

COMMISSION ACTS IN RESPONSE TO NAB PETITION

In response to a petition filed on Nov. 5 by the FM Department of the National Association of Broadcasters, asking for changes in the numbering of FM Channels "in order that FM broadcasting may develop in a more orderly manner and with the least confusion to the public," the Federal Communications Commission has issued the following statement:

"As a result of a conference with representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters, the Federal Communications Commission today adopted a new system of numbering FM channels. Under this system, the first channel frequency (88.1 megacycles) will be numbered 201; the second frequency (88.3 megacycles) will be numbered 202; and so on up to and including channel number 300 (107.9 megacycles).

"This will give all FM stations in the 88-108 megacycle band and in probable extensions thereof channel numbers with three digits.

"Inasmuch as FM receiver production is just starting and in order to provide for possible expansion of the FM band in the future without disturbing channel numbering of stations in the 88-108 megacycle band, it appears desirable to revise the channel numbering plan at this time to provide for such expansion."

Robert T. Bartley, director of NAB's FM Department expressed deep satisfaction with "the cooperative and efficient manner in which the commission has moved with us to bring FM quickly into the homes of the people. Manufacturers can now proceed in equipping sets with a simplified dial which listeners may easily tune and there need be no fear of later changes that would cause confusion. Through this system the dial designations may be extended with ease in either direction to correspond with any future widening of the band at either end. This is a real service performed in the interest of the listening public."

MOST MANUFACTURERS APPROVE FM BAND RENUMBERING

Several telegrams have been received by Robert T. Bartley, director of the FM Department, in response to a poll to determine the reaction of manufacturers to the recent favorable action by the FCC on NAB's petition to renumber the FM-Band.

Additional replies are expected. The following telegrams, favorable with one exception, have been received as REPORTS goes to press:

RETEL WE INTEND TO NUMBER FM DIALS BY CHANNELS.

R. A. Graver, Admiral Corp., Chicago, Ill.

DIALS ON ALL NEW ANSLEY SETS WILL CARRY THE NEW CHANNEL NUMBERS FOR FM WE ARE GLAD THAT THIS SYSTEM HAS BEEN ADOPTED

AT THIS EARLY STAGE OF FM'S DEVELOPMENT AND FEEL THAT IT WILL BE A REAL HELP IN PROMOTING PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE OF THE NEW SERVICE.

Arthur C. Ansley, Ansley Radio Corp., Trenton, N. J.

RETEL FARNSWORTH IS ALREADY ON RECORD WITH RMA SET DIVISION AS FAVORING THE ADOPTION OF CHANNEL NUMBERS INSTEAD OF MEGACYCLE MARKINGS ON FM BANDS.

E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WE WILL USE THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION'S NEW PLAN FOR NUMBERING FM CHANNELS.

Arthur Fred, Fred Radio Corp., New York, N. Y.

REURTEL EXPECT TO NUMBER FM DIALS ONE TO ONE HUNDRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROPOSED RMA STANDARD NO OBJECTIONS TO USING FCC PROPOSAL INSTEAD, IF GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

Victor Brociner, Philharmonic Radio Corp., New York, N. Y.

ANSWERING TELEGRAM 20TH APPROVE AND WILL USE ON OUR NEW RECEIVERS. THE FM CHANNEL NUMBERING ADOPTED BY FCC STARTING WITH 201 FOR 88.1 MEGACYCLES.

Ray M. Ray, Manson Stromberg Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WILL GO ALONG WITH CHANNEL NUMBERING IN PREFERENCE TO FREQUENCY NUMBERS.

Meissner Radio Corp.

RETEL AGREE THAT NUMBERS SHOULD BE USED FOR BANDS INSTEAD OF MEGACYCLE DESIGNATIONS. HAD IN MIND THE USE OF NUMBERS 1 TO 100 SO DO NOT UNDERSTAND YOUR REFERENCE TO 201, ETC.

A. S. Wells, Wells Gardner and Co., Chicago, Ill.

RETEL FUTURE FM DIAL NUMBERING, WE PREFER DIRECT FREQUENCY MARKINGS ON DIAL SCALE AS USED FOR YEARS ON BROADCAST AND SHORT WAVE BANDS.

E. L. Hall, Pilot Radio Corp., New York, N. Y.

LEA BILL WOULD PREVENT COERCIVE CONTROL OF BROADCASTING

Hon. Clarence F. Lea, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, filed a Bill (HR-4737) on Monday (19) "to prevent control of broadcasting by coercive practices." The Bill broadly covers the points which J. Harold Ryan, former NAB president, elaborated upon in his testimony before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, May 11, 1945. (See special A F of M bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 4.)

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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. Egolf, *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*.

Mr. Lea said "the Bill proposes the addition of three new sections to the penal provisions of the Federal Communications Act. These provisions would penalize certain coercive practices which compel the hiring of a greater number of employees than wanted by a broadcaster or the exaction of a tribute against the broadcaster for the use of certain materials, including transcriptions or chemical or electrical reproductions, and the use of such coercive methods to prevent non-compensated members from participating in a non-commercial educational or cultural program.

He pointed out that "the violation of the proposed act would be punishable by imprisonment of not more than two years, or by the payment of a fine of \$5,000 or both. This measure originates because of certain demands upon broadcasters made by Mr. James C. Petrillo as head of the American Federation of Musicians.

"These and like demands made by Petrillo in behalf of the Association of Musicians are not within the legitimate rights of any organization. Carrying as they do threats of reprisals if not complied with, they are on the moral level of rackets and extortion. A self respecting government cannot afford to permit such practices to prevail. The objective of this legislation is to prevent them.

"Compliance of these demands for tribute without the performance of services has cost the broadcasters millions of dollars in the last few years. A demand is now pending which requires that where a station simultaneously broadcasts musical programs through two outlets it shall employ two sets of musicians for such simultaneous broadcast. In such cases the extra set of musicians would perform no useful service whatever to the broadcasting station."

On the same day that Lea's Bill was introduced, Rep. Dondero (Mich.) introduced a Bill (HR-4737) which would prohibit the coercion to prevent the participation of non-compensated employees, similar to the recommendations contained in Section 508 of the Lea Bill.

Full text of the Lea Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, follows:

"A BILL

"To prevent control of broadcasting by coercive practices.

"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, is amended by inserting after section 505, three new sections, as follows:

"COERCION TO COMPEL HIRING EMPLOYEES NOT WANTED BY EMPLOYER

"SEC. 506. That any person who willfully coerces, compels, or constrains, or who threatens to injure, an owner,

operator, or other person having control of a broadcasting station, or a member of his family, his property, or his business; or otherwise attempts to coerce, compel, or constrain such owner, operator, or person in charge of such station, against his will, to pay or compensate or to employ, hire, contract for employment or hire, or to pay more than once for services performed, or otherwise to obligate himself for or on account of the employment or hiring or the purported employment or hiring of a person or persons, or to pay a sum of money or other thing of value in lieu of failure to employ a person or persons in excess of the number wanted by the employer for performance of such service; or to pay any money or other thing of value for services not to be performed; or to extort or to attempt to extort money or anything of value by any such means; in connection with radio broadcasting of sound or television, shall be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, punishable by imprisonment of not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

"COERCION TO COMPEL PAYMENT OF TRIBUTE FOR USE OF BROADCASTING MATERIALS

"SEC. 507. That any person who willfully coerces, compels, or constrains, or who injures, or by threats, attempts to injure, an owner, operator, or other person having control of a broadcasting station, or member of his family, his property, or his business; or who induces, incites, or by threats attempts to induce or incite a boycott against a third person or organization; or otherwise attempts to coerce, compel, or constrain such owner, operator, or person in charge of such station, against his will, to pay tribute for the privilege of producing, preparing, manufacturing, selling, operating, using, or maintaining any material, machines, or equipment, used or intended to be used in radio broadcasting, or so used or intended to be used for recordings, transcriptions, or mechanical, chemical, or electrical reproductions in any form, which are so used, or intended to be so used, either directly or indirectly, in the operation of any radio broadcasting station, or in the production, preparation, performance, or presentation of any radio or television program; or otherwise coerces, compels, or constrains another person to impose any restrictions, or compel any tribute upon the lawful production, preparation, sale, manufacture, operation, use, or maintenance of material or equipment so used or intended to be used, against the owner, operator, or person in charge of a broadcasting station, or other person, to prevent the use thereof by a broadcasting station; or to pay tribute to any person or organization in recognition of a purported continuing financial interest in a broadcast for which payment has been made; shall be guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

"COERCION TO PREVENT PARTICIPATION OF NONCOMPENSATED EMPLOYEES

"SEC. 508. That any person who willfully requires, coerces, compels, constrains, or threatens to require, coerce, compel, or constrain the operator, owner, or person having control of a broadcast station, against his will, from broadcasting or permitting the broadcasting over such station of a noncommercial educational or cultural program, for which the participants in such program receive no money or other article or thing of value for such service other than their actual necessary expenses, and where the owner, operator, or person having control of such station neither pays, gives, nor receives any money, article, or other thing of value on account of such broadcast, shall be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

PETRILLO EDICT AFFECTS EDUCATIONAL FM

Carl George, assistant manager of WGAR, Cleveland, has announced with regret that the recent Petrillo FM directive has resulted in discontinuance of the piping of

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net programs to WBOE, Educational FM station in that city.

The station is operated by the Cleveland School Board. Among the programs failing to reach the non-commercial station is the CBS educational program, *School of the Air*.

OHIO FARM CO-OPS ASK FOR 4 FM'S

The Ohio Council of Farm Cooperatives has asked the FCC for authority to operate four FM stations.

John H. Davis, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, said the Ohio Council acted for the State's agricultural cooperatives, the Ohio Farm Bureau and the Ohio State Grange.

WOULD EXEMPT AP FROM SHERMAN ACT

Rep. Noah Mason (R-Ill.) has introduced a bill (HR-4665) in the House which would exempt the Associated Press and other cooperative news-gathering organizations from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law in any application that this law might have affecting "their ordinary and usual activities."

Mason said that in his opinion Congress had not meant to restrict cooperative news agencies within the meaning of the Sherman Act, and that his bill is introduced as a corrective measure.

The significant text of the bill, referred to the Judiciary Committee as a proposed amendment to the Sherman Act, reads:

"Sec. 9: For purposes of this Act, the ordinary and usual operations and activities of mutual news-gathering cooperatives shall not be considered to be in restraint of, or to monopolize, any part of trade or commerce."

ASHBACKER CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Evidence in the Ashbacker Radio Corp. versus the FCC case, which found its way up to the U. S. Supreme Court, is being weighed by that tribunal.

This case, involving a contested 1230 kc frequency allocation for which Ashbacker had applied as a frequency change to another applicant, centers around a contention by Ashbacker that the allocation was prejudicial to its interests, having been made without a hearing on the latter's application.

FCC argues that "the difficulties which would be created if the Commission were unable to grant any license appli-

cation before according a hearing to a competing applicant are emphasized by recent developments in the radio broadcasting field, notably FM and television.

"We are advised that approximately 2,000 FM stations will probably be constructed during the next five years. Each will require a construction permit from the Commission. In the case of such cities as New York and Philadelphia, the number of applications already exceeds the number of frequencies available for distribution.

"If the Commission were required to afford a hearing to each applicant for particular facilities before any grant could be made, however lacking in merit some of the applications might be, substantial delay in the development of the industry, of service to the public, and of the art of broadcasting would result."

BENTON ANNOUNCES OIC PLANS

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, has announced plans for operation of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, which came into existence through a merging of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and OWI.

Mr. Benton announces that all operations in the short wave band will be conducted by the International Radio Division to be headed by John Ogilvie, OIAA radio chief. Harry Blockman, OWI radio chief, will serve as deputy to Ogilvie with Werner Michel and Wilfred Roberts in charge of programming.

OWI's office at 224 W. 57th St., New York, will continue on a restricted basis with broadcasts to Europe, the Pacific, Far East and Latin America. Programs will be built around and consist almost exclusively of information on this country's cultural and scientific affairs pointing up the American way of life.

There will be a sharp curtailment in foreign language broadcasts which will approximate about 50% of the languages used during the war.

It was announced that broadcasts will be made in 13 languages including Austrian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Rumanian, Spanish and Yugoslavian.

RESULTS OF FIRST RADIO NEWS CLINIC

The success of the industry's first Radio News Clinic held in Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 16, reaffirms the fact

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DISTRICT MEETING SCHEDULE

District	Day	Date	Hotel	City
16	Monday-Tuesday	Jan. 7-8	Roosevelt	Hollywood, Calif.
15	Thursday-Friday	Jan. 10-11	Fairmont	San Francisco, Calif.
17	Monday-Tuesday	Jan. 14-15	Olympic	Seattle, Washington
10	Friday-Saturday	Jan. 25-26	Fontenelle	Omaha, Nebraska
14	Monday-Tuesday	Jan. 28-29	Brown Palace	Denver, Colorado
13	Thursday-Friday	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Baker	Dallas, Texas
12	Monday-Tuesday	Feb. 4-5	Tulsa	Tulsa, Oklahoma
6	Thursday-Friday	Feb. 7-8	Peabody	Memphis, Tennessee

In applying for hotel reservations in the various cities at the hotels indicated, a carbon copy of the letter to the hotel should be sent to the director of the district in which the meeting is to be held with the request that he endorse the application to the hotel or to another hotel in the city where the meeting is to be held.

that men engaged in identical work can solve many of their problems by spending a day in discussing them and exchanging ideas. Other radio news clinics are to be held in the months ahead.

The Clinic met under the auspices of the NAB Radio News Committee with Les Johnson, Ninth District Director, and General Manager, WHBF, Rock Island, promoting the attendance of down state stations interested in the improvement or the launching of local news departments.

Harold Dewing, president, WCBS, and Jay Johnson, owner, WTAX, made arrangements for the meeting and were hosts at the function preceding luncheon. E. R. Vadeboncoeur, Radio News Chairman, presided.

In carrying out its obligation to provide its listeners with well rounded news coverage, the Clinic agreed that a radio station cannot overlook the value and importance of local news of familiar names and places. This is especially emphasized now that the dynamics of the war news have made way for the less spectacular news of peace and normal peacetime activities.

The Clinic further felt that the news objectives of radio cannot be accomplished in the hands of other than trained professional news people. The day has long passed when a radio announcer, without news training and background, can handle the news editing and broadcasting by merely tearing copy from a teleprinter. It was recommended that each radio station employ at least one experienced full-time man as the basis for a well-organized news department with an eye on the national ticker and the local news picture as well.

The Clinic described the qualities desirable in a radio station news department head, as follows:

Age: not too old to have lost his eagerness, nor young enough to lack seasoned experience and mature judgment.

Training: should be trained and experienced man, preferable with good radio news experience. Second choice would be man with newspaper experience.

By an experienced radio news editor is not meant an announcer carrying the title. What is intended is an actual newsmen who covers and writes local news and is fully qualified to do so. He must be an expert in his field because in his hands the station manager must place completely the handling of news on the station.

If a newspaper man is selected for the job, he should have had experience covering news beats. This gives him a knowledge of news sources and how to develop them.

If the man has had desk experience so much the better because he will have learned how to organize and direct as well as cover and write. A former city editor makes a good man if he has the other qualifications. A legman will not do in a one-man operation.

A good newsmen for a radio station must be a student of news. Whether he has a "voice" doesn't matter.

Local Experience Studies in Radio News

Quincy

WTAD, Quincy, has had local news for 8 years. Now have 3 local news shows daily—one 15-min. and two 5-mins.

In expanding, their problem was convincing people that radio was a medium for disseminating news. Now people are beginning to contact station with news. Has one man who does nothing but make contacts. Feels this is a full time job. What surprises station is variety of things local audience is interested in.

Joliet

News director, after 13 years on local newspaper recently joined station. Finds the going better than expected. Also has a woman with good social contacts to run his

"social hour", 10-mins. of news on groups, organizations, individuals.

Peoria

The "Town Crier" has been on this station continuously for 13 years. Similar to the newer Joliet woman program. Six times weekly (10-min.) and sponsored with 25-30 items daily.

Phil Gibson, news editor, WMBD, longtime newspaperman, before joining station, delivered a 10-minute paper in which he said: "One of the most tragic mistakes any radio station can make is to entertain a belief that news-casts no longer constitute a salable package now that the war is over. . . . Perhaps the big opportunity lies now in the field of local news. Development of complete and thorough local newscast is a field many radio stations have scarcely touched . . . and if radio newscasting is to survive it must survive through its own strength and ability. It cannot forever continue to be a tail being wagged as an adjunct to some newspaper newsroom . . . it means work. It means expense. It means the training of men . . . We've educated listeners (and news source) that we have a news department that wants the news first."

Rock Island

WHBF's "Round the Town Bulletins" sponsored by a department store is so popular and successful that the store manager frequently receives copy handed him for attention of its news editor. There are 3-mins. of these bulletins in a 15-min. newscast.

East St. Louis

Expressed idea that news on the hour is too often. Has reduced number from 23 to 19. Is writing more news shows, less paste up. Two 15-minute and two 5-minute shows are written. More to come. Quincy, likewise, has reduced shows, 16 to 12.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Owner Hirsch says that to be a vital force in a community, a station must tie into the community. Now better than with local news, he asks.

Jacksonville

"Station must assert itself as a news medium. If you don't recognize your own importance nobody else will." Has trained fire department operator to call station on each alarm. Cuts into programs with location of fire and this sponsor is an insurance man. Now good cooperation from all city departments.

Wire & Tape Recorders

Consensus of meeting was that wire and/or tape recorders will prove one of the finest tools ever made available to news departments.

William Ray, WMAQ-NBC, director news and special events, played parts of news shows in which a recorder was used to carry the words of person in the news. Example: Chicago brother of Tokyo Rose. The WHBF News Director, Ray Hamton, followed with a wire recorder demonstration of spot news handling of a cyclone in a rural area; Gen. Jimmy Doolittle at airport, etc. A generator permits use of recorder anywhere.

Legal Problems of Radio News

Fred S. Siebert, director, School of Journalism, University of Illinois, talked on "Legal Problems of Radio News."

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"Telling the World" Report No.2

Station Originations in Support Victory Loan

Period—November 4-11

(Network Originations Excluded)

Treasury Salutes	2,688
Music for Millions	2,863
Sing for Victory	1,761
Diary Personalities	1,875
Crosby Record	2,771
Gibbs Record	1,215
Wayne Record	1,164
Sports Personalities Speak	2,142
Industrial Leaders Speak	844

Stokes Record	154
Wood Record	144

Spots	Regular Length	36,946
	2-min	876
	3-min	330

Programs	5-min	803
	7-min	2
	10-min	278
	15-min	752
	20-min	3
	30-min	319
	35-min	1
	45-min	10
	50-min	2
	1 hour	24
	1¼ hours	2
	1½ hours	2
	1¾ hours	1
	2 hours	7
	2¼ hours	1
	2½ hours	3
	2¾ hours	2
	3 hours	4
	10½ hours	1

His remarks were regarded as so valuable that they are to be issued in pamphlet form and distributed to all stations.

The Following Attended the Clinic

Station Represented by

WTAD, Quincy—Dick Faler, News Editor
WJOL, Joliet—Dick Jones, News Editor
WROK, Rockford—Morey Owens, Program Director
WLS, Chicago—Al Boyd, Program Director
WKRO, Cairo; KFVS, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Oscar Hirsch, Owner.
WTMV, E. St. Louis—Bob Ingham, News Editor
WTAX, Springfield—Jay Johnson, Owner; Mrs. Gladys McGrew, Assistant Manager
WCBS, Springfield—Harold Dewing, President; Les Pfefferle, Secretary; C. W. Neeld, General Manager
WMBD, Peoria—Brooks Watson, Program Director; Phil Gibson, News Editor
WDWS, Champaign—Frank Mills, Manager; Jim Strand, News Editor
WJPF, Herrin—Charles Cook, Manager
WJBC, Bloomington—Ted Fairburn, News Editor
WLDS, Jacksonville—Nate Egnor, News Editor
WDZ, Tuscola—Shirl Evans, News Editor
WDAN, Danville—Miss Honore E. Ronan, Program Director
WOC, Davenport, Iowa—Bob Rydeen, News Editor
WHBF, Rock Island—Mr. Johnson, Ted Arnold, Program Director; Ray Hampton, News Editor
WGIL, Galesburg—Kenneth Schleifer, Assistant Manager
WILL, Urbana—Nelson Norman, News Editor
NBC, Chicago—William Ray, Manager, News & Special Events
NAB, Washington, D. C.—Arthur Stringer
INS, Springfield—Miss Pat Milligan
PA, Chicago—Jim Borman, Regional Representative
UP, Chicago—Chas. Ahrens, Edward L. Brant
Broadcasting Magazine, Chicago—Fred Sample
University of Illinois, Urbana—Fred S. Siebert, Director, School of Journalism
WSYR, Syracuse—Mr. Vadeboncoeur
NAB—Arthur Stringer, Secretary NAB Radio News, Commentator

PORTER ATTENDS BERMUDA CONFERENCE

FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter is attending the United States-British Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference which opened Wednesday (21) in Bermuda.

Mr. Porter is vice chairman of the American delegation to the Conference. Assistant Secretary of State Dunn heads the delegation as chairman.

The Conference will not discuss broadcasting problems, but will confine itself entirely to telecommunications affairs outstanding between this country and Britain, and Commonwealth nations, including rates, direct radio telegraph and radio telephone circuits and Anglo-American cables.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT PROPOSED

A proposed guide which would standardize administrative procedure was approved and offered to Congress on Monday (19) by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Committee reported a bill, which has been under consideration for more than a year, to "settle and regulate the field of Federal administrative law and procedure." The report (No. 752 on the Bill, S-7 sets forth that for more than 10 years Congress has considered proposals for general statutes for administrative law and procedure.

In substance the new bill (1) requires agencies to issue as rules certain specified information as to their organization and procedure; (2) states the limitations on administrative powers; (3) provides requirements for administrative hearings and decisions and, (4) sets out a statement of judicial review "designed to afford a remedy for every legal wrong."

It separates the judicial and legislative functions of administrative agencies and creates a special class of examiners who are to be under civil service. No hearings are required, however, unless statutes already so require in a particular case. In its legislative functions, the board is required to publish notice of its regulations and permit interested parties to submit their views in writing.

"This is one of the most important pieces of legislation before the Congress," Chairman McCarran said. "It will set up standard procedures for the first time in this highly complicated and complex field."

"This now for the first time has the approval of the Attorney General, the American Bar Association and every Government agency," McCarran said.

Chairman Hatton W. Sumner (D-Tex.) has held hearings on his companion bill (HR-1203). The hearings have not been completed but it is expected that they will be resumed before Christmas.

RISE IN RADIO PRODUCTION

Reports from 32 radio plants, representing about half of the 1939 industry indicate a steady rise in output from September at \$17,000,000 to a forecast of \$44,000,000 in June, 1946, says the Civilian Production Administration in a report on progress of reconversion.

The Administration continues: While the June rate is still one-third below the wartime monthly production rate, it is almost 4 times average monthly shipments in 1939.

Despite essential similarities in military and civilian production (plant equipment, production techniques and final products) there are problems in reconverting from complicated military radios to the simpler civilian types.

Activity in the production of civilian products, not yet reflected in shipments, held the decline in September employment in the reporting firms to 33 percent from the first quarter level. By June 1946, employment is expected to reach a peacetime peak almost 2½ times the 1939 level and only 20 percent lower than the first quarter 1945 figure.

WAR FUND, INC., THANKS RADIO

Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the National War Fund, Inc., has expressed that agency's appreciation to NAB for the support "given the War Fund throughout the war."

The letter, dated Nov. 14 follows:

"On behalf of the National War Fund; its member agencies and the seventy million people aided by their efforts, I want to thank you and the member stations of the Association for the generous support given the War Fund throughout the war and in its final 1945 campaign.

"Radio has played a major role in the successes of the National War Fund by projecting the War Fund appeals to the American public. In so doing the radio industry served humanity well and added to its record of achievements in the public service."

RADIO ATHLETIC AWARDS

Howard L. Chernoff, managing director of the West Virginia Network, announces that the network is offering a \$500 scholarship to West Virginia University to be awarded to the outstanding West Virginia senior high school athlete of this year and succeeding years.

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WPAY, Portsmouth, O., will this year award its initial football trophy to the most valuable football player in the Greater Portsmouth area, which includes five high school teams.

PALEY AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

President William S. Paley of CBS has been awarded the Legion of Merit, presentation being made in New York by Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, Chief of the Psychological Warfare Division in General Eisenhower's Supreme Allied Command.

During the period specified in the award citation, Paley was Deputy Chief of the Psychological Warfare Division, serving directly under General McClure. Official text of the citation follows:

"Colonel William S. Paley, 02012000, General Staff Corps, United States Army, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Deputy Chief, Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and Deputy Chief, Information Control Division, United States Forces, European Theater, during the period 1 April 1945 to 23 August 1945. Colonel Paley was largely responsible for the preparation and implementation of the United States plan for the control of such services. His tact, energy and remarkable background of experience greatly aided the rapid adaptation of German information services to the purpose of the Commander in Chief. Colonel Paley demonstrated outstanding organizing ability and contributed materially to the success of the division. Entered military service from New York."

Paley began his war service October 6, 1943, when he obtained leave of absence from his CBS duties to accept a special assignment from the OWI that moved him immediately into supervision of Allied radio broadcasting activities in North Africa and Italy.

Shortly after General Eisenhower was given supreme command of Allied Forces in Europe, Paley followed him to London to become Chief of Radio at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces. Transferred from OWI to the Army, in March, 1945, he was commissioned a Colonel to take his final wartime duties under General McClure.

COLUMBIA RADIO COUNCIL ELECTS

Mrs. Dorothy Griffin, Speech and Drama Department, Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, has been elected President of the Columbia Radio Council succeeding Dr. Sherman Lawton, who has moved to Norman, Oklahoma.

Mr. Hale Aarnes, of Stephens College, will work closely with new council officers.

EMMERT TO WOAI

WOAI has retained Mert Emmert to head its Farm and Ranch Department, according to an announcement by Hugh A. L. Half, President and General Manager.

Formerly affiliated with WEAf, New York, and WLW, Cincinnati, Emmert is a member of the Advisory Council of the National Association of Radio Farm Directors.

GEORGIA RADIO INSTITUTE PROPOSED

A Georgia Radio Institute, patterned after the Georgia Press Institute, now in its 19th year, is being planned under the joint sponsorship of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters and the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, the University of Georgia.

The broadcasters met in Columbus, Ga., and named a committee which is to report at the annual convention in Macon, January 12, on details of the Institute.

Wilton E. Cobb, general manager of Station WMAZ, Macon, in proposing the Institute at the Columbus session said that it has the full approval of President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University and Dean John E. Drewry of the Grady School, with both of whom he has talked recently.

In outlining the plans, Mr. Cobb suggested that the first such Institute be held in April 1946, and annually thereafter at the University, just as is the Press Institute, which is sponsored jointly by the Georgia Press Association and the Grady School.

Members of the committee who are to report at the Macon meeting are John M. Outler of WSB, Atlanta; Jack Williams of WAYX, Waycross; and Mr. Cobb.

Messrs. Williams and Cobb pointed out at the Columbus session that the Institute will attract outstanding persons in radio and will bring to the radio industry of Georgia the best and latest in radio operations. It will also afford, they said, a forum of great value for students and teachers of radio of the state.

Mr. Outler said that such an Institute would be of increasing importance to new people coming into radio. He mentioned the increase in the number of projected stations for this region and the need of new trained personnel to handle them. He pledged the cooperation of the Atlanta stations in making the Institute a success, and said that he was certain it would attract "the best brains in American radio."

STOWMAN NAMED ASSISTANT TO CLIPP

Lieutenant Commander Kenneth W. Stowman, USNR, recently released from active duty, joins the staff of WFIL on November 26, as assistant to Roger W. Clipp, President of WFIL.

Before entering the Navy in 1942, Stowman had been connected with WCAU in an executive capacity since 1927.

Commissioned a Lieutenant in the Navy in 1942, Commander Stowman served as Radio Officer in the Philadelphia Office of Navy Public Relations. He was later transferred to the staff of Rear Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl, USN, at Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J. During this tour of duty he covered all lighter-than-air squadrons in Continental United States, Caribbean, Canal Zone, and South American Areas.

FLY RESIGNS AS MUZAK CHAIRMAN

Former FCC Commissioner James Lawrence Fly, who has served as chairman of the board of Associated Muzak Corp. since leaving the Commission, has resigned to devote his time exclusively to his law practice.

WALKER SEES NEW FRONTIERS

The following address, *New Frontiers in Communications*, was delivered by Commissioner Paul A. Walker of the Federal Communications Commission before the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Oklahoma City, Okla., on Nov. 16, 1945:

"Oklahoma has always taken the lead in scientific and other worthwhile developments. Evidence of this is the National Air Clinic to be held here next week. Remarkable improvements in aviation have come out of the war. I am happy that you have realized the importance of these developments and have shown the wisdom and foresight to plan for the future greatness of aviation in Oklahoma and the Nation. I congratulate the Governor, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce and others who have made this Third National Air Clinic possible.

"It is a well-known fact that the advancement of aeronautical science in the war was due in a large measure to

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revolutionary developments in communications. Radio and telephony played a vital part in giving us the finest and most efficient air force the world has ever known. I propose to speak briefly today about some of the major wartime developments in communications which have gone hand in hand with aviation and which are destined to bring a richer and fuller life to us all.

"To begin with, I should like to talk about Frequency Modulation or FM, a new radio technique developed during the 1930's by Major Edwin F. Armstrong of Columbia University. FM has at least four major advantages over amplitude modulation or AM, used in standard broadcasting.

"First, FM radio makes possible the reduction to a minimum of all static, both natural and man made, even during thunderstorms and other electrical disturbances and in cities and other areas where the electrical noise level is high. Ordinary radio receivers cannot distinguish between a desired signal and static because the two are essentially the same. FM radio waves, on the other hand, are inherently different from static waves, and therefore it is possible to design receivers which will receive FM signals while rejecting static.

"Second, FM receivers can be designed to reject also the weaker of two FM signals, thus reducing interference among radio stations. All of us have had experience in tuning our ordinary home receivers to a radio channel on which two stations are operating simultaneously. Our enjoyment as listeners is destroyed by the background sounds of a distant station coming through the broadcasts of the station we want to hear. A well-built FM receiver can suppress the signal of the weaker station altogether, giving us the program we want against a background of silence.

"Third, FM can bring us a faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical sounds, from the deepest base to the highest overtones. And finally, FM can make possible the operation of many more stations, without interference, on each of the limited number of channels in the radio spectrum.

"Before the war, FM was considered primarily as a means of better broadcasting to our homes; and about 46 FM broadcast stations were actually in operation before the freeze on further civilian construction. During the war, this same FM principle was applied to point-to-point communications, so that tanks went into battle equipped with two-way FM transceivers.

"Today we are on the verge of an FM development in broadcasting so enormous that it may soon rival and thereafter surpass our present broadcasting system. On October 8, 1945, when the wartime freeze on new stations was lifted, there were already 669 applications for new FM broadcast stations on file with the Federal Communications Commission. Conservative estimates suggest that the number will approach 2,000 by 1947 as compared with only about 950 standard broadcast stations now in operation.

"FM, as well as a variety of other new radio services, has been made possible in part by a tremendous expansion of the useful radio spectrum as a result of intensified wartime research. Before the war, the Federal Communications Commission licensed stations having frequencies of from 10 kilocycles to more than 400,000 kilocycles. Today we are able to make use of vastly higher frequencies, so that a wholly new portion of the spectrum from 400,000 to 30,000,000 kilocycles is now opened up. New radio tubes developed during the war period have made possible this great increase, and have thus made feasible the development of new radio facilities such as nation-wide radio relay networks, high definition television in natural colors, radar, walkie-talkie radio apparatus, facsimile, and other services which will bring comfort and delight to the American people.

"Commercial television was given the green light in 1941 but due to restrictions placed on materials and manpower it was not possible for more than a few stations to operate during the war. This service, however, is now ready to move ahead on a limited basis—limited because there are only thirteen channels available for the type of television broadcasting that has been fully developed for commercial purposes. Fortunately, however, these thirteen channels

can be duplicated many times throughout the United States so that there probably will be more channels available in some cities than can be utilized.

"Realizing that only thirteen channels would not afford a truly nation-wide competitive system of television broadcasting, that is, a competitive system in small as well as large cities, the Commission recently set aside new bands of frequencies for experimentation which promise to provide color and higher definition pictures in black and white. These new frequencies fall between 480 and 920 megacycles—much higher than the present thirteen commercial channels below 225 megacycles.

"The most effective black and white as well as color television requires the use of a comparatively wider band of frequencies; therefore only the higher frequencies permit an allocation for this purpose. The new band extending from 480 to 920 megacycles may provide for as many as 29 channels for television broadcasting in addition to the thirteen now authorized. This means that we shall have black and white pictures with twice as much detail as those before the war. It also means that we are likely to have the finest pictures in natural colors and perhaps in the third dimension. All of this may be available in a nation-wide system which will bring new pleasure to our people.

"The recent development of new transmitters, receivers and highly directional antennas for use on these high frequencies will make possible the inauguration of nationwide radio relay systems. All of you can remember the earliest type of antenna. It was simply a wire attached to two poles. With that crude type of aerial much of the radiated energy was wasted because it escaped from the wire in all directions, and much of it was lost in the direction of the planets and other heavenly bodies where, as far as we know, there are no receivers to catch our excellent symphonic music and other worthwhile programs, not to mention our soap operas and singing commercials.

"The stress of war demanded improvements in antenna design, particularly in the field of radar. The result is that we now have antennas so efficient that a 1000-watt transmitter sending a signal to a certain receiver can attain as high as 100,000 watts of radiated power. This means that with low power transmitters, we now can broadcast telephone, telegraph, television and facsimile messages across the country along a direct route of relay stations, say thirty miles apart, instead of from telephone pole to telephone pole so closely spaced that you can't count them from a fast moving train.

"New equipment and operating methods will improve the speed and accuracy of long distance telephone and telegraph service. An operator may be able to dial a call from one end of the country to the other or perhaps to any part of the world without the aid of other operators. In the not-too-distant future, you may be able to dial a toll call from Oklahoma City to a subscriber in Washington, D. C., the same as you now dial one from your office to your home. We shall have a nation-wide system of coaxial cables which will carry television programs as well as telephone and telegraph messages, and these will be built to operate in harmony with a network of radio relay systems. The automatic relaying of telegraph messages instead of the present manual method will greatly improve this oldest form of electrical communication.

"Another radio development during the war is known as "pulse-time modulation" which makes use of a very interesting fact about the human eye and ear. As you know, a moving picture is made up of a series of many separate pictures, run off so fast that the human eye sees them as continuous and moving. On the same principle the human ear hears a series of rapidly produced sounds as one continuous sound. Pulse-time modulation makes use of this fact in an interesting way. Instead of sending out a continuous radio signal, the pulse-time transmitter sends out a series of separate pulse-like signals at very frequent intervals; and these separate pulses are recombined in the receiver and the listener hears them as a continuous sound. The result is that the transmitter is used for only a fraction of time to transmit a particular message; the time between pulses is left available for a second message.

"Actually, as many as 24 messages can be transmitted

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simultaneously in this way, over a single transmitter, and on a single radio channel. At the receiving end, each set of pulses is recombined into a continuous signal. The economy resulting from pulse-time modulation may be very great. While its initial use will be in the transmission of messages from point to point, it may eventually be used for the broadcasting of multiple programs to our homes.

"These developments mean that we should, in the near future, have a greater abundance of facilities which will give to our people speedier and more efficient radio, telephone and telegraph service at much lower costs. In 1934, the year the Federal Communications Commission was created, the long distance toll rate for a daytime station-to-station call between New York and San Francisco was \$9.00. The present rate for the same call is only \$2.50, or a reduction of over 70 per cent. With the new technique, greater economies in operation may be expected, and further reductions in long distance rates realized.

"This speech would not be complete without some reference to radar. It is now generally known that this new technique was an important factor in winning the war. Radar makes possible the detection of objects at distances up to several hundred miles. It not only detects the object but actually tells us how far away it is, the direction in which it is moving and its speed. Radar works this way: Radio waves which strike an object are reflected and may be caught on the rebound much the same as vocal sounds bounce back and echo after hitting the side of a mountain, or as light strikes a mirror and is reflected. By noting the direction of the returning radio wave and by determining the time it takes it to make the round trip, it is possible to calculate the direction and distance of an object many miles away and, if it is moving, figure its rate of speed.

"The precision of radar instruments is dramatically illustrated by a recent incident. According to *Nature* magazine, a British scientific journal, wild geese flying at night were tracked by radar operators for as long as 99 minutes, during which time the geese flew 57 miles—an average of 35 miles an hour.

"You can readily understand the value of such a system in peace time. An airplane pilot lost in fog can know if his plane is approaching hazardous terrain such as a mountain long before he reaches it. Ships lost at sea can detect at all times the approach of other ships and determine at any moment the exact distance to shore. Thus radar will greatly contribute to the safety of transportation on sea and in the air, and may eventually be adapted to land transportation to be used as an anti-collision device on trains, buses, and even taxicabs.

"Along this same line, the radar altimeter which will be used widely on private and commercial aircraft in the near future will serve a most useful purpose. This instrument will enable the pilot to determine at all times his height above the ground. This again will add to the security of air travel.

"Another valuable use of radio in aviation will come in the testing of airplanes. An accurate visual indication of stresses, strains, temperature, pressure, motor speed, etc., may be observed at a ground station located several miles from a plane which is being tested at high altitudes. This process, known as telemetering, requires only one person to occupy the plane performing difficult maneuvers and undergoing such severe tests as power dives.

"Probably one of the most interesting new developments in radio is the walkie-talkie. This is a small portable device with a transmitter and receiver which will permit citizens to communicate within limited range in the same community. A doctor making calls in the community may keep in constant touch with his office or the hospital. The milkman or grocer, on his delivery route can keep in touch with the manager at the dairy or store. The farmer, as he works in the field, can talk with his wife at the house several miles away. If he would like an early lunch, he can tell her immediately by radio. Or he may communicate with other workers in the fields and better organize and coordinate his work.

"These instruments will be compactly built so that they may be carried with comparative ease and will be made at costs that many of our citizens can afford. The Commission has already assigned a band of frequencies for walkie-

talkie transmission and it should not be long until many of them will be in use.

"In this connection, the July 28, 1945, issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST carried an article by Commissioner Jett about "The Citizens' Radio." By this plan citizens may share frequencies on a cooperative plan for walkie-talkie transmissions. There are certain important radio services such as those which relate to safety of life and property that we must provide for, but the Commission hopes to get around to the formulation of rules for the licensing of the "Citizens' Radio" service just as soon as possible.

"I have had a special interest in the use of radio in railroad service. Recent experiments have proved that radio communications from front to rear of trains, from train to train, as well as from railway station to train can be used effectively. Eventually two-way voice communication may be furnished to connect passengers or crewmen on trains with any telephone in the country. It may not be long until a passenger can step to the telephone in a private booth in a speeding train and talk to his wife at home or people in his office a thousand miles away and talk at rates which the average citizen can afford.

"What I have said in regard to railroads may be applied to buses, taxicabs and trucks. The installation of radio communication on common carriers will improve service, cut down the accident rate on railroads and highways and facilitate first aid treatment in cases of emergency.

"It is of interest to know that the first successful radio transmission between a radio station and a moving train for a distance of more than 25 miles was accomplished in Oklahoma on May 30, 1922. The train ran from Oklahoma City to Lawton and kept in constant touch with the station. It was said that this marked an epoch in the use of radio on moving trains. It was only recently, however, that railroads in general manifested a real interest in radio and its possibilities.

"I mention briefly a few other important services which may come as a result of wartime research. Facsimile, the instantaneous transmission of writing, printing and pictures, will have many applications. The farmer in the Panhandle of Oklahoma, far removed from a town or city, may be able to receive the news at frequent intervals directly recorded in his home. The latest information on crop production, soil conservation and farm prices may be made available by facsimile broadcasting. Telefax apparatus may be placed in office buildings, hotels, railroad stations, airports and other public places where facsimile messages can be dropped in slots and transmitted directly to Western Union offices for relay to their destinations. Stratovision, a system by which it is proposed to relay radio, television, facsimile and other types of broadcasts from airplanes flying at high altitudes may have interesting possibilities. The Federal Communications Commission has already issued one such license on an experimental basis. The application of high frequency radio to industrial operations has had a rapid growth in recent years. As a means of effective, intensive heating it will become more useful in woodwork, plastic, textile, rubber and chemical industries. Also in the field of journalism, medical science, motion pictures, geophysics, and others, radio is destined to play an increasingly important part.

"Now that we have these many new improvements in communications, my fervent hope is that they will be speedily made available to the use of all our people. The recent technological progress is a tribute to the genius and enterprise of our scientists and leaders, but will be just as great a tribute to see that the mass of the people realize the full benefit of this progress. Its real significance is that we can bring new comforts and conveniences to every citizen and by providing a greater abundance of communications facilities can further strengthen our democratic way of life.

"If it is true that we may have as many as 2 or 3 thousand FM stations in this country in the next few years, this has crucially important social and economic implications. It means fuller employment and more purchasing power for our people. It means that about one-third of the United States and about ten millions of our people will get adequate radio service which at present they are

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denied. I also hope it means that more localities throughout the nation will have stations which not only receive the finest network programs, but which provide greater opportunities for community participation in broadcasting.

"Radio has already contributed greatly to the education of our people, but there are almost limitless possibilities ahead. The Federal Communications Commission has recently allocated 20 channels for non-commercial educational FM broadcasting. By systematic planning this space in the spectrum can easily accommodate 1000 new educational stations. It will interest you to know that a large number of public schools, colleges and universities are planning to apply for stations and the United States Office of Education advises that most states are planning state-wide educational networks.

"I am much interested in providing adequate communications facilities for the farmers in America. A report of the Federal Communications Commission in November of last year showed that 3 out of 4 farms in the nation did not have telephones. Oklahoma farmers are among those inadequately supplied with telephone service.

"We have been assured by industry in recent months that the new techniques in radio and telephony will make possible the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service at costs which the average farmer can afford. In my opinion here is a challenge and duty which industry should not fail to meet promptly.

"The basic problem of the future, it seems to me, is to see that the ever-expanding communications mechanisms are operated in the public interest. The important thing is to see that the technical gains are made available to all the people. In order to achieve this, we must have managers and operators in the communications industry who are more than dollar minded, and we must have regulators who are democratic in outlook and intensely devoted to the public interest.

"The developments which have come out of this war present challenging frontiers in the field of communications. I can think of no more fitting way to conclude than by quoting a statement of the late President Roosevelt. Shortly before he died, he said: 'New frontiers of the mind are before us, and if they are pioneered with the same vision, boldness, and drive with which we have waged this war we can create a fuller and more fruitful employment and a fuller and more fruitful life.'

"These words of our great War President have a special application to communications. Under the impetus of war, new technological levels have been reached. The big job before us now is to see that these highly developed communications devices contribute to the greater security and comfort of all the people and at the same time help us achieve higher levels of culture and civilization."

RADIO LAUDED FOR WAR EFFORT

At the Program Managers-Treasury luncheon held in Washington on Oct. 12, Mr. Robert W. Coyne, National Field Director of the Treasury War Finance Division, delivered a short address in which he paid high tribute to the outstanding performance rendered by the industry in behalf of the war effort.

NAB requested a transcript of Mr. Coyne's remarks so that they might be sent on to broadcasters via NAB REPORTS. This transcript, delayed because of Mr. Coyne's continued absence from the city, is reprinted herewith in full:

"I am very grateful for an opportunity to speak briefly to this group today, for there is no group in the country for whose efforts I have a greater appreciation. I am familiar with your wartime service in many projects and the value of radio in each field. I think, however, that radio's proudest accomplishment in its history has been its contribution to the war finance program. If I had time I think I could document this statement to your satisfaction. That is an assignment I would cheerfully undertake. Within my time limit I wish now, however, to point out the importance of your accomplishment from an angle that has received too little comment.

"You are all familiar with the gigantic job of selling

85 million people 900 million War Bonds. You know that quantitatively this is the greatest job of selling that has even been accomplished, and you know how importantly radio has figured in bringing this about. You have been so engrossed in doing this job—you have been so close to the picture—that I do not believe you have read into this job of selling the attributes which in my judgment transcend the value and importance of the dollars raised or the number of bonds sold. I do not believe you realize that you have been vitally instrumental in setting in action a force that will influence our lives for generations. I am serious when I say that your children and their children will inherit the benefits of this program in many manifestations, some of which will be so remote that their source will have been forgotten. These benefits will take the shape of homes that never would have been built, careers that never would have happened and habits that never would have been formed—and many other intangibles that defy classification. A by-product of your sales effort which cannot be valued but whose potential benefits lead to intriguing speculation is the fact that before this war 90 percent of the families of this country owned only 10 percent of the individually-held government bonds. Ninety percent of the families today, and that includes a lot of little guys, own 40 percent of the present total. Economists have estimated that this spread of the new wealth extends to other than government holdings as well. You do not realize, I think, that before this war 20 million people making less than a thousand dollars a year had a negative record of savings; and that your efforts have aided greatly in bringing more than half of that group, even with their meager incomes, into the savings column, so that they hold an average of two months' pay as a bulwark against adversity.

"I believe you have been too busy to realize the importance to our country's welfare in the postwar period of the fact that there are 85 million financial partners in government. This can bring about an entirely new concept of civic responsibility. Partners feel that they have a vested interest in the firm and watch its management. Bondholders will take a new interest in government management. They will watch Congress; they will feel free to approve; they will feel free to criticize as they exercise the sense of proprietorship that goes with these bonds.

"So you have done a job of selling that by any merchandising standards makes history, but in that job of selling you have not only sold bonds—cold instruments of finance—but you have sold habits and ideas and hopes that are beyond price. That is a job of selling of which you should be intensely proud. It is a job of selling that will not be fully appreciated until viewed by historians of the future. It is a job of selling that without radio would not have been possible, and I am honored to acknowledge this to you today."

FCC TELEVISION ENGINEERING STANDARDS

DOCKET No. 6780

In the Matter of

Promulgation of Rules and Regulation and Standards of Good Engineering Practice for Commercial Television Broadcast Stations.

REPORT BY THE COMMISSION

This report contains the Commission's decision with respect to the seven suggested rules and regulations concerning commercial television broadcast stations operating below 300 mc. which were set forth in the Commission's order of September 20, 1945, and which were the subject of oral argument on October 11 and 12. Only the substance of these rules and regulations is discussed in this report. The text of the rules and regulations themselves and the standards of good engineering practice based upon these regulations will be issued in the immediate future.

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The allocation plan which was set forth as Item 7 in the order of September 20, 1945, will be discussed first. Three types of stations were proposed: Community, Metropolitan, and Rural. There was general agreement among those appearing at the hearing that this was a proper classification of television stations and the rules will so provide.

In the order of September 20, 1945, the Commission proposed that channels 1, 12 and 13 be set aside for Community stations and the remainder be used for Metropolitan or Rural stations. Under this proposal New York City would have only four television stations but this would make possible at least one television station in practically all of the larger cities in the country. Under the industry proposals which had theretofore been made to the Commission, New York City would have 7 stations but many important cities would not be able to have any television stations.

At the hearing Television Broadcasters Association suggested a different assignment from that proposed in the Commission's order. Instead of using three channels for Community stations, it proposed that only one channel, No. 1, be used for Community stations and that the remaining channels should be used for Metropolitan or Rural stations. In addition, it pointed out that provision could be made for 7 stations in New York if directional antennas were employed in some of the smaller cities. Data were submitted in support of this plan.

The Commission has carefully studied the TBA proposal and the data submitted therewith. The Commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to have 7 television stations in New York City if this can be done without depriving other important communities of the opportunity of having any television station. An examination of the TBA proposal reveals that there are several disadvantages in attempting to accomplish this objective by the use of directional antennas. In the first place, the Commission desires to avoid as much as possible the resort to directional antennas for television. With the great increase in civil aviation as a result of the war, it is going to be increasingly difficult to find suitable antenna sites that do not constitute a hazard to air navigation. If directional antennas are used, there is much less flexibility in choosing antenna sites, thus increasing the possibility of conflict with air navigation requirements. Moreover, directional antennas will have to be located away from cities with the result that problems of shadows and multipath distortion in rendering service to cities will be much greater than where the antenna is located in the city itself—in most instances antennas can be located in the city itself where no directional antenna is required.

In the second place, the directional antenna patterns proposed by TBA result in many instances in highly artificial service areas with a good part of the station's signal strength being directed out to sea. Moreover, the service area of the stations using directional antennas would be no larger than that of a Community station but such stations would be as expensive to construct and operate as Metropolitan stations.

The Commission has devised a plan which meets the objectives of the TBA proposal but does not involve the use of directional antennas. Under this plan it will be possible to have 7 television stations in New York City and to have as many television stations in the other cities throughout the country as was proposed in the TBA plan. Generally speaking, what has been done is to provide for Community stations in the smaller communities where the TBA plan had proposed high-power stations with directional antennas. In addition, television stations have been located somewhat closer together in the eastern part of the United States than was done in the original

Commission proposal with the result that in many instances stations may not be able to serve out to their 500 uv/m contour. However, on an overall basis the average service area of all stations in the eastern part of the United States will be greater under the Commission proposal than under the TBA proposal.¹ Under the Commission's plan only television channel No. 1 will be designated as a Community channel. All of the other television channels will be available for either Metropolitan or Rural stations. However, in the smaller cities Community stations will be assigned to these channels.

Under the rules and regulations the official standard of protection of television stations will be the 5000 uv/m contour. The Commission will, however, make every effort wherever possible to permit stations to serve beyond their 5000 uv/m contour but no protection can be accorded beyond that contour.

In the table below, there are set forth the channels which are available at the present time under the Commission's new allocation. The table will be revised from time to time depending upon the demand for television stations which may exist in the various cities. Where it is desired to use a different channel in such area or to use another channel in an area conflicting therewith, it must be shown that public interest, convenience, and necessity will be better served thereby than by the allocation set forth in the table.

¹In the remainder of the country, there is no difference between the TBA proposal and the Commission's allocation.

TABLE SHOWING ALLOCATION OF TELEVISION CHANNELS TO METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Metro- poli- tan	Com- mu- nity
Akron.....	35	349,705	11	1	—
Albany.....	23	431,575	2, 4, 7, 9, 11	5	—
Schenectady.....					
Troy.....					
Allentown.....					
Bethlehem.....	43	325,142	8	—	1
Easton.....	111	114,094	9	1	—
Altoona.....					
Amarillo.....					
Asheville.....					
Atlanta.....	25	442,294	2, 5, 8, 11	4	—
Atlantic City.....	83	100,096	8	—	1
Augusta, Ga.....	135	87,809	6, 12	2	—
Austin.....	106	106,193	8, 10, 12	3	—
Baltimore.....	13	1,046,692	2, 11, 13	3	—
Beaumont.....	90	138,608	3, 6, 8, 10	4	—
Port Arthur.....					
Binghamton.....	75	145,156	12	1	—
Birmingham.....	42	407,851	4, 9, 13	3	—
Boston.....	5	2,350,514	2, 4, 7, 9, 13	5	—
Bridgeport, Conn.....	53	216,621	1	—	1
Buffalo.....	14	857,719	4, 7, 9, 13	4	—
Niagara.....					
Canton, Ohio.....	63	200,352	1	—	1
Cedar Rapids.....	115	73,219	7, 11	2	—
Charleston, S. C.....	127	98,711	7, 10, 13	3	—
Charleston, W. Va.....	88	136,332	7, 11, 13	3	—
Charlotte.....	99	112,986	3, 9, 11	3	—
Chattanooga.....	76	193,215	3, 6, 10, 12	4	—
Chicago.....	2	4,499,126	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13	7	—
Cincinnati.....	16	789,309	2, 4, 7, 11	4	—
Cleveland.....	9	1,214,943	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	—
Columbia.....	117	89,555	2, 4, 8	3	—
Columbus, Ga.....	133	92,478	3, 12	2	—
Columbus, Ohio.....	29	365,796	3, 6, 8, 10	4	—
Corpus Christi.....	121	70,677	3, 6, 8, 10	4	—
Dallas.....	27	376,548	4, 8, 12	3	—
Davenport.....	67	174,995	2, 4, 5, 9	4	—
Rock Island.....					
Moline.....	67	174,995	2, 4, 5, 9	4	—
Rock Island.....					

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Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Metro- poli- tan	Com- muni- ty	Metropolitan District (U. S. Census 1940)	Sales Rank	Population	Channel Nos. (Metropolitan)	Total Stations Metro- poli- tan	Com- muni- ty
Dayton.....	44	271,513	5, 13	2	-	Rochester.....	28	411,970	2, 6, 11	3	-
Decatur.....	122	65,764	2	1	-	Rockford.....	102	105,259	12	1	-
Denver.....	26	384,372	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	-	Sacramento.....	54	158,999	3, 6, 10	3	-
Des Moines.....	59	183,973	2, 4, 5, 9	4	-	Saginaw.....	77	153,388	3, 8, 13	3	-
Detroit.....	6	2,295,867	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	-	Bay City.....	129	86,991	13	1	-
Duluth.....	72	157,098	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-	St. Joseph.....	10	1,367,977	4, 5, 7, 9, 13	5	-
Superior.....	139	69,683	4, 7	2	-	St. Louis.....	58	204,488	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	-
Durham.....	105	115,801	2, 4, 5, 7	4	-	Salt Lake City.....	50	319,010	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	-
El Paso.....	95	134,039	12	1	-	San Antonio.....	49	256,268	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-
Erie.....	93	141,614	2, 11	2	-	San Diego.....	7	1,428,525	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11	6	-
Evansville, Ind.....	55	272,648	1	-	1	San Francisco.....	78	129,367	13	1	-
Fall River.....	64	188,554	11	1	-	Oakland.....	114	117,970	3, 5, 9, 11	4	-
New Bedford.....	81	134,385	2, 4, 7, 9	4	-	San Jose.....	30	629,581	11, 1	1	1
Flint.....	51	207,677	2, 5, 10	3	-	Savannah.....	19	452,639	2, 5, 7, 11	4	-
Fort Wayne.....	79	97,504	2, 4, 5, 7	4	-	Scranton.....	96	112,225	2, 4, 6, 8	4	-
Fort Worth.....	131	71,677	9, 11, 13	3	-	Wilkes-Barre.....	107	87,791	4, 9, 11, 13	4	-
Fresno.....	57	209,873	7, 9	2	-	Seattle.....	80	147,022	1	-	1
Galveston.....	130	73,055	2, 10	2	-	Shreveport.....	71	141,370	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	-
Grand Rapids.....	110	112,686	9	1	-	Sioux City.....	103	89,484	8, 10	2	-
Greensboro.....	70	173,367	8	1	-	South Bend.....	32	394,623	3, 1	1	1
Hamilton.....	20	502,193	8, 10	2	-	Spokane.....	134	70,514	2, 4, 5, 9	4	-
Middletown.....	21	510,397	2, 4, 5, 7	4	-	Springfield, Ill.....	125	77,406	1	-	1
Harrisburg.....	92	170,979	5	1	-	Springfield, Mass.....	108	79,337	8	1	-
Hartford.....	24	455,357	3, 6, 8, 10, 12	5	-	Holyoke.....	46	258,352	5, 8, 10	3	-
New Britain.....	128	88,003	2, 4, 5, 7	4	-	Springfield, Mo.....	74	156,018	4, 9, 13	3	-
Houston.....	66	195,619	2, 4, 6, 8	4	-	Stockton.....	61	209,693	2, 4, 5, 7	4	-
Huntington, W. Va.....	100	151,781	13	1	-	Syracuse.....	116	83,370	4	1	-
Ashland, Ky.....	112	77,213	3	1	-	Tacoma.....	34	341,663	13	1	-
Indianapolis.....	17	634,093	2, 4, 5, 9	4	-	Tampa.....	123	77,749	7, 11	2	-
Jackson.....	87	151,829	2, 4, 8, 11	4	-	St. Petersburg.....	60	200,128	1	-	1
Jacksonville.....	91	132,027	4	-	1	Terre Haute.....	65	188,562	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-
Johnstown, Pa.....	94	110,356	6	1	-	Toledo.....	68	197,128	3, 13	2	-
Kalamazoo.....	109	88,191	10, 12	2	-	Topeka.....	138	71,114	3, 6, 9, 11	4	-
Kansas City, Mo.....	98	126,724	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-	Trenton.....	12	907,816	4, 5, 7, 9	4	-
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	2,904,596	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13	7	-	Waterbury.....	85	144,822	12	1	-
Knoxville.....	33	434,408	5, 9	2	-	Waterloo.....	120	67,050	3, 6, 13	3	-
Lancaster.....	45	334,969	6	1	-	Wheeling.....	82	196,340	12	1	-
Lansing.....	101	78,349	9	1	-	Wichita.....	86	127,308	2, 4, 5, 9	4	-
Lincoln.....	118	81,932	1	-	1	Wilmington.....	62	188,974	7	-	1
Little Rock.....	37	332,477	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	-	Winston-Salem.....	124	109,833	6, 8	2	-
Los Angeles.....	38	250,537	2, 4, 5, 7	4	-	Worcester.....	41	306,194	5	1	-
Louisville.....	15	790,336	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-	York.....	113	92,627	1	-	1
Lowell.....	11	911,077	2, 4, 5, 7, 9	5	-	Youngstown.....	36	372,428	13	1	-
Lawrence.....	119	144,906	3, 5, 9, 11	4	-						
Haverhill.....	126	93,697	6, 10	2	-						
Macon.....	56	241,769	4, 5, 7, 9	4	-						
Madison.....	39	308,228	6	-	1						
Manchester.....	31	540,030	2, 4, 6, 7, 10	5	-						
Memphis.....	1	11,690,520	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13	7	-						
Miami.....	47	330,396	4, 7, 11, 13	4	-						
Milwaukee.....	52	221,229	2, 4, 5, 9	4	-						
Minneapolis.....	40	287,269	3, 6, 7	3	-						
St. Paul.....	69	162,566	3, 6, 12	3	-						
Mobile.....	4	2,898,644	3, 6, 10, 12	4	-						
Montgomery.....	84	121,828	2, 4, 5, 7	4	-						
Nashville.....	8	1,994,060	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-						
New Haven.....	89	106,566	3, 8	2	-						
New Orleans.....	22	406,406	3, 6, 8, 10, 12	5	-						
New York.....	18	711,500	11	1	-						
Northeastern N. J.....	140	62,039	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-						
Norfolk.....	97	135,075	1	-	1						
Portsmouth.....	73	175,355	5	-	1						
Newport News.....	48	245,674	3, 6, 8, 10	4	-						
Oklahoma City.....	104	110,593	5, 9, 12	3	-						
Omaha.....											
Council Bluffs.....											
Peoria.....											
Philadelphia.....											
Phoenix.....											
Pittsburgh.....											
Portland, Maine.....											
Portland, Oreg.....											
Providence, R. I.....											
Pueblo.....											
Racine.....											
Kenosha.....											
Reading.....											
Richmond.....											
Roanoke.....											

II

With respect to the other rules and regulations which were set forth in the Commission's order of September 20, 1945, the Commission took the following action:

(1) *Minimum operating schedules.* All commercial television stations will be required to operate a minimum of 28 hours a week with a minimum of two hours a day. The Commission will carefully scrutinize this minimum operating requirement with the view of progressively increasing it so that there will be a maximum utilization of each channel. In addition, the Commission will give consideration to any proposal that different minimum requirements be established for different types of stations or for various cities of different sizes.

The Commission is not making any compulsory requirement at this time for the sharing of television channels. However, applications will be considered from persons who desire to enter into a voluntary sharing arrangement of a television channel.

(2) *Multiple ownership.* The rule on multiple ownership is as follows:

(a) No person (including all persons under common control) shall, directly or indirectly, own, operate or control more than one television broadcast station that would serve substantially the same service area as an-

(Continued on next page)

other television broadcast station owned, operated, or controlled by such person.

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

(3) *Network regulations.* The chain broadcasting regulations are made applicable to television stations.

(4) *Use of common antenna site.* The Commission is adopting this rule in the form in which it was set forth in the Commission's order of September 20, 1945. The rule reads as follows:

No television license or renewal of a television license will be granted to any person who owns, leases, or controls a particular site which is peculiarly suitable for television broadcasting in a particular area; and (1) which is not available for use by other television licensees; and (2) no other comparable site is available in the area; and (3) where the exclusive use of such site by the applicant or licensee would unduly limit the number of television stations that can be authorized in a par-

ticular area or would unduly restrict competition among television stations.

(5) *Announcement of mechanical reproductions.* Mechanical reproductions will have to be announced either at the beginning or at the end of each such mechanical reproduction or of the program in which such reproduction is used. No announcement will be required where mechanical reproductions are used for background or incidental effect, station identification, etc.

(6) *Station identification.* Station identification announcements, both aural and video, will be required at signing on and signing off by the station. In addition, station identification announcements will be required at least once each hour on the hour and may be either by video or aural means.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

CHANGES IN FREQUENCIES RECOMMENDED BY IRAC

The Federal Communications Commission, on Nov. 19, announced several minor modifications in its plan of frequency allocations from 25,000 to 30,000,000 kilocycles which was issued on May 25, 1945. The modifications were the result of recent conferences between representatives of the Commission and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee at which it was disclosed that developments in various types of equipment used as aids to air and marine navigation made the changes desirable.

The services and bands affected by the changes are shown in the following tables:

NEW			
Band (MC)	International Service	U. S. Allocation	Remarks
960-1215.....	Navigation Aids	Navigation Aids	
1215-1295.....	Amateur	Amateur	
1295-1375.....	(a) Fixed	Non-Government	Amateur Television Relay
	(b) Mobile except Aero.		
1375-1425.....	(a) Fixed	Non-Government	Fixed and Mobile
	(b) Mobile		
1425-1600.....	(a) Fixed	Government	
	(b) Mobile		
FORMER			
960-1145.....	Navigation Aids	Navigation Aids	
1145-1245.....	Amateur	Amateur	
1245-1325.....	Fixed and Mobile except Aero.	Television	
1325-1375.....	Fixed and Mobile	Non-Government, Fixed and Mobile, Including Aero.	
1375-1600.....	Fixed and Mobile	Government	
The changes between 960 and 1600 Mc are designed to provide additional spectrum space for navigation aids which recent developments have shown to be desirable.			
NEW			
2900-3700.....	Navigation Aids	Navigation Aids	Racons 3256±MC with Guard Band 3246-3266 Mc.
3700-4000	(a) Fixed	Non-Government	
	(b) Mobile except Aero.		
4000-4200.....	Air Navigation Aids	Air Navigation Aids (Alti- meters)	
4200-4400.....	(a) Fixed	Non-Government	
	(b) Mobile except Aero.		
FORMER			
2900-3700.....	Navigation Aids	Navigation Aids	
3700-3900.....	Air Navigation Aids	Air Navigation Aids	
3900-4400.....	(a) Fixed	Non-Government	
	(b) Mobile except Aero.		

Recent developments in altimeters have indicated the desirability of moving the air navigation aid band from 3700-3900 Mc to 4000-4200 Mc.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

No broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, November 26.

Federal Communications Commission Action

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- WCAU—WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in transmitting equipment.
- WTHT—The Hartford Times, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Granted construction permit to install new vertical antenna and change transmitter and studio locations from 983 Main St., to 555 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.
- WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of an auxiliary transmitter, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.
- WFEB—Ala. Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized move of transmitter. The licensee hereunder is granted waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules; conditions.
- WJHO—Opelika-Auburn Broadcasting Co., Opelika, Ala.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.
- WENH—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc., Area of Detroit, Mich.—Granted license to cover construction permit which authorized a change in frequencies, power and equipment of relay station, and change in corporate name.

APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

590 Kilocycles

- KHQ—Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—Voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation from Louis Wasmer to Spokane Chronicle Company—2500 shares common stock—100%.

620 Kilocycles

- NEW—Leo E. Owens, McAllen, Texas (P. O. 21 S. 12th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 620 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

680 Kilocycles

- NEW—Jose Ramon Quinones, San Juan, P. R. (P. O. Box 2582)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 680 kc., power of 10 KW. and unlimited hours of operation.

750 Kilocycles

- NEW—Hugh R. Norman and A. M. McGregor, d/b as Davenport Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa (P. O. 115 W. 3rd, Office 108)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 750 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

790 Kilocycles

- NEW—Lee Segall Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas (P. O. Citizens State Bank Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 790 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

800 Kilocycles

- NEW—Camden Broadcasting Company, Camden, N. J. (P. O. 126 N. Broadway)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 800 kc., with power of 1 KW. and daytime hours of operation.

850 Kilocycles

- NEW—The News and Observer Publishing Co., Raleigh, N. C. (P. O. 114-116 W. Martin St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 850 kc., power of 5 KW. and unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna for night use.

960 Kilocycles

- NEW—Southern Illinois Broadcasting Co., Inc., Centralia, Ill. (P. O. 128 S. Locust St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 960 kc., power of 1 KW. and unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna day and night.

970 Kilocycles

- WFLA—The Tribune Company, Tampa, Fla.—Construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system for night use.
- NEW—Radio Peoria, Inc., Peoria, Ill. (P. O. 357 N. Main St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 970 kc., power of 1 KW. and unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna day and night.

1030 Kilocycles

- NEW—Fort Wayne Broadcasting, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (P. O. 525 Lincoln Tower Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1030 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.
- NEW—Syndicate Theatres, Inc., Columbus, Ind. (P. O. 57½ N. Main St., Franklin, Ind.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1130 kc., power of 500 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1040 Kilocycles

- NEW—Northern Ohio Broadcasting Co., Amherst, Ohio (P. O. 1410 N. Lakeview Blvd., Lorain, O.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1040 kc., power of 1 KW and limited hours of operation.

1130 Kilocycles

- NEW—Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. (P. O. 126 E. Market St. #607)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1130 kc., power of 10 KW. and unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna day and night.

1190 Kilocycles

- NEW—Omar G. Hilton and Greeley N. Hilton d/b as Davidson County Broadcasting Co., Lexington, N. C. (P. O. Box 136)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1190 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1230 Kilocycles

- NEW—Pueblo Radio Co., Inc., Pueblo, Colo. (P. O. 522 N. Center, Colorado Springs, Colo.)—Construction

(Continued on next page)

permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1230 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Vermont Broadcasting Corp., Burlington, Vt. (P. O. 187 College St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1230 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WTHT—The Hartford Times, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Construction permit to install new vertical antenna and change transmitter and studio locations.

NEW—New England Broadcasting Co., Worcester, Mass. (P. O. 914 Park Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1230 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Medford Printing Co., Medford, Oreg.—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

KWOS—Tribune Printing Co., Jefferson City, Mo.—Voluntary assignment of license to Capital Broadcasting Co.

1300 Kilocycles

NEW—Austin Broadcasting Co., Austin, Texas (P. O. 1901 Dillman St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1300 kc.**, power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation using directional antenna for night operation.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Parkersburg Sentinel Co., Marietta, Ohio (P. O. 519 Juliana St., Parkersburg, W. Va.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—Southeastern Mass. Broadcasting Corp., New Bedford, Mass. (P. O. 222 Union St.)—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—Meridian Broadcasting Co., Meridian, Miss. (P. O. 2100 14th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Lake Erie Broadcasting Co., Sandusky, Ohio (P. O. 33 N. High St., Columbus, O.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WTBO—Associated Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md.—Construction permit to install new antenna and ground system. Amended: to change name of applicant to Aurelia S. Becker and Charles Z. Heskett d/b as Cumberland Broadcasting Co.

NEW—Jose M. Sepulveda and Dr. Jose M. Rodriguez Quinones d/b as Paradise Broadcasting Co., Mayaguez, P. R. (P. O. 15 Coll y Toste St., Arecibo, P. R.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Peninsular Broadcasting Corp., Coral Gables, Fla. (P. O. c/o Geo. W. Thorpe, 660 Grand Concourse, Miami, Fla.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Evening Journal Publishing Co., Martinsburg, W. Va. (P. O. 205-207 W. King 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—Telegram Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah (P. O. 136 S. Main St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS

NEW—Cowles Broadcasting Company, Des Moines, Iowa (P. O. 715 Locust St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Rural) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #60 (99.9 mcs.).

NEW—WCBS, Inc., Springfield, Ill.—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **46.1 mcs.**, with coverage of 12,918 square miles; Amended re antenna changes and change transmitter location.

NEW—H. C. Winslow, Meadville, Penna. (P. O. 883 Water St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on a frequency in the **100 mcs.** band and coverage of 6,795 square miles.

NEW—The Augusta Chronicle Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga. (P. O. 118 7th St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station.

NEW—Silver City Crystal Co., Meriden, Conn. (P. O. 468 Center St.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on Channel #28 (93.5 mcs.) and coverage of 8,064 square miles.

NEW—Everett L. Dillard tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Washington, D. C. (P. O. 1319 F St., N. W.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station.

NEW—Ehm City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn. (P. O. 1110 Chapel St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #22 (92.3 mcs.) with coverage of 2,240 square miles.

NEW—Richard Field Lewis, Jr., Winchester, Va. (P. O. Kerr St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Rural) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 22,200 square miles.

NEW—Community Broadcasting, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va. (P. O. 608 Woodlawn Ave., Beckley, W. Va.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 9,950 square miles.

NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Akron, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on **47.1 mcs.**, with coverage of 4,500 square miles; Amended to request a metropolitan station, change antenna system and transmitting equipment.

NEW—Harry M. Bitner, Manchester, N. H. (P. O. % WFEA, Carpenter Hotel)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated with coverage of 8,820 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2 (**60-66 mcs.**) with ESR of 3706; Amended: to change frequency to Channel #3 (**60-66 mcs.**), ESR to 1515, specify studio location, and change transmitter location.

NEW—The Times-Mirror Company, Pasadena, Calif.—Construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on **480-920 mcs.**, with power of 500 watts for aural and 1,000 watts for visual.

NEW—WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, New York (P. O. Hotel Statler)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3 (**60-66 mcs.**) with ESR of 1340.

W2XCS—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y.—License to cover construction permit (B1-PVB-110 as modified) which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station.

NEW—WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Penna. (P. O. Telegraph Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (**50-56 mcs.**) with ESR of 1110.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS

WMRW—Textile Broadcasting Co., area of Greenville, S. Car.—License to cover construction permit (B3-PRE-447) which authorized a new relay broadcast station.
W9XEY—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Glenwood, Ind.—Modification of construction permit (B4-PEX-52 as modified which authorized a new developmental broadcast station) for extension of completion date.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

The Federal Trade Commission has alleged unfair competition against the following firms. The respondents will be given an opportunity to show cause why cease and desist orders should not be issued against them.

Arch Lift Shoe, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island, and its officers, Arnold C. Messler and Mattie C. Messler, are charged in a complaint with disseminating false advertisements concerning their Arch Lift Shoes and a removable flexible insole support designated Step-On-It. (5402)

Lanzette Laboratories. A complaint has been issued charging Edward A. Hoke, trading as Lanzette Laboratories, 218 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, with disseminating false advertisements concerning a depilatory device he sells under the name Lanzette. (5401)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

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

Bonded Products Corp.—An order to cease and desist from misrepresenting the efficiency and the benefits to be derived from the use of a coal combustion device designated "Burn-Rite" has been issued against Bonded Products Corp., 1182 Broadway, New York, and its officers, A. Edward Beldner and Joseph Blau. The device is designed to be installed in a coal or coke furnace door and to operate so as to spray pre-heated air over the top of the furnace fuel bed. (5369)

FREER RENOMINATED CHAIRMAN

The renomination of Robert E. Freer, of Ohio, for third term as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, by President Truman, has been confirmed by the United States Senate. Mr. Freer, a Republican, was first named as a member of the Commission by President Roosevelt in 1935.

Commissioner Freer was born in Madisonville, Ohio, in 1896, attended Ohio State University, George Washington University, Cincinnati Law School of the University of Cincinnati, and Washington College of Law. He is a member of the Order of the Coif and Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity.

Serving in France in the First World War, he later was a major of Infantry, U. S. National Guard, Ohio, and Officers Reserve Corps. After private law practice in Cincinnati he came to Washington in 1925 as attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Subsequently he was attorney for Federal Coordinator of Transportation Eastman and special counsel for the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Commissioner Freer has been professor of law and instructor in economics at colleges and universities in Cincinnati and Washington, and national president of the Federal Bar Association, a national organization of attorneys in the Government service. He is a trustee of George Washington University.