future when FM becomes an established competitive service with AM, no person or persons under common control will be permitted to own, operate or control, directly or indirectly, more than one AM or FM station serving substantially the same service area.

(5) *Network regulations*—Regulations 3.101-3.108 which are presently applicable to standard broadcast stations only shall also be applicable to FM stations.

(6) *Use of common antenna sites*—Wherever it is shown that the antenna site of a licensee or applicant is peculiarly suitable for FM broadcasting in a particular area and that there is no other comparable site available in the area, such licensee or applicant as a condition of being issued a license or renewal of license shall be required to make the use of his antenna site available to other FM licensees upon the payment of a reasonable rental and upon a showing that the shared use of the antenna site will permit satisfactory operation of all stations concerned.

(7) *Booster Stations*—Comment is requested concerning the extent to which the Commission should authorize or require the use of booster stations.

(8) *Reservation of 20 Channels*—The Commission indicated in its report of May 25, 1945, that 20 FM channels may be reserved from assignment at the present time to be licensed in the future in accordance with rules and regulations subsequently to be promulgated. Comment is invited concerning the rules and regulations which should be adopted in this matter.

(9) *Facsimile broadcasting and multiplex transmission*—Transmission of simplex facsimile on FM channels in accordance with the Commission's Standards of Good Engineering Practice on facsimile may be permitted, upon application to the Commission, during hours not required to be devoted to FM aural broadcasting. The Commission may grant experimental authority to an FM station for the multiplex transmission of facsimile and aural broadcast programs, provided that the facsimile transmission is incidental to the aural broadcast, does not reduce the quality of the aural program, and that a filter or other additional equipment is not required for receivers not equipped for facsimile service.

(10) *Allocation Plan*—The 70 channels available for FM broadcasting shall be divided as follows:

(a) *Community Stations*—A community station is designed to render service to small cities or to communities located in a metropolitan district or adjacent to a metropolitan district. Community stations will be limited to a maximum radiated power of 50 watts and a maximum antenna height of 250 feet over the average height of the 1000 uv/m contour. Upon a proper showing that an

¹ The word "control" as used herein is not limited to majority stock ownership, but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised.

(Continued on next page)

antenna height in excess of 250 feet is necessary, authorization will be issued for such higher antenna but the Commission may in such cases require a reduction in radiated power. The 1000 uv/m contour of a community station, which is located in a community within a metropolitan district, shall not include the business district of the principal city. A minimum separation of 50 miles will be provided in the case of community stations on the same channel and a minimum of 25 miles on adjacent channels. Insofar as possible, community stations will be allocated on the basis of multiples of these distances with the maximum separation possible. The main studio shall be located in the city or town served and transmitters shall be located as near the center of the city as practicable. The following 10 frequencies will be allocated for these community stations:

Megacycles	Megacycles
92.1	93.1
92.3	93.3
92.5	93.5
92.7	93.7
92.9	93.9*

(*This frequency will not be assigned within metropolitan districts or within communities near a principal city.)

(b) *Metropolitan Stations*—Metropolitan stations are designed to render service to a metropolitan district or to a principal city, and to the rural area surrounding such metropolitan district or principal city. The main studio of metropolitan stations shall be located in the principal city served. Metropolitan stations must place a 20 uv/m signal on the outer boundary of the service area determined for the district or area in question. The first service area will be determined by the Commission for the first station licensee in the area in question, and all additional stations must serve the same area as the first station unless an adequate showing is made that a different area is proper, in which case all stations will be required to adjust their service areas accordingly. In determining service areas, the Commission will give consideration to trade areas,² terrain, population distribution, economics and other pertinent factors.

In addition to the foregoing service area for metropolitan stations, the Commission will, upon appropriate application, designate extended service areas which metropolitan stations may be authorized to serve. In determining the boundaries of these extended service areas a showing will be required that the service area added does not contain any metropolitan district or principal city and is predominantly rural in character; that no interference will be caused to the service area of existing stations or that if such interference will result the need for service of the population proposed to be served outweighs the needs of those who will lose service; and that competition will not be impaired by a grant of the application. Other licensees of metropolitan stations in the same area will not be required to serve this extended service area, but will be required to serve the entire extended service area if they desire to serve any part of it.

The frequencies which will be available for assignment to metropolitan stations are as follows:

Megacycles	Megacycles	Megacycles	Megacycles	Megacycles
94.1	96.1	98.1	100.1	102.1
94.3	96.3	98.3	100.3	102.3
94.5	96.5	98.5	100.5	102.5
94.7	96.7	98.7	100.7	102.7
94.9	96.9	98.9	100.9	102.9
95.1	97.1	99.1	101.1	103.1
95.3	97.3	99.3	101.3	103.3
95.5	97.5	99.5	101.5	103.5
95.7	97.7	99.7	101.7	103.7
95.9	97.9	99.9	101.9	103.9

² There are several current and recognized authorities on retail trading areas or consumer trading areas from which the applicant may prepare its showing and to which the Commission will give consideration in making its determination. Among these recognized authorities are the following: J. Walter Thompson (Retail Shopping Areas), Hearst Magazines, Inc. (Consumer Trading Areas), Rand McNally Map Co. (Trading Areas), and Hagstrom Map Co.'s Four Color Retail Trading Area Map.

TRUMAN EXTOLLS AMERICAN SYSTEM OF BROADCASTING

With this week's issue of the NAB REPORTS we are sending to each member station a facsimile copy of President Truman's letter of July 3 to Mr. Sol Taishoff, Editor and Publisher of "Broadcasting" Magazine. This expression of views by President Truman is felt to be of such significance and importance that many broadcasters may desire to have it framed for display in their offices or studios.

There are a limited number of additional copies available to replace any which may arrive in damaged condition.

NAB is indebted to Mr. Taishoff and "Broadcasting" Magazine for their courtesy in making this letter available for engraving.

(c) *Rural Stations*—A rural station is designed to render service to wide rural areas³ which cannot be served by a metropolitan station. Rural stations shall not be permitted to render a signal of 500 uv/m or better in any metropolitan district unless a proper showing is made to the Commission that due to considerations of terrain it will be possible by permitting a signal in excess of 500 uv/m to a metropolitan district to render more extended service to unserved rural areas than would otherwise be possible. In such situations rural stations may render a signal not in excess of 1,000 uv/m to a metropolitan district. In no case will rural stations be permitted to render a signal greater than 500 uv/m to more than one metropolitan district. Directional antennas may be used by rural stations to increase service to rural areas and to reduce service in metropolitan areas.

The frequencies available for rural stations are as follows:

Megacycles	Megacycles
104.1	105.1
104.3	105.3
104.5	105.5
104.7	105.7
104.9	105.9

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

FM TRANSITION OPERATION AUTHORIZED

On Thursday (12) the Federal Communications Commission issued a public notice setting forth the terms and conditions upon which existing FM stations in the 42-50 mc. band may continue to operate. The notice further provides for issuance of temporary authorization to existing stations to also operate in the 88-106 mc. band. The full text of the notice follows:

In previous reports of the Federal Communications Commission dealing with frequency allocations above 25,000 kc., provision was made for the temporary operation of existing FM stations in the 42-50 mc. band until such time as receivers for 88-106 mc. are available in the area to be served. Until such time, temporary operation in both bands is encouraged. Accordingly, any licensee desiring to operate in the new band may informally apply to the

³ "Rural area" means all land area outside incorporated towns or cities with population greater than 2,500 and where the density of population is less than 150 per square mile. Incorporated towns or cities with population from 2,500 to 5,000 without an FM broadcast station and not adjacent to larger cities may be considered rural areas.

(Continued on next page)

Commission for the temporary assignment of a frequency in the 88-106 mc. region until such time as rules, regulations and standards for FM are finally adopted. Since the FM rules and standards are currently under discussion and may be subject to change or modification prior to regular operation in this band, a temporary authorization to operate in the 88-106 mc. region will not be a determination of the coverage, power, or other factors relating to the assignment that existing stations will eventually be given in the new band.

Requests for temporary operation in the new band should include a description of the proposed transmitting equipment, output power, antenna system, and monitoring equipment or methods. Special authorizations will be issued for 90 day periods for such operation by the Chief Engineer, and assignments will be subject to change.

Interim operation in the 42-50 mc. range is for the temporary use of existing stations only and no additional construction permits will be issued for new FM stations in this band. As soon as FM receivers covering 88-106 mc. are generally available in the areas now receiving FM service, the 42-50 mc. band will be closed to FM broadcast operation. It is of course not possible to predict at this time the date that full conversion to the new band will be required. However, since all FM stations will be required to operate in the 88-106 mc. band, as soon as possible no new receivers need be made hereafter for the 42-50 mc. region.

Until such time as a television station is authorized to operate in the 44-50 mc. band (Channel No. 1) in the region served by an existing FM licensee, it will not be necessary for an FM station to move to the 42-44 mc. band suggested in the Commission's final allocation report. Since the construction and operation of new television stations will take considerable time following the removal of War Production Board restrictions, it is likely that in most cases FM stations will move from their present assignments directly to the 88-106 mc. band when new receivers are available.

WIGGLESWORTH INTRODUCES "FREE SPEECH" BILL

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Massachusetts, has introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives H. R. 3716 which is entitled A Bill "To further protect freedom of speech over radio."

The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The text follows:

A BILL

"To further protect freedom of speech over radio:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 326 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"CENSORSHIP; INDECENT LANGUAGE; FREEDOM OF SPEECH

"SEC. 326. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication. No person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall utter any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication, or by means of radio communication advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

"(b) In order that freedom of speech over the radio, and the right to indulge in and make legitimate and proper comment concerning matters of national interest, may be guaranteed and preserved for all regardless of point of view, no radio station shall—

"(1) deny any citizen of the United States access to, or the right to use, its radio communication facilities; or

"(2) in connection with its radio station activities

discriminate in any manner against any citizen of the United States;

by reason of any opinion, conclusion, statement, or comment to be expressed or made by him which is not prohibited by subsection (a), or theretofore expressed or made by him which is not so prohibited, in respect of any matter or thing pertaining to or affecting the policies or interests of the Government of the United States, or the policies or interests of any agency or instrumentality thereof.

"(c) Any citizen of the United States who alleges that he has been denied access to, or the right to use, radio communication facilities in violation of subsection (b), or has been discriminated against in violation of subsection (b), and who is aggrieved thereby, may bring an action against the radio station concerned in the district court of the United States for the district in which such radio station is situated, for an injunction, mandatory or otherwise, to enjoin such violation and to compel compliance with the provisions of subsection (b), and for such further relief (including compensatory damages) as may be appropriate. Such court shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding, and shall make and enter such orders, temporary or final, and such judgments (including judgment for compensatory damages) as the court deems proper.

"(d) The Commission shall not have power to deny, to fail to renew, to modify, or to revoke, a license under this Act in the case of any applicant or licensee, or otherwise to discriminate against any applicant or licensee, by reason of any action of the applicant or licensee which constituted compliance with the provisions of subsection (b), or by reason of any opinion, conclusion, statement, or comment expressed or made by such applicant or licensee, or by any officer or employee of such applicant or licensee, in respect of any matter or thing pertaining to or affecting the policies or interests of the Government of the United States, or the policies or interests of any agency or instrumentality thereof."

COMMITTEE HEARS WILLS

Former Governor William H. Wills (R.-Vt.) who was recently named by President Truman to succeed Norman S. Case as a member of the Federal Communications Commission (NAB REPORTS, page 234) was heard before the Interstate Commerce Committee on Thursday (12). It is understood that the Committee made a favorable report and it will probably be acted upon by the Senate shortly.

72 "FUEL SAVING" SPOTS MAY BE SPONSORED

Because of the urgent need for people in each locality to take every possible step this summer to keep reasonably warm next winter on limited, wartime fuel quotas, the Solid Fuels Administration for War is making available to radio stations seventy-two recorded spots, mostly dramatized, for sponsorship by business concerns selling fuel-saving materials and services.

Send Request to OWI-Regional

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance to the warmth and health of the public of widespread use of these recordings," said Deputy Administrator C. J. Potter in announcing that they could be obtained, without cost, about July 15 through certain regional OWI offices.

The messages on the platters are designed particularly for fuel users in most states east of the Mississippi River and areas west of the river where the scarcer varieties of solid fuels are widely used. They will be distributed in this territory only.

Messages average 30 seconds in length and leave time for "live" commercials by station announcers.

State Conservation Directors have been asked by Mr. Potter to notify business groups that the advertising platters will be available through radio stations.

RADIO AND THE PRESS

Broadcasters and publishers alike have long deplored a minority tendency to involve the allied media of radio and press in self-damaging squabbles that divert priceless unity of attention from their common task of serving the public welfare while, at the same time, maintaining intact the foundation of freedom upon which this service rests.

Of interest in this connection is a level-headed bit of thinking by J. S. Qualey, who takes over for a vacationing radio editor in the July 9 issue of *PM*. Mr. Qualey comments as follows:

"Occasionally this hack has been asked whatever became of those shrieking extras that used to hit the street so often back in the twenties.

"The answer is that radio ate them up. And a good thing, too, because they were always a nuisance and often a fraud.

"Now, what follows here may be treason to the profession, but there is a point in saying it. The newspaper, despite all its wonderful gadgets for getting out the news fast, just can't compete with radio in dishing it up piping hot. Radio can run a flash through the country in the length of time it takes the news office to shoot a piece of copy down a pneumatic tube to the composing room. For breaking spot news, radio is the efficient medium and has the field to itself. And radio, still being in its infancy, will loom larger and larger in the spot news dispensing field as it grows up.

"This certain influence of radio is bound to continue shaping the form of the press of the future. Don't get me wrong, radio will not replace the newspaper. The people will always have an appetite for the written word. But just as radio eliminated the old-time extra, radio will make the newspaper of tomorrow something different, and better, than it is today.

"Back in my late 'teens, as I recall it now, most of my interest was kidnapped by sports. I was particularly cracked about football. But seeing the big games was not enough; I'd stay up late at night to catch the bulldog editions of every paper published in the Midwest city in which I lived. I wanted to read every word I could find about the game I had watched so intently earlier in the day.

"As time went along I found this was not a curious habit but the most human of behavior. People who see news happen are more anxious to read about it than others removed from the scene. People who catch snatches of news out of the air have their taste whetted for more information; they want to confirm it and read about it in print. This is journalism's ace in the hole. Thus, radio, instead of being a threat to a progressive press, is really abetting it.

"It is reasonable to predict that a newspaper's old function of getting the news out first increasingly will be replaced by the more intelligent service of presenting fuller, wider, more honest and interpretive coverage of current history.

"Even in recent years the old idea of complete news objectivity (as if such a thing were ever possible) has been gradually abandoned. Columnists have sprung up like tares. Think-stuff is taking over more and more columns. The press, for an interim period almost bare of by-lines, now is increasingly running signers on most stories of any length or importance. Already radio has helped bring back to the daily newspapers that touch of personal journalism which made the great newspapers great.

"This is a healthy trend.

"A newspaper's duty to the public is not only the gathering and dispensing of events of the day. It has an obligation to enlighten and inform and teach and lead. If it is a true tool of democracy it must sound out the truth to its utmost; it must expose deceit and promote the common good.

"By relieving the modern press of the necessity of getting out history while it is cooking, radio has done a

distinct service. It allows the newspapers time and space to devote to the more serious side of journalism.

"One of the reasons this writer feels that *PM* has a solid future is that it typifies the new style of journalism that radio can never touch."

COMMENT ON BROADCASTS

The following comment on the service offered by broadcasters in rebroadcasting programs appeared in a recent issue of the *Washington Star*:

"We didn't hear radio's account of Gen. 'Ike's' arrival and parade Monday, being too busy at the time standing on the steps of The Star Building to cheer him. Those who did, however, tell us it was in every way up to the high standards set by the air coverage of previous auspicious events.

"Hearing the Eisenhower address to Congress was another matter. The office radio which we thought infallible proved otherwise. Only that custom called the rebroadcast saved us a bitter disappointment.

"This rebroadcasting of important happenings at an evening hour is a real public service gladly performed at great expense by radio stations. It is impossible to quote specific figures because no two rebroadcasts are alike. If a rebroadcast is aired at a late evening hour when a regular network show should have been presented instead, the cost in refunds to the sponsor of throwing that program out is high. A rebroadcast put on at a different hour may not cost the station quite so dearly because the program replaced may not be so expensive. The point is that in every case rebroadcasting an important event does cost the individual radio stations anywhere from hundreds to thousands of dollars.

"In addition the expense to local stations of covering a special event is enormous. Setting up equipment at vantage points, operating mobile units, paying any talent involved and discarding regularly scheduled, and paid for, programs runs up a total of thousands. Both this and the cost of rebroadcasts are, however, red ink on the ledger willingly charged up to loss sustained serving the best interests of the public."



KIWANIS PUBLISHES HIGHLIGHTS OF KIWANIS RADIO WEEK

Included with this issue of NAB REPORTS is Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 12, which consists of a NAB cover containing an eight page pamphlet published by Kiwanis International entitled "Highlights of Kiwanis Radio Week."

Extra copies were furnished NAB so that all broadcasting stations might be supplied.

The Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary bulletin cover was added so that the Kiwanis' excellent summary of this observance would be sure to become a permanent part of NAB REPORTS.

Thanks to stations and networks, NAB has a large file of photos, program scripts, clippings, letters and reports on Kiwanis Radio Week which will become a part of headquarters records.

Masters of a Philadelphia "Let's Go to Town" program, produced by Task Force Commander Ed Wallis, WIP, program director, are en route to AFRS and should arrive by Monday next.

AFRS is anxious to receive more "Let's Go to Town" programs and is preparing a list of cities from which additional programs will be sought.

KOIL LISTS BOND BUYERS

During 7th War Loan KOIL, Omaha, broadcast a 12:30-1:00 p. m., Monday through Friday, bond selling show, called "King KOIL Command." This was a musical request program which used the entire KOIL staff plus prominent Omaha and Council Bluffs personalities as guest stars. Listeners called during program and bought bonds to have their favorite personality perform. Station kept exact list of buyers of all bonds sold. Smallest sale was \$25 and the largest \$2,000 in Es. Total sales—\$42,375.

ABSIE DIES

ABSIE, American Broadcasting Station In Europe, first foreign station to operate on English soil, signed off on July 4. This terminated an existence of 14 months.

ABSIE went on the air April 30, 1944. During its operation it beamed instructions to the European Underground, beamed American propaganda to the Continent, and SHAEF advice to noncombatants.

WRVA CORRESPONDENT TO THE PACIFIC

RICHMOND, VA.—Continuity Editor Jack Stone, WRVA, has gone to the Pacific to contact Virginia's fighting men for interviews and broadcasts in order that the folks at home may hear them and know the job their men are doing.

He will carry WRVA's microphones to Luzon, Leyte, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, to the ships of the Pacific Fleet, in fact wherever there is action and men representing the Old Dominion.

Realizing the morale-building value of this project, the War Department has extended its full cooperation to WRVA in expediting Stone's journey to the Zone of Operations. The Army will speed him by air via the island stepping-stones in the Pacific.

WRVA plans to have the voices of Virginia service men on the air by the middle of this month. A definite schedule has not been set up at this time, however, it is expected that these broadcasts will be made in morning and late afternoon programs.

NO NEWSMEN ALLOWED

American occupation troops marching into Berlin were accompanied by dozens of newsmen from radio and press. They're barred from big three meetings.

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross says official communiques will be issued "as may be decided upon from time to time."

"THIS IS BERLIN" AGAIN ON AIR

For the first time since 1941, American correspondents again are being heard in the U. S. with Berlin as a point of origin for their broadcasts.

After a suspension of almost four years, resumption of open broadcasts came at 9 a. m. (EWT), July 2, with a description of the entry of the Second Armored Division, the first American troops to enter Berlin.

Four years ago, Lt. Dean Morgan Schmitter, assistant program director and staff announcer of KWKH, Shreveport, La., deserted the air waves for the air ways by signing up with the United States Navy. After serving for months in the Caribbean on bomber patrol duty, his squadron was ordered to the Pacific War Theatre. His service there is reflected in the several citations bestowed on him, June 2, 1945. For heroism in aerial flight against enemy convoy, January, 1945, he received the *Distinguished Flying Cross*; for meritorious achievement while engaged in aerial flight against the enemy in the vicinity of Luzon, October 28, 1944, he won the *Navy Air Medal*; and for outstanding heroism while engaged in another battle in the Philippine area, he was awarded the *Gold Star Award*; in lieu of a second *Air Medal*. It was further stated that: "his skill and courage were at all times in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Navy Service." Lt. Schmitter is now stationed at Daytona Beach, Florida. His wife is the daughter of Dorothy Lewis of NAB, coordinator of Listener Activity.

955 STANDARD BROADCAST STATIONS

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

	1944					1945									
	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		
Operating	912	913	912	914	916	919	919	921	923	924	925	928	931		
Construction	12	13	16	15	15	18	24	24	22	21	23	23	24		
	924	926	928	929	931	937	943	945	945	945	948	951	955		

53 COMMERCIAL FM STATIONS

	July 1, 1945
Operating	46
Construction	7
	53

9 COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

	July 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, July 16. They are subject to change.

Monday, July 16

Consolidated Hearing

KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary), 1000 kc., 5 KW (main) 1 KW (aux.), unlimited.

KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Renewal of license (main and auxiliary), 950 kc., 5 KW (main), 1 KW (aux.), unlimited, D.A. night (main).

Wednesday, July 18

Consolidated Hearing

KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.

KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Renewal of license, 1510 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

(Continued on next page)

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- Stanley G. Boynton, Detroit, Mich.—Granted extension of permit under Section 325(b) of the Communications Act to transmit programs from Highland Park Baptist Church, Highland Park, Mich., to Station CKLW, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. (B2-FP-141)
- WSGN—Victor H. Hanson (deceased), (Transferor); Ruth Lawson Hanson, Executrix, et al. (Transferees); The Birmingham News Co. (Licensee), Birmingham, Ala.—Granted consent to involuntary transfer of control of The Birmingham News Co., licensee of Station WSGN, from Victor H. Hanson, deceased, to Ruth Lawson Hanson, Executrix, and C. B. Hanson, Jr., and Henry P. Johnston, Executors under the will of Victor H. Hanson, deceased. No monetary consideration. (B3-TC-444)
- Centre Broadcasters, Inc., State College, Pa.—Adopted Memorandum Opinion and Order granting application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, conditions. (B2-P-3730)
- WOAI—Southland Industries, Inc., San Antonio, Texas—Granted renewal of license for main and auxiliary stations for period ending May 1, 1948. (Commissioner Durr voted for further inquiry.)
- KABC—The Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change in transmitter location, for changes in transmitting equipment and extension of completion date from July 13, 1945, to 6 months after grant. (B3-MP-1808)
- WOMT—Francis M. Kadow, Manitowoc, Wisc.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized increase in power and changes in transmitting equipment. (B4-L-1864)
- KOTA—Black Hills Broadcast Co. of Rapid City, S. D.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter (B4-L-1889); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B4-Z-1693)
- WSYR—Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in directional antenna for daytime (B1-L-1895); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B1-Z-1700)
- WHNC—Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized new standard broadcast station (B3-L-1896); granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1701)
- Frederic LeMieux, III, and Mrs. Edna Capo LeMieux, d/b as The Teche Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (Docket No. 6765; B3-P-3816)
- KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.; KGA—Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash.—Granted petition for continuance of hearing on applications for renewal of licenses, and continued hearing to August 20, 1945. (Dockets No. 6612 and 6613)
- WHBC—The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio—Granted license to use formerly licensed RCA 250-D transmitter as auxiliary transmitter with power of 250 watts. (B2-L-1887)

- WATX—The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized new noncommercial educational broadcast station, for extension of completion date only, from June 16 to December 16, 1945. (B2-MPED-22)
- KUSC—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized new noncommercial educational broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates from December 21, 1944, and June 21, 1945, to June 21, 1945, and December 21, 1945, respectively. (B5-MPED-23)
- W3XO—C. M. Jansky and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky & Bailey, Washington, D. C.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in transmitter site and change in class of station from temporary Class 2 experimental high frequency broadcast station to a developmental broadcast station (B1-LEX-22); granted conditionally, on experimental basis only.
- KIT—Carl E. Haymond, Yakima, Wash.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in transmitting equipment. (B5-L-1886)
- WMBC—Fayette Broadcasting Corp., Uniontown, Pa.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B2-Z-1702)
- KTBC—Claudia T. Johnson, Austin, Texas.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1704)

LICENSE RENEWALS

- KJBS—KJBS Broadcasters (a partnership), San Francisco, Cal.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.
- KSTP & AUX.—KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.
- WTOP—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Washington, D. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948. (*)
- KVSF—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.
- WALL—Community Broadcasting Corp., Middletown, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.
- WFBG—The Gable Broadcasting Co., Lessee, Altoona, Pa.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1947.
- (*) Commissioner Durr voted for further inquiry.
- KWJB—Gila Broadcasting Co., Globe, Ariz.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1946. (*)
- WCBT—WCBT, Inc., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1946.
- KWOS—Tribune Printing Co., Jefferson City, Mo.—Granted renewal of license for period ending August 1, 1946. (*) (B4-R-912)
- KFMB—Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Cal.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1948. (B5-R-1133)
- WMBO—WMBO, Inc., Auburn, N. Y.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (B1-R-212)
- KAND—Navarro Broadcasting Assn., Corsicana, Texas.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (*) (B3-R-925)
- WGAA—Northwest Georgia Broadcasting Co., Cedartown, Ga.—Granted renewal of license for period ending February 1, 1947. (*) (B3-R-1142)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

- Richard Field Lewis, Jr., and Grant Pollack, a partnership, d/b as Berkeley Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined. (B2-P-3865)
- WLW—Powel Crosley, Jr., et al (transferors), The Aviation Corp. (transferee), The Crosley Corp. (Licensee), Cincinnati, Ohio—Designated for hearing application for consent for

(Continued on next page)

1490 Kilocycles

Amended: to change type of transmitter and proposed transmitter location.

NEW—Evan Evans, James F. Koch, P. J. McCall, Lou Poller and James J. Curran, d/b as Pottsville Radio Co., Pottsville, Pa. (P. O. % Lou Poller, 7942 Cedarbrook St., Philadelphia, Pa.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, with power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

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.

Shirbee Hat Co., Inc., 42 West 38th St., New York, manufacturing and distributing various types, styles and grades of millinery, is charged in a complaint with violating provisions of Section 2(a) of the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. (5352)

Univis Lens Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Univis Corporation, both of 401 Leo Street, Dayton, Ohio, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation of Univis bifocal optical lenses and with consequent disparagement of competitive products. (5351)

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:

C. W. Beggs Sons & Co., trading as Marcelle Cosmetics and Marcelle Hypo-Allergenic Cosmetics, 1741 North Western Ave., Chicago, selling and distributing a line of cosmetics under the trade or brand designation "Marcelle," has stipulated that it will cease and desist from representing that the cosmetics which it offers for sale are safe for sensitive skins, in the sense that they would be safe under all conditions, including skins which may be allergic to some ingredient contained in the preparations and that thousands of doctors have prescribed Marcelle Hypo-Allergenic Cosmetics, or that any members in excess of the true total have so approved or recommended them. (4087)

Everett & Baron Co., Providence, R. I., selling and distributing a liquid white shoe dressing designated "Stazon White," has stipulated to cease and desist representing by use of the words "really stays on," or otherwise, that the preparation will not rub off of shoes to which it is applied. (03291)

Kilpatrick's San Francisco Bakery, 2030 Folsom Street, San Francisco, and Kilpatrick's Marvel Bakery, Oakland, Calif., making and selling bread (4088), and The W. E. Long Co., 155 North Clark Street, Chicago (4089), an advertising agency promoting the sale of bread for certain bakeries, have stipulated to cease and desist from certain representations concerning awards of merit to Kilpatrick bread. (4088-4089)

(Continued on next page)

voluntary transfer of control of The Crosley Corp., licensee of Station WLW and 21 stations other than standard, from Powel Crosley, Jr., et al, to The Aviation Corporation. (B2-TC-452)

WCNC—Albermarle Broadcasting Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit to move station, together with all equipment now in use, from Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., exact site to be determined. (B3-P-3863)

C. M. Zinn and C. Leslie Golliday, d/b as Martinsburg Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on **1340 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time. (B2-P-3859)

MISCELLANEOUS

KWIL—Central Willamette Broadcasting Co., Albany, Ore.—Denied petition for waiver of the Commission's rules so as to permit identification of Station KWIL as "KWIL, Albany and Corvallis, Oregon."

WENT—Sacandaga Broadcasting Corp., Gloversville, N. Y.—Granted request for waiver of the Commission's rules so as to permit identification of Station WENT as "WENT, Gloversville, Johnstown, N. Y."

KLS—S. W. Warner and E. N. Warner, d/b as Warner Brothers, Oakland, Calif.—Granted request to change call letters to KWBR.

The Commission adopted Order 107A, ordering that on and after September 1, 1945, at the option of the licensee, transmitting operations may be conducted with full operating power during daytime hours only, and that on and after October 1, 1945, Order No. 107 shall be revoked, and all licensees shall be required to operate in accordance with provisions of Section 3.52 of the Rules.

The Commission granted extension of authority for the period ending December 31, 1945, to August G. Hiebert to operate Class I experimental Station K7XSB, Fairbanks, Alaska, as a relay broadcast station for the transmission of programs to the United States.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., New York, N. Y.—Placed in pending file, in accordance with Commission policy adopted February 23, 1943, application for construction permit for new commercial television broadcast station. (B1-PTC-132)

WROU—The Ohio State University, Area of Columbus, Ohio.—License to cover construction permit (B2-PRY-299) which authorized a new relay broadcast station.

NEW—St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.—Authority to transmit recorded programs to Radio Station CFQC, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

KICR—School District of Kansas City, Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PED-38) which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station for extension of commencement and completion dates.

WNBT—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Modification of license to change frequency from Channel #1 **50-56 mc.** to Channel #4. (66-72 mc.)

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

600 Kilocycles

WSJS, WALH, WBLQ—Piedmont Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Relinquishment of control of licensee corporation by the preferred stockholders to Gordon Gray.

790 Kilocycles

WPIC—Sharon Herald Broadcasting Co., Sharon, Pa.—Special service authorization to operate on **790 kc.**, with power of 100 watts or 250 watts from 6 a. m., EST, to local sunrise.

810 Kilocycles

KCMO—KCMO Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1480** to **810 kc.**, increase power from 5 KW to 10 KW night, 50 KW day, install new transmitting equipment, make changes in directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter. (Facilities of KOAM contingent on KOAM's change to **860 kc.**).

Revlon Products Corp., 125 West 45th Street, New York, selling and distributing cosmetics designated "Revlon Nail Enamel" and "Revlon Lipstick," and **Abbott Kimball Co., Inc.**, 250 Park Avenue, New York, an advertising agency preparing and disseminating advertisements for the Revlon Products Corp., have stipulated that in connection with the dissemination of any advertising of the preparations they will cease and desist from representing, directly or by implication, that it has been established by interviews or surveys that any number or proportion of women wear or show a preference for Revlon Nail Enamel or Revlon Lipstick or that Revlon Nail Enamel is used in more beauty salons than all other nail enamels combined, when such representations are not substantiated by statistics compiled from actual interviews or surveys conducted in such manner as to reflect impartial findings of fact in that respect among a substantial majority of the cosmetic users referred to in the advertising. (03292)

Tile-Tex Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., manufacturing and distributing synthetic floor coverings, including products designated

"Tile-Tex," has stipulated that it will cease representing directly or indirectly, by use of the words "Tile-Tex" or "Tile," that its products are tile unless, in immediate conjunction with the words "Tile-Tex" or "Tile" wherever used, in the same conspicuous type there appear a word or words designating the material or substance of which the products are made, such as asphalt tile, asbestos tile or asphalt-asbestos tile, as the case may be. (4090)

W. H. Y. and Kevo Products Co., Ltd., and The Kevo Co., 2655 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, selling and distributing a powdered preparation designated "Kevo," advertised as promoting health and as having the same nutritive value as a meal, have stipulated to cease representing that Kevo provides the vitamins or minerals required daily by the human body, that it is rich in vitamins, minerals and proteins, effective in relieving nervousness, fatigue, irritability, anemia or in relieving or preventing constipation other than that caused solely by insufficient bulk in the diet. (03293)