

CELLER PROPOSES DRASTIC CONTROLS

In a bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Tuesday (9) Representative Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) would clothe the Federal Communications Commission with almost complete control over the everyday operation of broadcasting. The bill (H. R. 4314) which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, headed by Clarence Lea (D-Calif.) follows in full:

A BILL

To amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall be, and hereby is, amended as follows:

1. Amend section 307 (d) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Before filing any application for renewal of a broadcast station license, a licensee shall cause to be published at least three times, in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the community in which such station is licensed, a display advertisement in such form as the Commission shall prescribe, setting forth his intention to file a renewal application, the date on which the existing license expires, and a statement in the form prescribed by the Commission that others seeking the same channel must file application before that date in order to receive competitive consideration, and that anyone desiring to oppose the renewal must file his reasons with the Commission in writing at least thirty days before such date."

2. Amend section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by adding at the end thereof a new subsection, as follows:

"(bb) With respect to broadcast matters, 'public interest' includes the interest of all listeners within the service area of the broadcast station or stations concerned; and no finding of 'public interest' shall be made in any broadcast matter unless the Commission finds that excessive use of the station has not been made and will not be made for commercial advertising purposes."

3. Repeal subsection (c) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, and insert in lieu thereof a new subsection (c), as follows:

"(c) The Commission shall fix percentages of time (commonly known as sustaining time) to be allocated during each part of the broadcast day by each class of broadcast stations or by each broadcast station, without charge, for particular types or kinds of nonprofit radio programs or for particular types or kinds of nonprofit activities; and such percentages of sustaining time shall be set forth as conditions of operation in each broadcast station license."

4. Amend section 303 by adding at the end thereof a new subsection (s), as follows:

"(s) Prescribe the form of any and all accounts, records, and memoranda to be kept by broadcast stations. Any and all financial reports filed with the Commission shall be open for public inspection."

5. Amend subsection (b) of section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by adding at the end thereof the following:

"No transfer or assignment shall be approved in which the total consideration to be paid for broadcast property, tangible and intangible, exceeds the fair value of such property: *Provided, That such fair value shall not exceed double the depreciated cost value of the tangible broadcast property transferred or assigned.*"

Justin Miller, *President*
 A. D. Willard, Jr., *Exec. Vice-Pres.* C. E. Arney, Jr., *Sec.-Treas.*

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Helen A. Cornelius, *Asst. Director of Broadcast Advertising*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egoft, *Director of Public Relations*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Barry T. Rumble, *Director of Research*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Asst. Director of Public Relations, Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

MILLER STRESSES NEED FOR FREE RADIO IN EUROPE

Importance of keeping open the channels of information in Europe was stressed by NAB President Justin Miller in an address before the Radio Executives Club at a luncheon meeting in New York on October 4. The luncheon was given in honor of the group of broadcasters and industry trade-paper representatives who recently completed a tour of the European Theater of Operations.

"One of the most important postwar roles will be to keep the channels of radio open in Europe," declared Miller. "We must sell to the peoples of Europe the American way of life and the need of free enterprise. We must keep these channels open to avoid another war."

Miller was warm in his praise of the spirit of those who accompanied him on the trip, which was escorted by Col. Ed Kirby, chief of the radio division of the War Department, and former NAB Director of Public Relations. Kirby was chairman of the day at the luncheon.

Accomplishments of the American Forces network in Europe were also lauded by Miller. "Everywhere we went," he related, "were young efficient officers, products of excellent training in radio as civilians, directing the affairs of this network. Their task is to enlighten the peoples of Europe on the American system during the period of occupation."

"State owned radio abroad," Miller pointed out, "lacks, among other things, a vital requisite—the incentive that goes with competition, gained only through free enterprise."

Col. Kirby, in introducing the group who toured the ETO, commented upon the fine spirit of good fellowship that prevailed during the trip, adding that he hoped the lessons of war as learned by them would serve in moving broadcasting far forward in its leadership in the crusade for an enduring world peace.

Murray Grabhorn, president of the Radio Executives Club, introduced to the luncheon guests Edgar Kobak, MBS president, and chairman of the broadcasters committee which welcomed home the ETO group; he also introduced the other members of the committee, who were: Niles Trammel, president of NBC; Chester La Roche, vice-chairman of the board of the American Broadcasting Company, and Paul Kesten, executive vice-president of CBS.

WILLARD TO SPEAK

A. D. (Jess) Willard Jr., NAB executive vice-president, will address representatives of the industry who will meet with educators to discuss mutual problems at the ninth

annual meeting of the School Broadcast Conference, to be held Oct. 22 and 23 at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago.

Delegates to the conference, headed this year by George Jennings, acting director of the radio council of the Chicago Board of Education, will come from all sections of the country. Highlighting the two-day program will be talks and demonstrations by authorities in the radio industry, and by representatives of the major networks.

One purpose of the 1945 Conference is to enable the industry and educators to investigate the postwar future of educational radio. Great advances are forecast in the field, but an acceleration of progress is anticipated through closer cooperation and understanding between the equipment manufacturers, networks, and school administrators.

Program highlights scheduled at the Conference include a demonstration of frequency modulation broadcasting presented by FM station WGNB, Chicago; demonstrations of the wire recorder, film recorder, new phonograph records, the latest in transcriptions and play-backs, and other new technological aids by representatives of industry; and various work study and discussion groups dealing with new problems in radio. The increasing interest in television as an educational medium is evidenced by the work study group on television conducted by E. Jerry Walker, educational director, television station WBKB, Chicago. This session will include a demonstration of news in television by Everett Holles, News editor, station WBBM, Chicago, formerly news analyst at CBS television, New York City.

In addition to Willard, principal speakers at the conference will be: Walter J. Damm, president of FMBI, who will conduct the panel discussion on FM broadcasting; Frank Ernest Hill, Columbia Broadcasting System, American School of the Air writer and discussion leader; and Charles Brewer, North American Director, BBC, who will address the Association for Education by Radio luncheon meeting October 22.

NATIONAL MARKETING FORUM

Announcing a plan to coordinate the forces of sales, advertising and distribution, the Advertising Federation of America has joined with the National Federation of Sales Executives and the Sales Executive Club of New York for the first National Marketing Forum, to be held in New York on six consecutive Mondays beginning Oct. 22, and lasting through Nov. 26.

Emphasizing that advertising can and must play an important part in the national economy during the critical postwar reconversion period. Elon G. Borton, president and general manager of AFA, announces that speakers of the highest caliber will address the meetings.

Among the featured speakers are: John W. Snyder, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; John M. Hancock, co-author of the Baruch Report; Dr. John W. Studebaker, director of the U. S. Office of Education; Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman, Committee for Economic Development; Ira Mosher, president of NAM; Clarence Francis, trustee, CED; J. Penfield Seiberling, director, AFA; Stanley A. Holme, National Planning Association, and Herbert E. Smith, president of the U. S. Rubber Co.

PROGRAMMING FOR NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Bulletin No. 21, with this issue of Reports, consists of portions of scripts which have been produced by stations during Radio's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Year. Attention of program managers is directed to this Bulletin, which may provide ideas for local shows on your station.

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK POSTERS EN ROUTE

By early next week all stations and networks will have two posters each, 22 by 35 inches, featuring National Radio Week. Please make use of these posters in your studios or foyer or display cabinets. Augment them with displays prepared by our own promotion department.

VICTORY LOAN NEEDS YOUR KNOW-HOW

A bulletin on the Victory Loan was mailed by NAB to all stations, October 10.

"For the Victory Loan of 1945, to succeed," the bulletin stated, "it's going to take the conscientiously applied brain power and limitless energy of every station staff in this country. It's your 'know-how,' your own special knowledge of how to sell, that's going to put the Victory Loan over in your territory."

Under "Line-up of Treasury Material," the bulletin listed the live and transcribed material helps which would be forthcoming from the War Finance Division.

Trouble Shooter

In a box on the fourth page, stations were advised that H. Quenton Cox, KGW, Portland, on loan to Treasury as broadcast consultant, would double as trouble shooter during the campaign.

"Telling the World"

During the Victory Loan NAB will solicit weekly reports from stations showing the amount of support given the campaign. Each week's reports will be processed by the NAB Research Department and the findings released immediately under the caption, "Telling the World."

Final "Telling the World" reports will be the measure of the industry's total support to the Victory Loan. For the 7th it was \$23,513,742—55% of the promotion by all media combined.

"Telling the World" reports for the 7th were found so satisfactory that their continuance in the forthcoming loan was specifically requested by Lt. (j.g.) David Levy, chief, radio section.

SCHEDULE 13 BEING MAILED

The FCC has informed NAB that copies are being mailed to all stations of Schedule 13, Form 324 entitled Employees and Their Compensation for the Week Beginning October 14, 1945. Although a copy of this year's form is not yet available we believe it will be similar to the one used in previous years. Our information indicates that the only revision will be the separate reporting of compensation paid at regular and overtime rates. No changes are being made in the classification of employees.

Stations will be required to fill out this schedule and return it to the Commission on or before November 15, 1945. NAB urges you to take care of this as promptly as possible in order that the Commission's tabulations can be completed and made available for use by the industry.

RADIO JOURNALISM BOOK TO STATIONS

Two copies of a booklet, "Council on Radio Journalism," were mailed to all station managers this week. The second copy is for news directors. Other copies have been mailed schools and departments of journalism.

Formation of the Council was approved by NAB on August 28 and later by the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. As set forth in the constitution, published in the booklet, purposes of the Council are:

NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

November 4-10

*Radio's 25th
Anniversary*

1. To coordinate education for all fields of radio journalism with the expanding requirements of this rapidly-developing industry for trained personnel.

2. To bring together for counsel and advice representatives of the educational institutions and the industry to the end that the educational programs of the institutions shall result in the adequate preparation of personnel for radio journalism.

3. To study and investigate such problems in the field of education for radio journalism as may be referred to it by the educational institutions or by the industry, or as may be proposed by the Council or its individual members.

4. To define and, insofar as is possible, gain acceptance for minimum standards for education for radio journalism.

5. To establish itself eventually as the voluntary accrediting agency for education programs in the field of radio journalism.

Also contained in the booklet are "Standards for Education for Radio Journalism," a check list (for colleges and universities) for a program of education for radio journalism; statement concerning the work of the Committee on "Courses and Teaching Materials," and a report of the Committee on "Teacher Training and Internship—Stations."

This report reveals that a total of ten teachers studied radio journalism at stations during the past summer. Radio station, KOIN, Portland, had two teachers from the University of Oregon—George Turnbull, acting dean, and Leonard L. Jermain, instructor.

Names of other interns at WTIC, Hartford; KFI, Los Angeles; WSYR, Syracuse; WFAA, Dallas; KVOO, Tulsa; WOW, Omaha; KMBC, Kansas City; and WGAR, Cleveland, have previously been published in the reports.

The committee is to continue the plan of "teaching teachers" in 1946. At a meeting in Chicago, September 18, Council member Karl Koerper, of KMBC, Kansas City, urged that the goal should be at least twenty-five teachers.

Stations furnish instruction and also reimburse internes for their expense.

WMAQ STEPS UP LOCAL NEWS COVERAGE

Intensification of local news coverage with the institution of a roving reporter and an enlarged program of special events pickups in the Chicago area was announced this week for station WMAQ, NBC's key Chicago outlet, by William Ray, news and special events director for the central division.

"All of our local news programs will have an added
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advantage of on-the-scene reporting," Mr. Ray said in announcing that Sheldon W. Peterson, a news editor in his department, is now covering a roving reporter assignment of major news outlets in the city.

Mr. Ray also pointed out that extensive special events coverage would be carried out with the aid of a portable film recorder and direct-from-the-scene broadcasts. In this connection he revealed that WMAQ, in past weeks, had covered such events as a fire in Chicago's loop and recorded a series of programs dealing with the discharge of veterans at Fort Sheridan.

STATE RADIO DIRECTOR URGED

Mrs. Robert Cornelison, President, New Jersey Radio Council, stated recently in her article on radio education in the "New Jersey Club Woman," reaching 3300 members, "It is high time that careful thought be given to the desirability of uses of FM in our schools and colleges. We need, as well, a full time Radio Director in our New Jersey State Department of Instruction. Full advantage should be taken of the opportunities that radio affords in supplementing classroom instruction by the magic of the microphone." Stations WSNJ, Bridgeton; WAAT, Newark, WTTM, Trenton, and WPAT, Paterson, were cited for their commendable efforts and service to radio education.

STATE AWD CHAIRMEN, DISTRICT NO. 4

The following women will serve as State AWD Chairmen, Ruth Crane, Fourth District Director announces:

Elinor Lee, Station WTOP, Washington, for the District of Columbia
Melva Chernoff, Station WCHS, Charleston, for West Virginia
Bettie McCall, Station WCAO, Baltimore, for Maryland
Harriet Pressley, Station WPTF, Raleigh, for North Carolina
Polly Daffron, Station WRNL, Richmond, for Virginia
Christie Zimmerman, Station WIS, Columbia, for South Carolina

FOREST SERVICE PAYS RESPECTS

In a letter to NAB R. F. Hammatt, Director of the Co-operative Forest Fire Prevention Program of the Forest Service praises the art which radio played in this work. His letter follows:

"According to recently compiled figures both the pre-war area burned annually by forest and woods fires, and the damage they did, were cut almost in half in 1944. A major factor to which the Forest Service has attributed this big gain is the nation-wide Forest Fire Prevention educational campaign to which broadcasters have made notable contributions.

"These contributions—including nation-wide use of station breaks, spots and dramatized skits timed to periods of danger from forest, woods, and range fires during each of the last 4 years—have constituted a *real* public service.

"I hope you will tell all members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS that we deeply appreciate the cooperation of the radio industry. And although V-J Day has come and gone, we hope this cooperation will continue because 9 out of 10 forest fires are *still* man-made and are *still* destroying soil, timber, and other resources that are as vital to reconversion as they were to the winning of the war."

WGAR BOOKLET ON PACIFIC MISSION

John F. Patt, general manager of WGAR, Cleveland, has circulated an attractive 64-page booklet which has as its title *Pacific Mission*, relating the experiences of Carl

George, WGAR correspondent who covered that theater of the war for a period of six months.

Opening with a cheery "Hello Cleveland", George beamed 173 broadcasts back to the home city, starting last March. These broadcasts are described in the booklet. They had as points of origin, Hawaii, Leyte, Manila, Lingayen, Cagayan Valley, Brunei Bay on Borneo, Guam, Saipan and Okinawa, with a few extras thrown in enroute home by way of Chungking, Calcutta, Cairo and Casablanca.

HOW TO OBTAIN COPIES OF FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS

Inquiries are frequently received by NAB concerning the availability of the FCC Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice. In order that all may be fully informed, we are outlining below the latest information received from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

Part 1	Rules of Practice and Procedure*	—
" 2	General Rules and Regulations	.10
" 3	Standard and High-frequency Stations	.10
" 4	Broadcast Services other than Standard*	—
" 5	Experimental Radio Services*	—
" 6	Fixed Public Radio Services	.05
" 7	Coastal and Marine Relay Services*	—
" 8	Ship Service	.15
" 9	Aviation Services*	—
" 10	Emergency Radio Services*	—
" 11	Miscellaneous Radio Services	.05
" 12	Amateur Radio Stations and Operators	.10
" 13	Commercial Radio Operators	.05
" 14	Radio Stations in Alaska	.05
" 15	War Emergency Radio Service	.10
" 31	Uniform System of Accounts Class A and B Telephone Companies (Part 32 combined in same book)	.15
" 32	Units of Property: Telephone Company	—
" 33	Uniform System of Accounts C	.15
" 34	Uniform System of Accounts for Radio-telegraph Carriers	.25
" 35	Wire telegraph and Ocean Cable Carriers	.35
" 41	Telegraph and Telephone Franks	.05
" 42	Destruction of Records	.10
" 43	Filing of Reports	.05
" 61	Tariffs	.10
" 62	Interlocking Directorates	.05
	Standards of Good Engineering Practice	.30

* This section has recently been modified or is about to be modified. Mimeographed copies are available from the FCC upon request. All sections for which a price is given are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents.

Orders should be addressed Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., with an enclosed remittance, which should not be in postage stamps.

HUGE RADIO AND RADAR PRODUCTION

From July 1940 through July 1945 the radio industry delivered for war purposes \$7,680,000,000 worth of radio and radar end equipment, the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board said today.

Of this output, the greatest in the history of the American radio industry, more than 98 per cent was delivered directly to the Army and the Navy with less than 2 per cent going to war supporting activities during the peak of the war period.

In addition, approximately \$478,000,000 worth of radio
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equipment was produced for civilian purposes during the early part of this period before the industry was fully converted to war production early in 1942, WPB said. These figures are in addition to the value of the large amount of components produced for maintenance and repair purposes and for other industries, and large expenditures for research and development purposes.

The radio industry reported to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, that it produced \$231,000,000 worth of equipment in 1939. This may be compared with production of \$2,834,000,000 worth during 1944 which was the greatest war production year in the radio industry.

CANADIAN RADIO

So that broadcasters may keep informed and have a constant record of the contrast between state operated radio and the American free-enterprise system of broadcasting which provides an effective barrier against any attempted abridgement of free speech, NAB REPORTS from time to time publishes comment on state owned, or controlled, radio systems in other countries.

Further comment on the subject is reprinted from Oct. issue of *Canadian Broadcaster*:

"The government's continued rape of the First Freedom—Freedom of Speech—through its Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, must be evident to everyone except the private stations and their association, who prefer to keep their heads buried deep in the sands of complacency.

"In its issue of August 4, this paper told how the government is said to be preparing to make funds available to the CBC for the erection of 4 new 50 kilowatt stations across the country.

"Tears of compassion for our long-suffering fellow-citizens from the remote regions gleam in the CBC's crocodile eyes as they explain that they are trying to bring these fellow-Canadians within ear-shot of such programs as the CBC 'Farm Forum' and the endless inundations of chamber music which gush from the same source. But the fact is that in establishing these high-powered outlets the CBC will be creating, for its masters in Ottawa, an even more effective broadcasting machine, government-controlled and advertiser-subsidized, to enable it to disseminate the information it wants the citizenry to hear, and also to suppress that from which it feels the public should be 'protected.'

"So far the government is only able to broadcast its propaganda across the country by using the private stations to complete its two networks. But the day is not far distant when, having acquired an adequate number of these high powered transmitters, the CBC will be able to give the government complete coverage of Canada without help from the 'independents'. Then the moans of the private stations will ring out in every studio across the country, for the private stations will by that time have outlived their political usefulness.

"Undoubtedly the CBC will have obstacles to overcome in accomplishing this purpose, but evidence of this organization's ability to leap over hurdles is apparent on every side. May we cite one example?

"Under a CBC statement of policy, programs cannot be aired simultaneously on more than one outlet in the same area. Yet only last month the CBC, unable by any artifice it could devise to convince agencies that station CJB, Toronto, was giving Dominion Network sponsors adequate coverage in this area, made it possible to duplicate Toronto coverage by the use of CJB and CKEY, so that programs may now be aired by the CBC, simultaneously, on two Toronto stations, in direct contravention of its own stated policy!

"This arrangement will last as long as it suits the CBC's convenience but when CJB boosts its power to 50 kilowatts, the second station will be cast off in the hope that advertisers will be satisfied with just the one Toronto outlet operating on greatly increased power.

"There is no sense in kidding ourselves, gentlemen of the radio industry. What the CBC wants, it goes after, and gets."

NAB TELEVISION BRIEF

John Morgan Davis, NAB General Counsel presented the following brief to the Federal Communications Commission in the hearing held on Thursday (11) on Rules and Regulations and Standards of Good Engineering Practice for Commercial Television Broadcast Stations (Docket No. 6780):

Memorandum Brief

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., respectfully submits this Brief in an endeavor to assist the Federal Communications Commission in promulgating fair and equitable rules and regulations concerning commercial television broadcast stations.

The Association is fully cognizant of the difficulties confronting your Honorable Commission in establishing the basic rules for the regulation of commercial television broadcast stations. It is with these problems before us that this Brief is written to the end that commercial television may take its real place in serving the public interest, convenience and necessity.

The comment and discussion contained in this Brief will follow the paragraph sequence of the order issued on the subject matter.

(1)(a) Minimum Operating Schedule

It is submitted that the establishment at this time of an arbitrary minimum period of six operating hours per day will hamper the orderly and timely development of commercial television broadcasting. The ultimate success of such broadcasting will depend largely upon flexibility of operation in all of its phases.

With the high cost of television programming a universally accepted fact this six-hour requirement would be a burden few television operators could afford to assume. It would seem that fewer required hours would better serve the public since programming would tend to be of a higher calibre.

It would be best if the number of required operating hours were left to the individual licensee so that his operations may be as flexible as possible. An excessively high hourly requirement would necessarily result in a poorer program service in many areas.

If the Commission believes it is essential to adopt a minimum number of hours requirement, we do not believe this should be set higher than two (2) hours per day. This provision could be increased for each year of operation until the present goal of six (6) hours is reached by the licensee in from three to four years. Naturally the licensee complying with the requirements would be considered as fully utilizing the channel to which assigned. However, it is recommended that the Rule be so worded that the Commission might, upon request accompanied by a showing of reasons therefor, grant exemption of the foregoing requirements, in whole or in part.

(1)(b) Time Sharing

"Time sharing" on a frequency assignment by two or more stations in the same locality requires most careful consideration. While the limited number of channels which is now available for commercial television would appear to make "time sharing" necessary, it should be understood that such a course will sacrifice flexibility of program service. In any event, "time sharing" should be regarded as a temporary expedient which will not result in the best television service and the true remedy would seem to be the allotment of additional portions of the radio spectrum to insure a healthy competitive development.

(2) Multiple Ownership

This Rule, with the exception of the clause relative to "the ownership, operation or control of more than five television broadcast stations" seems to be a clear exposition

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of the present Commission policy relative to multiple ownership. If the Commission's experience in the AM field of broadcasting has proven the validity of this policy then its extension to the other fields of broadcasting would seem to be a logical sequel.

But the extension of this policy to make "the ownership, operation or control of more than five television broadcast stations as constituting a concentration of control of television broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience or necessity" is illogical and without merit.

Any abuse of the public interest which might conceivably result from multiple ownership could come about only as a consequence of the Commission's action in improperly exercising its licensing power. Each application should stand on its own merits. The Commission would fall into grave error if it set an arbitrary number of stations as the point at which there will automatically result a concentration of control contrary to the public interest. Does not the public interest require that listeners have available to them the greatest number of services which the economy will support? It is readily conceivable that an applicant for a seventh, ninth or eleventh station could well be in a much better position to render genuine service to the public than another applicant who was applying for his second or third station.

The setting of such a predetermined arbitrary figure may well deter qualified applicants from applying to the Commission for additional television broadcast facilities. It would seem that the Commission best meets its obligation to the public by encouraging qualified persons to expand their services since the Commission must always determine whether such proposed expansion is actually in the public interest. Under the law, the Commission lacks authority to deny any application for a license without affording a hearing to the applicant. Any attempt to evade or minimize this fundamental duty by the regulatory device of fixing in advance the number of television broadcast stations which a person might have under his control, is certainly contrary to the spirit of the Communications Act of 1934.

It is further respectfully submitted that any policy which would arbitrarily prevent a qualified operator of six or seven AM stations from supplementing those operations with a commercial television broadcasting station in each of the areas in which such licensee is operating, is not in the public interest, convenience or necessity.

Such an artificial, arbitrary restraint would penalize experience in the operation of radio broadcasting stations, and would insert an extra hazard in the public service features of the efficient, conscientious licensee, depriving television of the services of trained and talented personnel and the American public of the greatest possible benefits from all broadcasting services. The Commission should encourage the best qualified applicants to engage in the rendering of all forms of broadcasting, regardless of how many stations such broadcaster owns or controls, so long as the operation is in the public interest. The future development of commercial television requires utilization of the skills, talents, experience and investment of the broadcasters now active in the AM and FM broadcasting fields. Naturally, in the future other individuals with the vision and necessary capital will make application for commercial television broadcast stations. Such newcomers should be welcomed as proper competition and should be given every possible encouragement. However, a sound licensing policy will not penalize the broadcaster already in the field. Rather, such a policy will contemplate the granting of licenses to those persons who plan to accept their full responsibility in the operation of a commercial television broadcast station in the public interest, convenience and necessity, thereby hastening the early development of television.

(3) Network Regulations

This Rule would establish the same regulations for commercial television broadcast stations in their relations to networks as now govern AM network relations. We doubt the advisability of a straight out and out application of the present AM network rules to the commercial television stations. It would appear that the full development of

television could be enhanced by allowing a long term network contract. Such contracts should be binding on both network and television station for the term agreed upon by the parties, and should be designed to further the interests of the public in the field of programs.

The operation and development of television stations will be difficult enough in the early years without the extra burden of the short term network contract. It is well to take into consideration the great cost of providing adequate network facilities, whether by coaxial cable or relay stations, in the field of television. The more stable the network contractual relations are, the more easy to induce the investment of sufficient capital in the establishment of such networks.

A long term contract, mutually binding, would tend to stabilize the operation of television stations and lend strength and speed to their development. Possibly after there is wider experience in the operation of television stations for a period of three to five years, there will be more definite indications of the particulars in which the present AM network regulations should be applied to television network relationships. Meanwhile, it is our opinion that experience in television operation is necessary before the type of network regulations can be properly determined.

(4) Use of Common Antenna Site

As we have stated to your Honorable Commission in our Brief Re: FM Regulations, the adoption of this rule as contemplated would constitute, in our opinion, a violation of the Constitution of the United States and amount to the taking of property without due process of law. Neither the wisdom of any regulation, nor the good expected from its enforcement, can ever justify a departure from our fundamental law.

The proposed regulation not only strikes at the property rights of an individual, but also is beyond the proper functions of the Commission. Carried to its inevitable conclusion, it would place upon the Commission the burden of determining the fair value of the property involved and would actually grant to another applicant within the same area the right of eminent domain. There is nothing in the Communications Act of 1934 which confers such a power upon the Federal Communications Commission. The validity of the proposed regulation is in no wise bolstered by the fact that it attempts to set up a method whereby the Commission can refuse to grant or renew a license on the ground that the applicant is not willing to acquiesce in a desire of the Commission to have him share the antenna site which he has purchased or leased. The desire of the Commission to have sites shared is one which it has no legal authority to have executed. The matter of a common FM site was presented to the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce by J. Frank Burke, President, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Company, of Pasadena, California, on November 16, 1943, when he discussed at some length the Federal Communications Commission's refusal to grant an FM license to an applicant who had obtained the exclusive right to the use of Mt. Wilson in California for that purpose. (Cf. pgs. 214 et seq., Hearings before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate, on S. 814, a Bill to Amend the Communications Act of 1945.)

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Chairman, at page 217 said: "In my judgment the Commission has no right under the law to go that far. They should not have any right to go that far. They should not have the right to say to a railroad company: Here's a pass through the mountains that you are using and you will have to share it. That would more appropriately refer to the Interstate Commerce Commission, I mean in the case of a railroad, but neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor any other governmental agency has the right to say to another railroad: You can use that pass through there."

Continuing, the same Chairman Wheeler stated: "Certainly the Federal Communications Commission has not any such power and authority under the law, and it was never the intention to give them any such authority. I would be one of the last ones to say they should have such

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power. There are other locations that a station could buy."

Senator White stated on the same page: "Mr. Burke, what your proposition really boils down to is this: You are contending that if A leases an advantageous and perhaps the only available site for an FM station, the Communications Commission ought to have authority to come along and say to A, 'You have got to share those premises with B, who also wants to erect and maintain and operate a frequency modulation station.'"

Mr. Burke: "No. It does not boil down to that. There is a far different position taken. There is quite a difference in the situation, that you have to share it, a station, with somebody else, and insisting to him that he shall not make a part of his contract that the owner may prohibit another man from enjoying something in the public interest."

Senator White: "If I understand your proposition it is that if I own a piece of land I have no right to lease that land to Mr. B for the purpose of maintaining a station there, and that I have not got the right to put into a lease the selection of the tenant I will have on my land; is that your contention?"

Mr. Burke: "No."

Senator White: "Then do you mean to say that if I have given an exclusive lease on a piece of property to a citizen of the United States, this Commission could come along and say to the lessee: It is a fine lease to you to be sure, and under the terms of the lease you are the exclusive occupant of the premises, but we will insist that some other fellow who wants to have a station there, shall have the right to occupy the premises with your lessee."

Mr. Burke: "Yes, sir. I think the Commission is looking after the public interest. * * *"

Senator MacFarland: "Admitting there is a need for the thing you are talking about, isn't your remedy wrong? You are giving an awful lot of power to the Federal Communications Commission. You are almost giving them the power to take property without due process of law. In the licensing law you would give them the right of condemnation, for which under certain circumstances one has to go into court. * * * We have always recognized in the United States an orderly method."

Mr. Burke: "This is an orderly method."

Senator MacFarland: "I mean of taking property, and where the public interests are involved that is through condemnation when authority is given by the Congress, and not for a commission to say to an individual, 'Here, you have to give another man a lease or we will shut off your license.'"

* * *

Chairman Wheeler: "They are not saying it, but you want the Commission to have the power of eminent domain. They have not any right to do that, and we cannot give it to them."

Senator MacFarland: "That is not a proper body to have the power of eminent domain."

The position taken in the instant brief is that Congress never intended the Federal Communications Commission to have the right of eminent domain, whether it be exercised directly or through the indirect method proposed in the present rule. Consequently, we advocate that this rule be rejected and not adopted.

Your Honorable Commission could properly adopt a rule to encourage the sharing of technical facilities by television broadcast stations including common antenna sites, but the rule as presently worded is most dangerous and not consonant with the rights of property guaranteed by our laws.

(5) Announcement of Mechanical Reproductions

It is submitted that short of perpetrating a fraud on its audience or committing a breach of the law, the licensee should be entirely free to make use of all available sources of program material without any identification being required as to type or source of the material presented.

It is most probable that the most effective television broadcasts will combine the presentation of live talent with motion picture productions interspersed throughout the production. The broadcaster will not be able to depend

upon the sound effect of an automobile as the dramatic characters of the play drive to town; the audience will expect to see the car rolling along with the actors in it. This will require motion picture additions to the studio continuity.

Further, it is common practice in motion picture production to use small working models for the filming of special effects such as shipwrecks, fires, train wrecks, storms at sea, floods, etc. Obviously, if the motion picture producers were required to identify these scenes accurately it would destroy much of the entertainment value to the public. This same danger is present in any regulation requiring identification of mechanical reproductions in television, and since no useful purpose can be served by such identification, it would be better to forego the announcement.

(6) Station Identification

It is believed that your Honorable Commission's Rule on identification should be worded to encourage the video type. This opens up the vast possibilities of presenting original and novel identifications for various stations while avoiding the effect of constant repetition.

It would seem that video identification would be sufficient if presented at intervals of thirty minutes or before and at the end of all single features of more than thirty minutes duration.

It is also suggested that all television stations be identified by aural means at intervals of about an hour in order to enable radio listeners who have only a sound receiver to identify the television sounds they happen to pick up, and also to identify the station for those persons who listen to the television programs while continuing other activities in their homes.

(7) Allocation Plan

The proposed Allocation Plan seems fair to the television broadcasters provided that only thirteen (13) commercial channels are made available for this service. We believe, however, that the engineering aspects of the Allocation Plan should be considered very carefully by the Engineering Staff of your Honorable Commission in conference and consultation with the Engineering Consultants of the various groups and individuals in the broadcast industry, so that the final allocation will tend to hasten the full development of television in the United States.

(7)(a) Community Stations

It is noted that only three channels are scheduled for assignment to this class of stations. It is suggested that the Rule be made flexible enough to provide for the assignment of a community station to any one of the thirteen channels, providing adequate proof is submitted to show that such an assignment would not prevent the utilization of the affected channel by a station, of the class to which the channel has been assigned, in the serving of an appropriate area.

Undoubtedly, the two most important factors to be considered are: (1) Adequate service of the public interest, convenience or necessity; and (2) Maximum development of the television art. Consequently, the regulations should be so worded as to grant the most flexible control of the entire allocation problem.

Conclusion

The National Association of Broadcasters has presented candidly its views on the subject matter in this Docket in the hope that they might assist your Honorable Commission in its efforts to establish proper rules and regulations for governing the commercial television broadcast stations soon to be established.

Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS,
JOHN MORGAN DAVIS, *General Counsel*.

EDUCATORS AND STATIONS COOPERATE

The Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia in cooperation with radio stations comprising the Kansas State

(Continued on next page)

Network has developed an interesting series of programs. The following description of these programs should be of real value to all broadcasters:

Next year, under the supervision of the State Department of Education and through the cooperation of the Kansas State Network, the traditional "r's" of Readin', 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic will be entertaining a fourth "r"—Radio.

Daily broadcasts, coordinated with the State Department's course of study for the rural schools will be prepared and presented daily by the Emporia State Teachers College over the facilities of five Kansas radio stations—KTSW, Emporia, KFBI, Wichita; KSAL, Salina; KVGB, Great Bend, and KIUL, Garden City. Programs in the Social Studies, Science, Art, Health and Music Singing will make up this educational radio bill-of-fare for the rural school children and will be heard at an early afternoon hour each day of the school week over all of the cooperating stations.

This program found its beginning in a year of such broadcasts to the rural school children of Lyon county, made possible when J. Nelson Rupard, general manager of KTSW in Emporia made available to the Emporia State Teachers College a daily segment of time to be used experimentally for this purpose.

"We'll give the college a half-hour segment of the broadcast day—morning or afternoon—if you'll make out of that half hour something attractive to the rural school children and 'listenable' from the point of view of a radio audience", Mr. Rupard said. "But no thirty minutes of lectures . . . no bad programs, explained away as 'dull but educational'."

The possibilities and the opportunities of this offer were immediately apparent to the Teachers College staff. Organization for the job was begun.

What were the hopes, the ambitions for such a program? Several. Here within the listening area of KTSW were many rural schools. The teachers of these schools had from time to time expressed a desire for help in many and sundry ways. Sometimes it was for aid in the teaching of certain specialized subjects—music singing, art, music appreciation and to a lesser extent, language arts. Sometimes it was for an enrichment of the daily program in science, social studies, health and other similar subjects.

Now here, in this radio series was a new and dramatic opportunity. Through radio would it not be possible to bring into the very classroom itself and directly to the pupils, the teaching skills, the talents, the experience and the rich resources of the entire college and its teaching staff? Could we not in this way accomplish a "distribution" of educational resources that had never before been possible? It was with this challenge before it that the Emporia State staff went to work.

Chairmen of work groups or committees were appointed. Each one was chosen from the Emporia State staff not only for proficiency in his field, but also because of his knowledge of the problems of rural education. These chairmen were asked to name their own committees to work with them. Thus a broad foundation was established on which to build the structure of the radio programs. And from this large group of staff members came the materials, many of the scripts and much of the performance on what came to be known to rural school children as "The Emporia State Radio Classroom."

When each group had met a number of times, sometimes as single committees, sometimes several committees together, a general program for the year was worked out and organized. Then Teacher's Manuals were prepared.

These manuals are a highly important element in the whole picture of radio instruction. Each lesson plan carries the theme of the lesson, the specific subject for that day, a suggestion of pre-broadcast preparations, suggestions for pupil participation during the broadcast (when such are advisable) and post-broadcast activities. Thus the teacher is able to "plan" for the daily broadcast as carefully as she would plan for any element of instruction in her daily routine.

The first fourteen weeks of broadcasts, which began on September 18, 1944, were highly experimental. During this time many informal interviews were carried on with the teachers who were using the programs. Criticisms,

frank and frequent, were implored . . . and usually secured. The pupils themselves, at our encouragement, became some of our most outspoken critics. Script formats were tested, modified . . . and in some cases, dropped.

Always, however, the demands of "radio presentation" were kept in mind. ". . . no thirty minutes of lectures . . . no bad programs explained away as 'dull but educational'." Of necessity, these words were remembered. So the peculiar capacities of radio to stimulate the imagination were employed wherever possible. Stories . . . music . . . sound . . . humor . . . all were utilized as opportunity and talent-studio facilities permitted. All scripts and all production were handled by the Radio Office—the teachers insisting upon "good education"—the Radio Office on "good radio." At no time have the two been found in any way incompatible.

The response to the "Emporia State Radio Classroom" has been enthusiastic. Teachers and pupils alike write unsolicited letters of appreciation to the Radio Office. But above and beyond this, the use of the programs seems to have stimulated pupils and teachers alike to make still greater use of other educational resources. Inquiries for more information, requests for reading lists and books, reports on science experiments and field trips, art materials, original songs and stories based on programs they have heard—all came to the Radio Office from rural school teachers and pupils, accompanied with requests for help, counsel or criticism. These letters were sent to members of the Emporia State staff for answer and action.

In filling the need that teachers have expressed for help in some of the more specialized materials, music singing is a good case in point.

Most of the schools in Lyon County cannot afford the services of the Music Supervisor. Most of these are, in turn, taught by teachers who make no pretense at being music teachers. To them the Tuesday morning "Singing by Radio" program was an invaluable aid. Special music books were multilithed at the Teachers College under the supervision of Miss Catherine Strouse, the "Singing by Radio" teacher, and were made available to the pupils. Then, every Tuesday morning, through a carefully planned procedure based on years of experience in public school music, Miss Strouse taught the singing of these songs. The "proof of the pudding" in this case were the occasions when these pupils came together in Emporia to sing the songs learned by radio and Miss Strouse's almost amazed enthusiasm at not only the accuracy with which the songs had been learned, but also the sweetness of tone. The latter, Miss Strouse states, is a direct result of radio instruction, in that the pupils have learned to sing "under" the studio singers, a situation which has prevented the children from "forcing" their voices as they sang.

A contribution, similar to that made by the music singing programs, was made in the field of Art and Music Appreciation. But for the most part the greatest contribution made by the "Radio Classroom" was the enrichment of the normal, daily program of the rural school pupil not only in these "special" fields, but in the "subject matter" areas as well.

The experience in the "Radio Classroom" was proof of something we thought we knew—that radio in no way is a "substitute" for a teacher. Here as in every type of teaching aid, the better the teacher the better the utilization of the programs. But, drawing as they do on the entire resources of the College, these programs cannot help but bring to the rural school pupil a multiplicity of experiences beyond those of any one teacher, and must of necessity, therefore, make his everyday school program more vital, more alive, more real.

By way of illustration consider the Social Studies-Language Arts programs for this last semester. The theme was Mexico, Central and South America. This study is a regular unit in the rural school program and year after year rural school teachers have presented it as best they could with such resources of books, maps, or personal experiences as were available. This year, however, the pupils in "The Emporia State Radio Classroom" had beside those "teacher" resources the following materials: The personal experiences of an Emporia State staff member who had travelled extensively in Central and parts

(Continued on next page)

of South America. An experience with the language of these countries as presented by another staff member who has literally spent years in Mexico and is an authority on the country and its people. The advice and counsel of the entire Modern Language Department at Emporia State. The advice and counsel of our best people in the field of children's literature. The supervision of a staff member who is not only one of the finest teachers of Social Studies, but also has had years of experience in the rural schools.

And so, week after week, as the pupils studied their unit of Social Studies on Mexico, Central and South America there came to them, from the outside, through a medium, itself dramatic and interesting and challenging, a program of enrichment that must have enhanced tremendously their regular study of a normal Social Studies unit.

The "Radio Classroom" was well along in the second semester when the State Department of Education asked for information of the series. Upon hearing some of the transcriptions of the programs, examining the Teacher's Aid, looking over the Music Books and hearing from some of the participants the success it had achieved in the rural school, the State Department expressed the wish that the opportunity for such radio-enrichment might be made available to all of the rural schools of Kansas. This wish was carried to the Kansas State Network, an affiliate of the Mutual Broadcasting System, with five stations covering the major portion of the State of Kansas, by J. Nelson Rupard, general manager of KTSW. The station managers in every case listened to the transcriptions, examined the manuals and song books, seriously considered the State Department's request, examined their schedules and offered a quarter hour segment in the early afternoon to be made available to the State Department as a public service.

Many problems of this program have been cleared away by placing the supervision of the materials in the hands of the State Department. For example, a much closer coordination between courses of study and the programs themselves has been made possible. As a matter of fact the course of study for the coming year is being designed by the elementary rural school supervisor, of the Department of Education with the possible contributions of this radio education program definitely in mind. Thus the teachers of the rural schools can anticipate through the "Radio Classroom" not only an enrichment of their daily programs, but also daily and practical aid to them in their normal teaching problems.

Much remains to be done. There is, of course, the very real problem of the scarcity of good radios. Several teachers who desired to use the program in Lyon County were unable to do so because no radio could be found. Many teachers and pupils brought their own radios to school. Some took their classes out of doors and listened over their car radios. And one teacher, at least, had her radio taken out of her car and mounted in a cabinet so it could be used for the "Radio Classroom."

With the program on such a state-wide basis, however, there is evidence that every possibility for getting radios into the rural schools will be studied and exploited. The State Superintendent has appealed to the teachers and the patrons of the schools themselves to locate "extra" radio sets, bring discarded battery sets back into use, stimulate local organizations into action on "radios-for-rural-schools" campaigns and in every way possible secure the programs against curtailment of its use because of inadequate listening facilities.

There are, incidentally, many "by-products" of this use of radio which should not be neglected. Radio has become and will remain one of our greatest social forces. Latest surveys indicate that the average adult reads a half-hour a day—listens to the radio over three hours a day. This fact alone would indicate the need in our schools for guided, intelligent and worthy "listening" experiences, just as truly as there has been a need for such reading experiences. The very presence of the radio in the classroom encourages its further use.

It opens the door to a study of "history in the making." The events of the contemporary world can and should be brought into the classroom as they occur for review, discussion, study. Daily experiences with the world's greatest

music, drama and speech belong to the classroom equipped with radio. These, and many others, are the "by-products" of the "Radio Classroom."

But to the State Department of Education, and Emporia State Teachers College, the Kansas State Network, the "Radio Classroom" is a medium through which mutually they can in part accomplish what must be one of their primary obligations—to contribute to the people of the area they serve the resources that are all too often confined to such a concentrated area as a college campus.

It is the hope of all three cooperating agencies that through the development of this program the State Department may continue to vitalize its educational program for the rural schools, Emporia State may continue to distribute its resources to those areas of need which as a state college it is bound to serve—and that the individual stations in the network may further continue their established policies of contribution to the "public interest, convenience and necessity."

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

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

Monday, October 15

Further Hearing

WCHS—Charleston Broadcasting Company, Charleston, W. Va.—Renewal of license; 580 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.

Broadcast

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

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

Before the Commission En Banc

In the Matter of Assignment of FM frequencies to existing FM licensees in the New York metropolitan district.

Wednesday, October 17

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

Further Hearing

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

Thursday, October 18

NEW—O. E. Richardson, R. W. Widdel, and S. G. Strasburg, d/b as the Voice of Marion, Marion, Ind.—C. P.; 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Friday, October 19

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—C. M. Zinn and G. Leslie Golliday, d/b as Martinsburg Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—C. P.; 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Richard Field Lewis, Jr., and Grant Pollock, a partnership, d/b as Berkeley Broadcasting Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—C. P.; 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- KOVO—KOVO Broadcasting Co., Provo, Utah.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for construction permit covering change in the specifications and site for DA, and the application as amended, was removed from the hearing docket.
- WTCN—Minn. Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for construction permit; reopened the record in this Docket (No. 5859), and without further hearing said amendment is made a part of the record in said Docket.
- The Eagle-Gazette Co., Lancaster, Ohio.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station, with respect to paragraphs 18 and 19 thereof.
- Capitol Broadcasting Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for new station; reopened the record in this matter, and without further hearing the amendment is made part of the record in Docket 6669.
- WWSW—WWSW, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted motion for leave to amend application; reopened the record in the consolidated proceeding, and without further hearing the amendments are made a part of the record in Docket No. 6121.
- WREN—The WREN Broadcasting Co., Inc., Lawrence, Kans.—Granted motion for leave to amend its application for construction permit, and the amendments are accepted.
- J. W. Birdwell, Nashville, Tenn.—Granted motion for leave to amend his application; accepted said amendment and the record in the matter reopened and without further hearing the amendment is made part of the record in Docket 6649.
- Baron Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Granted petition to reopen the record heretofore made in the hearing on application for a new station, so as to permit the filing of an agreement entered into on September 15, 1945, between Lou Poller and the Union Broadcasting Co., referring to certain litigation then pending in Lakawanna County, Penna. Court, and without further hearing the agreement is accepted and made a part of the record in this matter.
- Illinois Valley Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.
- Dixie Broadcasting Co., Montgomery, Ala.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station, accepted the amendment and the application as amended, was removed from the hearing docket.
- WHB—WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for construction permit, accepted the amendment, reopened the record and without further hearing said amendment was made a part of the record in Docket 6022.
- Durham Broadcasting Co., Inc., Durham, N. C.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station, accepted said amendment and removed the application as amended, from the hearing docket.

LICENSE RENEWALS

- WDZ—WDZ Broadcasting Co., Tuscola, Ill.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending May 1, 1948.
- WROX—Birney Imes, Sr., Clarksdale, Miss.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending February 1, 1948 (Comr. Durr voting for hearing).
- WJAC—WJAC, Inc., Johnstown, Pa.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947 (Comr. Durr voting for hearing).
- WTCM—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Traverse City, Mich.—Granted renewal of license for the period ending August 1, 1947.

MISCELLANEOUS

- KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted petition to remove from hearing docket and grant applications

to assign license of station KJR (and associated relay station) from Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., to Birt F. Fisher.

WBML—Mrs. Arthur Christie (Transferor), E. D. Black and E. G. McKenzie (Transferees), Middle Ga. Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Macon, Ga.—Granted consent to acquisition of control by E. D. Black and E. G. McKenzie of Middle Georgia Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station WBML, through sale of 50 shares of common stock (25%) by Mrs. Arthur Christie to licensee corporation for a total consideration of \$20,000 (B3-TC-460).

W3XO—C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky and Bailey, Washington, D. C.—Granted applications for assignment of license of developmental broadcast station W3XO from C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as Jansky and Bailey, to WINX Broadcasting Company for a consideration of \$75,000 (B1-ALEX-1).

A. Frank Katzentine, Orlando, Fla.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for new station so as to change frequency from 1400 kc. to 1420 kc., and power from 250 watts to 5 KW with DA at night, unlimited time, and the amendment was accepted as part of the application, and ordered that the application as amended, be removed from the hearing docket.

A. C. Neff, Savannah, Ga.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for new station so as to show (1) a balance sheet as of September 1, 1945, and (2) transmitting and associated equipment now proposed to be used, and the amendment covering these matters was accepted as part of the application.

Rochester Broadcasting Corp., Rochester, N. Y.—Granted motion for leave to amend its application for a new station, and the application as amended, is made a part of the record without further hearing, and the proposed findings filed by applicant were amended.

KRBC—Reporter Broadcasting Co., Abilene, Texas.—Granted petition for leave to amend application so as to increase day-time power from 1 to 5 KW on frequency 1470 kc., etc., and the amendment as submitted was accepted.

KPLC—Calcasieu Broadcasting Co., Lake Charles, La.—Granted petition for leave to amend application so as to show changes since filing of application in applicant's financial status, its interests in other stations, etc., and the amendment as submitted was accepted.

KVOM—KVOM, Inc., Marshall, Texas.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for new station, so as to show current information as to applicant's post office address; its officers, directors, and stockholders, etc., and the amendment was accepted.

KVOM—KVOM, Inc., Marshall, Texas.—Denied petition to hold consolidated hearing on applicant's application and that of Marshall Broadcasting Co., Marshall, Texas, in Marshall, instead of in Washington, D. C., as now scheduled.

WARC—WARC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—Granted motion for leave to file supplemental information without further hearing, and to supplement proposed findings in re application for new station.

WMC—Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Granted construction permit to install new transmitter.

WNHC—Elm City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power in accordance with Sec. 3.54. The licensee is granted a waiver of Sec. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules and regulations; conditions.

WHOP—Hopkinsville Broadcasting Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KVOX—KVOX Broadcasting Co., Moorhead, Minn.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

KWSC—State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Area of Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station; frequencies: 30820, 33740, 35820 and 37980 kc., .1 watt power.

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Area of Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Granted construction permit for new relay station; frequencies: 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kc.; 25 watts; portable-mobile; area surrounding Ft. Wayne.

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WBPC—Georgia School of Technology, Area of Atlanta, Ga.—Granted license to cover construction permit covering new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station WGST; frequencies: 1646, 2090, 2190, 2830 kc., 150 watts.

Utah Broadcasting and Television Co., Area of Salt Lake City.—Granted construction permit for new relay broadcast station to be used with standard station KUTA; frequencies: 30.82, 33.74, 35.82, 37.98 mc., 17 watts power.

WSXCT—The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted modification of construction permit which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date only from 10-28-45 to 4-28-46. This permit is granted subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651.

WEHS—WHFC, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new FM broadcast station; 48.3 mc.; studio and transmitter: 105 W. Adams St., Chicago.

WHLN—The Niagara Falls Gazette Publishing Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Placed in the pending files application for construction permit to change frequency from 1290 to 1200 kc., and hours of operation from day only to limited—WOAI, San Antonio.

WMBC—Mississippi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Miss.—Granted request for assignment of call letters WMBC to this station.

W2XRY—Raytheon Mfg. Co., New York City.—Granted request for 90-day temporary authority to broadcast programs over Developmental Broadcast Station W2XRY, in accordance with Sec. 4.153(a) of the Commission's Rules.

KOMO and KJR—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—The Commission, on its own motion, continued the hearing now scheduled for Oct. 15 to November 1, on application for renewal of licenses.

In the Matter of Modification of License of Radio Station WGTM, Wilson, N. C.—Adopted an order dismissing Order to Show Cause entered on Nov. 9, 1944, when the Commission ordered station WGTM to show cause at a hearing why the license of said station should not be modified so as to specify frequency 1240 in lieu of its presently assigned frequency of 1340 kc., and the hearing in said Order to Show Cause was consolidated with the hearing on application of Durham Broadcasting Co., Inc., as amended.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

550 Kilocycles

NEW—Federated Publications, Inc., Lansing, Mich. (P. O. 34-42 W. State Street, Battle Creek, Mich.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 550 kc., power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

590 Kilocycles

KGGM—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Inc., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1260 kc. to 590 kc., and change location of transmitter. Amended to request increase in power from 1 KW. day and night to 1 KW. day, 5 KW. night; installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use.

NEW—San Bernardino Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Bernardino, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 590 kc., power of 1 KW., using directional antenna day and night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re changes in corporate structure.

600 Kilocycles

WMT—American Broadcasting Stations, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Construction permit to install new transmitter.

620 Kilocycles

NEW—Chas. H. Russell, W. B. McCarty, T. E. Wright & C. A. Lacy, a limited partnership, d/b as Rebel Broadcasting Company, Jackson, Miss.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 620 kc., power of 1 KW. night, 5 KW. local sunset; directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re change in type of transmitter.

730 Kilocycles

NEW—John J. Laux, Richard Teitlebaum, Myer Wiesenthal, Alex Teitlebaum, Louis Berkman, Jack N. Berkman, Charles C. Swaringen, Joseph Troesch & John L. Meridian, partners, d/b as Liberty Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 730 kc., power of 1 KW, and daytime hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitter and vertical antenna and omit request for partial grant for 250 watts.

780 Kilocycles

WBBM—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit to install new vertical antenna.

800 Kilocycles

NEW—The Border Broadcasting Co., Dillon, S. C. (P. O. 118 MacArthur Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 800 kc., power of 1 KW., and daytime hours of operation.

820 Kilocycles

KOL—Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1300 to 820 kc., increase power from 5 KW. to 50 KW., install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter and studio locations.

840 Kilocycles

NEW—The New Britain Broadcasting Co., New Britain, Conn. (P. O. 272 Main St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 840 kc., power of 1 KW., and daytime hours of operation.

850 Kilocycles

WHDH—Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from Alice E. Matheson and Ralph G. Matheson to Fidelity Broadcasting Corporation (12,055 shares common stock (83.89%) and 141 shares preferred stock (37.7%); also includes 1250 shares common stock (8.7%) and 20 shares preferred stock (5.35%) of other stockholders; total—13,305 shares common stock (92.59%) and 161 shares preferred stock (43.05%))

WHDH—Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

860 Kilocycles

NEW—Wisconsin Broadcasting System, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. (P. O. Box 726 W. Mitchell St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 860 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

910 Kilocycles

NEW—Valley Broadcasting Association, Inc., McAllen, Texas.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 910 kc., with power of 1 KW; directional antenna day and night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re change in type of transmitting equipment and change studio location from McAllen, Texas, to Hidalgo County, Texas.

920 Kilocycles

NEW—Reno Broadcasting Company, Reno, Nev.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 920 kc., with power of 1 KW., employing directional antenna day and night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment.

930 Kilocycles

WKY—WKY Radiophone Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Construction permit to move auxiliary transmitter to present site of main transmitter and operate with power of 1 KW., employing directional antenna night.

(Continued on next page)

970 Kilocycles

- NEW—Texoma Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **970 kc.**, power of 1 KW. and daytime hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment.
- KENO—Maxwell Kelch & Laura Belle Kelch, d/b as Nevada Broadcasting Co., Las Vegas, Nev.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1400 to 970 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW., and install new transmitter, antenna and ground system.

990 Kilocycles

- NEW—John C. McCormack, Geo. D. Wray, P. E. Furlow, Allen D. Morris, C. H. Maddox and W. E. Antony, d/b as Oklahoma Television & Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla. (P. O. Box 1121, Shreveport, La.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **990 kc.**, power of 1 KW, directional antenna, night and unlimited hours of operation.

1040 Kilocycles

- WHO—Central Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—Transfer of control of licensee corporation from B. J. Palmer, Mabel Palmer, Daniel David Palmer and William M. Brandon, Trustees, to Daniel David Palmer—4596 shares common stock—51.57% outstanding.

1060 Kilocycles

- NEW—Palladium Publishing Co., Benton Harbor, Mich. (P. O. % Stanley R. Banyon, 61-65 Wall St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1060 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and daytime hours of operation.

1090 Kilocycles

- KEVR—Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Special service authorization to permit broadcasting as a public service and without charge, information to longshoremen at 3:45 p. m. daily in accordance with the requests of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board dated 9-25-45, for the period ending 9-30-46.

1110 Kilocycles

- NEW—Bay City Broadcasting Co., Ltd., a partnership composed of J. A. Clements and T. C. Dodd, Bay City, Texas. (P. O. % Jas. A. Clements, Box 184, Angleton, Tex.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1110 kc.**, power of 1 KW., and unlimited hours of operation.

1190 Kilocycles

- WOWO—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Construction permit to increase power from 10 KW. to 50 KW., install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location from Fort Wayne, Ind., to near Roanoke, Ind.

1200 Kilocycles

- NEW—Norfolk Broadcasting Corporation, Norfolk, Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1200 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and daytime hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment.

1230 Kilocycles

- NEW—Arkansas-Oklahoma Broadcasting Corp., Fort Smith, Ark. (P. O. Ward Hotel)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1230 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.
- NEW—Dorrance D. Roderick, Pueblo, Colo. (P. O. 2201 Wyoming St., El Paso, Texas)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1230 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1240 Kilocycles

- NEW—E. E. Murrey, Tony Sudekum, Harben Daniel and J. B. Fuqua, a partnership, d/b as Tennessee Broadcasters, Nashville, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1240 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment and antenna.

1260 Kilocycles

- KYA—Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Special service authorization to permit broadcasting of information to longshoremen in accordance with the request of the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for the period beginning 11-1-45 and ending 11-1-48.
- KVSF—New Mexico Broadcasting Co., Inc., Santa Fe, N. Mex.—Construction permit to install new transmitter, new vertical antenna, move transmitter and studio, change frequency from **1340 kc.** to **1260 kc.**, and increase power from 100 watts to 1 KW.
- KFGQ—Boone Biblical College, Boone, Iowa—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1300 Kilocycles

- NEW—Raoul A. Cortez, San Antonio, Texas.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1300 kc.**, power of 1 KW, and daytime hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment and antenna and to specify studio location.

1320 Kilocycles

- NEW—Kankakee Daily Journal Co., Kankakee, Ill. (P. O. 193 N. Schuyler Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1320 kc.**, power of 1 KW., and daytime hours of operation.

1340 Kilocycles

- NEW—J. E. Rodman, Bakersfield, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. (Contingent on KFRE's application B5-P-3757 for change to **1060 kc.**). Amended re changes in transmitting equipment.
- NEW—Dorrance D. Roderick, Silver City, N. Mex. (P. O. 2201 Wyoming St., El Paso, Texas)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.
- NEW—Sierra Broadcasting Co., Reno, Nev.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re changes in corporate structure and type of transmitter.

1380 Kilocycles

- NEW—Valley Broadcasting Co., Stockton, Calif. (P.O. 1617 30th St., Sacramento, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1380 kc.**, power of 1 KW., directional antenna, night, and unlimited hours of operation.

1400 Kilocycles

- NEW—Joe L. Smith, Jr., Charleston, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment.
- NEW—Aloha Broadcasting Co., Inc., Honolulu, T. H.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re change in transmitting equipment.
- NEW—C. H. Fisher & B. N. Phillips, a copartnership, d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., Eugene, Ore.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, with power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re changes in transmitting equipment.
- NEW—Chatham Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga. (P. O. 36 Bull—

(Continued on next page)

Savannah Hotel)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—A. C. Neff, Savannah, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re change in type of transmitter.

NEW—Geo. Burne Smith and V. H. McLean, d/b as the Gateway Broadcasting Co., Maryville, Tenn.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re change in transmitter and studio locations and change in antenna.

NEW—Gilbert H. Kaynor and Howard H. Kaynor, Co-Partners, d/b as Kittitas Valley Broadcasting Station, Ellensburg, Wash. (P. O. Route #2)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—McAlester Broadcasting Co., a Co-Partnership composed of C. E. Wilson and P. D. Jackson, McAlester, Okla. (P. O. Aldridge Hotel)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1400 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Marshall Broadcasting Co., Marshall, Texas.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re stockholders.

NEW—Permian Basin Broadcasting Co., Odessa, Texas (P.O. c/o James S. Key, 309 N. Grant Ave., Box 686).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Greater Huntington Radio Corp., Huntington, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re corporate structure.

NEW—Great Northern Radio, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y. (P.O. 1 Coolidge Avenue, Glen Falls, N. Y.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Dorrance D. Roderick, Odessa, Texas (P.O. 2201 Wyoming St., El Paso, Tex.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Ruth Braden Weber, Edward F. Braden, George E. Mead, John H. Braden, Lala Braden Boughton, and Kirke M. Beall, d/b as Escambia Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re changes in transmitting equipment.

1460 Kilocycles

NEW—Fort Orange Broadcasting Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y. (P.O. 100 State St.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1460 kc.**, power of 5 KW, using directional antenna day and night and unlimited hours of operation. (Facilities of WOKO.)

1470 Kilocycles

NEW—Silver City Crystal Co., Meriden, Conn. (P.O. 468 Center St.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1470 kc.**, power of 1 KW, using directional antenna day and night and unlimited hours of operation.

1480 Kilocycles

NEW—Wisconsin State Broadcasting Co., Madison, Wis. (P.O. c/o C. T. Hagman, Wesley Temple Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1480 kc.**, power of 1 KW, using directional antenna day and night and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—The Middlesboro Broadcasting Co., Middlesboro, Ky. (P.O. Box 500).—Construction permit for a new standard

broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Fred O. Grimwood, Bloomington, Ind.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 100 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change type of transmitter.

NEW—Glasgow Broadcasting Company, Glasgow, Ky. (P.O. 213 S. Green St.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—WGCM Broadcasting Company, a co-partnership, composed of Hugh O. Jones, William E. Jones and James O. Jones, Biloxi, Miss.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, with power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in type of transmitter.

NEW—Murray L. Grossman, tr/as The Danbury Broadcasting Co., Danbury, Conn. (P.O. 605 Cooke Street, Waterbury, Conn.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Jas. A. Brown, Ronald C. Johnson, Elbert B. Griffis, Bert Graulich, Chas. H. Johnson, Wm. A. Johnson, Jas. E. Brooker, Chas. E. Cross, Alden J. Woodworth, Frank E. Sater and Frank J. Beougher, d/b as Atlantic Shores Broadcasting, Ltd., Coral Gables, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re change in type of transmitter, antenna and specify studio location as Alhambra Circle and Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Florida.

KRNR—News-Review Company, Roseburg, Oregon.—Construction permit to install a new vertical antenna.

NEW—Southland Broadcasting Co., Laurel, Miss. (P.O. c/o Warner Beard, Jr., First Nat'l Bank Bldg.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Commonwealth Broadcasting Corp., Danville, Ky. (P.O. 926 Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Ky.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—I. K. Corkern, Bogalusa, La. (c/o E. L. Corkern, Richmond St.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1500 Kilocycles

NEW—Methodist Radio Parish, Inc., Flint, Mich.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1500 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: re corporate structure.

1600 Kilocycles

NEW—Burlington-Graham Broadcasting Co., Burlington, N. C. (P.O. State Theatre Bldg.).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1600 kc.**, power of 500 watts night and 1 KW daytime and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Sabine Area Broadcasting Corp., Orange, Texas (P.O. Box 2022).—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1600 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Providence, R. I. (P.O. 21 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #43, **96.5 mc.** with coverage not specified.

NEW—Arthur Malcolm McGregor, Dorothy Charlotte McGregor and Hugh L. Gately, d/b as Radio Station WJBC, Bloomington, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **45.3 mc.**, coverage of 6,660 square miles. Amended: to omit Dorothy Charlotte McGregor from name of partnership, change frequency to Channel #47 (**97.3 mc.**), change type of transmitter and changes in antenna.

(Continued on next page)

NEW—State Broadcasting Corporation, Hartford, Conn. (P.O. 54 Pratt Street).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #30, **93.9 mc.** with coverage not specified.

NEW—Press-Union Publishing Co., Atlantic City, N. J. (P.O. 1900 Atlantic Avenue, corner Ohio Avenue).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by Commission with coverage of 1,552 square miles.

NEW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. (P.O. 21 Brookline Avenue, Boston, Mass.).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #72, **102.3 mc.** with coverage not specified.

NEW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass. (P.O. 21 Brookline Avenue).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #25, **92.9 mc.** with coverage not specified.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **43.9 mc.** with coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from **43.9 mc.** to Channel #55, **98.9 mc.**

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **44.3 mc.** with coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from **44.3 mc.** to Channel #55, **98.9 mc.** and change type of equipment.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **43.7 mc.** with coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from **43.7 mc.** to Channel #55, **98.9 mc.**

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **44.1 mc.** with coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from **44.1 mc.** to Channel #55, **98.9 mc.**

NEW—The Yankee Network, Inc., Worcester, Mass.—Construction permit to change service area from 19,000 square miles to "to be furnished", change frequency from **44.3 mc.** to Channel #69, **101.7 mc.**, install new equipment and change studio location from Boston to Worcester, Mass.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **46.3 mc.** and coverage of 10,800 square miles. Amended: to change frequency to Channel #55 (**98.9 mc.**).

NEW—KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Nebr.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #60 (**99.9 mc.**) with coverage of 19,000 square miles.

NEW—Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **43.5 mc.** with coverage of 11,525 square miles. Amended: to specify type of transmitter.

NEW—Washtenaw Broadcasting Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **46.3 mc.** with coverage of 3,472 square miles. Amended: to change transmitter site from Washtenaw County, Michigan, to near Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NEW—W. A. Underhill and E. S. Underhill, Jr., d/b as The Evening Leader, Corning, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **49.7 mc.** with coverage of 5,213.7 square miles. Amended: to change studio location.

NEW—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Denver, Colo.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **43.9 mc.** with coverage to be determined. Amended: to change frequency from **43.9 mc.** to Channel #55, **98.9 mc.**

NEW—Old Dominion Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va. (P.O. 218 Woodland Ave.).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on a frequency to be assigned by FCC with coverage of 8,830 square miles.

NEW—E. D. Rivers, Valdosta, Ga. (P.O. East Park Avenue).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **46.3 mc.** with coverage of 6,720 square miles.

NEW—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich.—Modification of construction permit for a FM broadcast station. Amended: to change name of applicant to WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc.

NEW—James E. Lambeth, James E. Lambeth, Jr., Helen M. Lambeth, Ralph M. Lambeth, Frank S. Lambeth and Molly H. Lambeth, d/b as Radio Station WMFR, High Point, N. C.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **45.1 mc.**, coverage of 5,030 square miles. Amended: to change transmitter location.

NEW—Richland, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio (P.O. 144½ Park Avenue West).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #56, **99.1 mc.** with coverage of 9,764 square miles.

NEW—Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **44.5 mc.** with coverage of 3,060 square miles. Amended: to change frequency from **44.5 mc.** to Channel #72, **102.3 mc.** or as assigned and make changes in transmitting equipment and antenna system.

NEW—Stephen R. Rintoul, Stamford, Conn. (P.O. 270 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be selected by Chief Engineer of FCC with coverage of 1,065 square miles.

NEW—Bell Broadcasting Co., Inc., Temple, Texas (P.O. Kyle Hotel Building, 111 North Main Street).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #81, **104.1 mc.** with coverage to be determined.

NEW—Johnson Kennedy Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill. (P.O. 230 N. Michigan Avenue).—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #51, **98.1 mc.** with coverage of 11,970 square miles.

NEW—Sunbury Broadcasting Corp., Sunbury, Pa. (P.O. 1150 North Front Street).—Construction permit for new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #62, **100.3 mc.** or other frequency to be assigned by the FCC with coverage of 11,790 square miles.

WABW—Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—License to cover construction permit (B4-PH-122, as modified), which authorized a new high frequency FM broadcast station.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #6 (**96-102 mcs.**). Amended to change name of applicant to WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc.

W9XMT—P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PVB-111) which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station for extension of completion date only from 9-16-45 to 12-15-45.

NEW—WJW, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio (P. O. 1375 Euclid Ave.).—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (**78.84 mc.**), ESR 4,330.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

KVOS—KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash.—Construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location. Amended re change type of transmitter.

KXA—American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.—Voluntary assignment of license to KXA, Inc.

WENH—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc., Area of Detroit.—Modification of construction permit (B2-PRY-300, which authorized a change in frequencies, power and equipment) to change corporate name from WJR, The Goodwill Station, to WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc.

NEW—American Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Extension of authority to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations under the control of the Canadian authorities that may be heard consistently in the United States.

WENH—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc., Area of Detroit.—License to cover construction permit (B2-PRY-300, as modified) which authorized a change in frequencies, power, and equipment, and change in corporate name.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firm. The respondent will be given an opportunity to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued against it.

Henry J. Handelsmand, et al.—Misrepresentation in connection with the sale of so-called "candid cameras" is alleged in a complaint issued against Henry J. Handelsman, Jr., Birdye Handelsmand and William Handelsman, trading as Camera Man, and Henry J. Handelsman, Jr., Inc., all of 139 Clark Street, Chicago. Henry J. Handelsman, Jr., Inc., is an advertising agency that prepares and places advertisements for the cameras sold by the individual respondents. (5386)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Burton Brothers & Company, Inc., 267 Fifth Avenue, New York, engaged in the sale of textile fabrics including one known as "Burton's Irish Poplin," has been ordered to cease and desist from representing in any manner that a domestic product is of foreign origin or manufacture. (5053)

A. Davis & Sons, Inc., and Milton E. Davis and Charles S. Davis, officers of the corporation, 225 West 37th Street, New York,

manufacturing and distributing women's coats, suits, and other articles of wearing apparel, have been ordered to cease and desist from violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act in connection with the sale of their products. (5322)

Anti-Co-Rode Laboratories, 5858 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations of a product designated "Anti-Co-Rode," advertised and sold by him as an effective treatment or conditioner for automotive storage batteries. (5286)

Frigid Chemical Corp., 420 Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., and Howard Y. Hodge, producing and selling an anti-freeze solution for use in automobile radiators designated "Kant Freez," "Frigid" or "Frigid Anti-Freez," have been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations concerning their product. (5248)

H. H. Hayssen Company, 103 LeBron Avenue, Montgomery, Ala., selling and distributing certain medicinal preparations designated "Dr. Hayssen's Eureka Goitre Balsam" and "Dr. Hayssen's Eureka Goitre Ointment," has been ordered to cease and desist from misrepresentations of these preparations. (4402)

John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, has been ordered to cease and desist from violation of the Robinson-Patman Anti-discrimination Act in connection with the sale of men's hats. (5172)

FTC CASE CLOSED

The Federal Trade Commission has closed without prejudice the case growing out of the complaint issued against The Richter and Phillips Co., Cincinnati, which was charged with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of jewelry, silverware, luggage and giftware.

The order of dismissal states that the respondent company has expressed its intention, in writing, to be bound by the Trade Practice Conference Rules promulgated for the Catalog Jewelry and Giftware Industry on December 23, 1943, and has furnished satisfactory evidence of such intention.