



Music

LEA BILL GOES TO HOUSE FLOOR

The amended Lea Bill (H. R. 5117) which was recently reported out of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (see NAB REPORTS, p. 53) has had its way cleared for House consideration by the Rules Committee which gave the bill right of way to the floor after hearing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's report. No date has been set for House consideration.

The report on the bill is herewith reprinted in full:

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5117]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5117) to amend title V of the Communications Act of 1934 so as to prohibit certain coercive practices affecting radio broadcasting, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 4, in lines 15 to 18, inclusive, strike out—
shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000—

and insert in lieu thereof—

shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000.

General Statement

For some years the radio broadcasters of the Nation have been harassed by ever-increasing extortionate and racketeering demands to which they have been forced to yield by coercive methods. The tributes thus exacted are now measured by millions of dollars.

These exactions have not been in compensation for services performed for the broadcasters or in settlement of any obligations due from them. They have not been made for the enforcement of any rights due those who demanded them.

The object of this proposed legislation is to put an end to these exactions for the protection of the broadcasting industry and for the integrity of the Nation.

Evils at Which Directed

Broadcasting has become one of the great industries of our time. It is now one of the chief means of communication of our Nation. It is one of our greatest implements for free speech. It promptly carries news to the remotest sections of the country. It is a forum for the discussion of our political, economic, and social problems. It is a source of information, education, entertainment, music,

culture, and a vehicle for the messages of all religions, utilized by practically every home in the Nation.

In recent years the broadcasting industry has been subjected to extortionate demands enforced by coercive methods which increasingly threaten to restrict and handicap it in performing its rightful functions to the Nation.

Those making these demands, empowered by organized groups, not only have exacted tributes from the broadcasters but have assumed and exerted the power to say what shall and shall not be communicated over the radio. True, they have limited their dominations and demands to purposes which serve their particular groups, but nevertheless they have set a pattern for a like power of private control exerted for mercenary purposes over other phases of the broadcasting industry of the Nation. The same power exercised for other purposes, if permitted, might make the right of free speech only a name and establish censorship of broadcasting for private gain.

Those who make these demands subordinate the rights of the people of the Nation to an untrammelled broadcasting service to their own mercenary purposes. They in effect say to the broadcasters, and say to the makers of recordings, "You must pay this tribute or we will not permit you to give this service to the Nation." An effective power behind the threat is the boycott and strike.

American Federation of Musicians

The make-up and operation of the American Federation of Musicians scarcely justifies its classification as a labor union. Applicants for membership are received without conforming to any qualification of a musician. Only about one-third of them make their living primarily by musical service. The voting privileges of members are so allocated as to permit a minority domination through grossly unequal allotment of voting power.

In most cases demands of the character dealt with by this proposed legislation have been made on behalf of the American Federation of Musicians by James C. Petrillo, its president.

The bylaws of the American Federation of Musicians empower its president to promulgate and issue executive orders—

which shall be conclusive and binding upon all members and/or locals; any such order may by its terms (a) enforce the constitution, bylaws, standing resolutions or other laws, resolutions or rules of the federation; or (b) may annul and set aside same or any portion thereof, except such which treat with the finances of the organization, and substitute therefor other and different provisions of his own making.

The federation thus composed is so organized that its membership has little control over its management or policy.

Coercive Practices

The local broadcasters of the Nation are greatly dependent on the networks for rounding out their programs. This situation has augmented the coercive power of the Federation of Musicians in forcing compliance with its demands. Through coercive efforts, including boycotts and strikes and threats of boycotts and strikes against broadcasters, the networks and those who furnish materials for broad-

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

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of Government Relations*; Willard D. Egolf, *Special Counsel*; Howard S. Frazier, *Acting Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Don E. Petty, *General Counsel*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

casters, the industry has been forced to comply rather than suffer the penalizations that would follow a refusal to submit to these extortionate demands.

Among other things, the following demands upon the broadcasting industry have thus been made in recent years: That broadcasters employ persons in excess of the number wanted; that in lieu of failure to employ such persons the broadcaster should pay to the federation sums of money equivalent to or greater than funds required for the employment of members of the federation; that payments for services already performed and fully paid for should be repeated; that payments should be made for services not performed; that broadcasters should refrain from broadcasting noncompensated, noncommercial educational or cultural programs; that broadcasters should refrain from broadcasting musical programs of foreign origin; that tributes should be paid for using recordings, transcriptions, and other materials used for broadcasting; that restrictions should be placed on the manufacture and use of recordings or transcriptions for the purpose of restricting or preventing the use of such materials for broadcasting; that tributes should be paid for recordings previously paid for; that dual orchestras should be employed for a single broadcast over two or more outlets; that over 400 small broadcast stations in the country having no live orchestras would be compelled to employ such orchestras; that the use of voluntary noncompensated orchestras be barred from broadcasts unless an orchestra of the Federation of Musicians were also employed or that the union was paid an equivalent or greater amount than the regular charge for a federation orchestra.

Some of these demands began several years ago but in recent years they have become more frequent and for enlarged purposes and amounts. These boycotts and strikes and threats have coerced compliance with a number of these demands, with pending demands now being greater than ever before. The amount of money extorted from the broadcasting industry by these methods, without moral right, has reached millions of dollars in amount and if demands now pending were granted it would, by these racketeering and extortion methods, require the broadcasting industry to pay tribute probably much in excess of \$20,000,000 a year for peace against these boycotts, strikes, and threats.

The broadcasting industry has been surrendering to these demands for tribute to avoid the greater losses that would result from failure to comply.

Moral Quality of Practices Justifies Penalization

Under the terms of this bill certain specified types of coercive practices and demands are made unlawful. These prohibited practices are made misdemeanors and punishable as such.

The practices thus made unlawful are those directly affecting the broadcasting industry. By specific provisions of the bill it is not to be held to make unlawful the enforcement or attempted enforcement, by means lawfully employed, of any contract right or legal obligation.

The perpetration of the offenses penalized by this bill involve moral turpitude akin to that of larceny, embezzlement, the acquisition of another's property by false per-

tenses, racketeering, and extortion. They are not within the legitimate activities of any organized association of individuals for the cooperative purpose of their accomplishment.

The right to strike for a lawful purpose cannot be twisted into a right to combine together to commit crimes.

The moral quality of the offenses defined in the bill fully justifies their penalization.

These extortionate exactions from the broadcasting industry have been and are being accomplished by means of threats, intimidation, and coercive power of boycotts and strikes and threats of boycotts and strikes.

The practices proposed to be prohibited by this legislation are to prevent only the unlawful acts as defined in this bill. A strike is a privilege or right exercised for lawful purposes. The law does not contemplate that strikes shall be used as a cloak for the commission of crimes. The provisions of this bill define these unlawful practices and penalize their perpetration.

The restrictions imposed are not a limitation upon the legitimate activities of any association or combination of individuals. There is no more sanctity in crime committed by a combination of individuals than by an individual perpetrator.

Power and Duty of Congress

Congress clearly has the power and the duty of protecting the public against such exactions.

The greatest exponent of Anglo-Saxon law declared that a law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in the state commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong. The first fundamental under this approach is as to whether or not the act to be prohibited is wrong. In view of the record that has been made the answer to that question cannot be one of doubt. Conceding these practices are of such moral quality as to deserve condemnation as unlawful, the right and duty of Congress to suppress them are equally clear.

This bill provides no unjust limitation on the right to strike. The law recognizes the right to strike for lawful purposes and in a lawful manner. The right to strike should be exercised as other rights of the citizen. We have the right of free speech but that is not a justification for slander. We have the right to bear arms but that is not a justification of murder. Any persons may properly organize for lawful purposes but criminal purposes are beyond their legitimate function.

A Disservice to Labor

The offenses committed in the name of the American Federation of Musicians are a great disservice to legitimate labor organizations as well as to the public.

The situation presented by this legislation should call for the support of all branches of organized labor to give their condemnation to such outrageous practices committed in the name of Labor. Legitimate labor organizations cannot afford to give their condonation to such practices or approve of them by assuming their defense.

It is incredible to believe that in the long run such practices as those hereby inhibited can redound to the credit or advantage of any organization which yields itself to these sordid methods.

A Typical Approach

A characteristic assumption of those who make these demands is carried in a wire from Mr. Petrillo to the networks in October 1945, as follows:

This is to advise you that after the meeting between your company and the American Federation of Musicians held in my office the matter was further discussed and we came to the final conclusion that beginning Monday, October 29, 1945, wherever musicians play for FM broadcasting and AM broadcasting simultaneously the same number of men must be employed for FM broadcasting as are employed for AM broadcasting, which means a double crew must be employed. Kindly govern yourself accordingly.

The absurdity of such a demand is apparent. Two orchestras required for simultaneous broadcast would be an

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anomaly. It is reported that 1 of the networks has a staff orchestra of 95 pieces and compliance with this order would require the employment of 190 musicians to needlessly duplicate and embarrass the work of one orchestra.

A circumstance that gave impetus to this legislation was an edict directed at a music school in Michigan, which prohibited a broadcast by a school orchestra unless a tribute of three times the usual price of an orchestra of the federation was paid for that privilege. The Vandenberg bill which passed the Senate and the Dondero bill introduced in the House were outgrowths of that circumstance.

Conclusion

The coercive character of the methods followed in the name of the American Federation of Musicians is attested by the indisputable fact of the millions of dollars mulcted from the broadcasting industry in recent years. Time after time broadcasters have paid tribute, and otherwise acceded, to these extortionate demands rather than suffer the greater hardships and losses that refusal to comply would involve. These tributes and other exactions were not payments for services or to satisfy an obligation owed to those who demanded them. They were the price paid for the peace of being relieved from the penalties of refusal. As a reward the broadcasting industry has been confronted with more and greater demands of equal viciousness.

It is the responsibility of the Congress to take effective action to stem the rising tide of unconscionable demands upon the broadcasting industry, against which, in the present state of the law, that industry is powerless to defend itself. To the end of meeting that responsibility, prompt enactment into law of the bill here reported is strongly recommended.

Explanation of the Provisions of the Bill by Subsections

The bill proposes to add to title V of the Communications Act of 1934 a new section 506, containing subsections (a) to (e), inclusive.

Subsection (a)

This subsection makes it unlawful to coerce, compel, or constrain (or to attempt to coerce, compel, or constrain) any radio-station licensee to do any one or more of the things specified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, of the subsection, whether such actual or attempted coercion, compulsion, or constraint is exerted by the use, or threat of the use, of force, violence, intimidation, or duress, or whether it is exerted by the use or threat of the use, of any other means (whether or not of the same character as force, violence, intimidation, or duress).

It has been necessary to use the broad language "or by the use or express or implied threat of the use of other means" in order to make the legislation effective. It was necessary to use language broad enough to embrace actual or threatened boycotts and actual or threatened strikes, because these, as well as action or threatened action of like character, could well be among the means by which

the coercion, compulsion, or constraint prohibited by the bill may be accomplished or attempted to be accomplished. If the language were not this broad the legislation would fail to accomplish its purpose.

This subsection does not prohibit the right to strike or to withhold services, or force individuals to work against their will or desire. It will place no limitation whatever on the use of strikes for the accomplishment of legitimate objectives, such as wage increases or better working conditions. The subsection does not prohibit strikes *as such*. What it does do is to prohibit the accomplishment, by actual or attempted coercion, compulsion, or constraint, of certain unconscionable and wrongful objectives, regardless of the means used. A strike or threat of a strike is one method by which it is possible to exert or attempt to exert such coercion, compulsion or constraint, and, if it is the method used, the wrongful character of the offense is the same as though other means had been used.

The acts or things specified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, which it is made unlawful to coerce, compel or constrain, or attempt to coerce, compel or constrain, a licensee to do, are as follows:

(1) To employ or agree to employ, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee, any person or persons in excess of the number of employees wanted by such licensee; or

(2) To pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value in lieu of giving, or on account of failure to give, employment to any person or persons, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee, in excess of the number of employees wanted by such licensee; or

(3) To pay or agree to pay more than once for services performed in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee; or

(4) To pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value for services, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee, which are not to be performed; or

(5) To refrain, or agree to refrain, from broadcasting or from permitting the broadcasting of a noncommercial educational or cultural program in connection with which the participants receive no money or other thing of value for their services, other than their actual expenses, and such licensee neither pays nor gives any money or other thing of value for the privilege of broadcasting such program nor receives any money or other thing of value on account of the broadcasting of such program; or

(6) To refrain, or agree to refrain, from broadcasting or permitting the broadcasting of any radio communication originating outside the United States.

Subsection (b)

This subsection makes it unlawful to coerce, compel, or constrain (or to attempt to coerce, compel, or constrain)

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DISTRICT MEETINGS AHEAD

12th District	Feb. 4-5	Tulsa Hotel	Tulsa, Okla.
6th District	Feb. 7-8	Peabody Hotel	Memphis, Tenn.
11th District	March 18-19	Radisson Hotel	Minneapolis, Minn.
8th District	March 21-22	Pantlind Hotel	Grand Rapids, Mich.
9th District	March 25-26	Palmer House	Chicago, Illinois
7th District	March 28-29	Gibson Hotel	Cincinnati, Ohio
4th District	April 11-12	Cavalier Hotel	Virginia Beach, Va.
2nd District	April 25-26	Roosevelt Hotel	New York, N. Y.
5th District	April 29-30	San Carlos Hotel	Pensacola, Florida
1st District	May 13-14	Hotel Statler	Boston, Massachusetts
3rd District	May 16-17	Bellevue Stratford Hotel	Philadelphia, Pa.

Title V—Penal Provisions—Forfeitures

General Penalty

any radio-station licensee, or any other person, to do any one or more of the things specified in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of the subsection, whether such actual or attempted coercion, compulsion, or constraint is exerted by the use, or threat of the use, of force, violence, intimidation, or duress, or whether it is exerted by the use, or threat of the use, of any other means (whether or not of the character as force, violence, intimidation, or duress).

It will be noted that subsection (a), discussed above, applies only in the case of actual or attempted coercion, compulsion, or constraint upon a licensee. Because of the nature of the acts or things referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of this subsection, however, it has been necessary to make this subsection applicable to actual or attempted coercion, compulsion, or constraint upon a licensee or upon any other person, but the acts or things set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, all have a direct relationship to radio broadcasting.

What has been said above in the discussion of subsection (a) with regard to the language "or by the use or express or implied threat of the use of other means" is equally applicable in the case of this subsection.

The things specified in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of this subsection, which it is made unlawful to coerce, compel, or constrain, or attempt to coerce, compel, or constrain, a licensee or any other person to do, are as follows:

(1) To pay or agree to pay tribute for the privilege of, or on account of, producing, preparing, manufacturing, selling, buying, renting, operating, using, or maintaining recordings, transcriptions, or mechanical, chemical, or electrical reproductions, or any other articles, equipment, machines, or materials, used or intended to be used in broadcasting or in the production, preparation, performance, or presentation of a program or programs for broadcasting; or

(2) To accede to or impose any restriction upon such production, preparation, manufacture, sale, purchase, rental, operation, use, or maintenance, if such restriction is for the purpose of preventing or limiting the use of such articles, equipment, machines, or materials in broadcasting; or

(3) To pay or agree to pay tribute on account of the broadcasting, by means of recordings or transcriptions, of a program previously broadcast, payment having been made, or agreed to be made, for the services actually rendered in the performance of such program.

Subsection (c)

It is provided by this subsection that the provisions of subsection (a) or (b) shall not be held to make unlawful the enforcement or attempted enforcement, by means lawfully employed, of any contract right or legal obligation.

Subsection (d)

This subsection, as proposed to be amended by the committee, provides that whoever willfully violates any provision of subsection (a) or (b) shall upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both, thus making the offense a misdemeanor. In the bill as introduced the offense would have been a felony and punishment would have been by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

Subsection (e)

This subsection contains provisions to insure that the term "licensee," as used in the proposed new section 506, includes the owner or owners, and the person or persons having control or management, of the radio station in respect of which a station license has been granted.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in *italics*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 501. Any person who willfully and knowingly does or causes or suffers to be done any act, matter, or thing, in this Act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who willfully and knowingly omits or fails to do any act, matter, or thing in this Act required to be done, or willfully and knowingly causes or suffers such omission or failure, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for such offense, for which no penalty (other than a forfeiture) is provided herein, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or both.

Violations of Rules, Regulations, and so Forth

SEC. 502. Any person who willfully and knowingly violates any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by the Commission under authority of this Act, or any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by any international radio or wire communications treaty or convention, or regulations annexed thereto, to which the United States is or may hereafter become a party, shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every day during which such offense occurs.

Forfeiture in Cases of Rebates and Offsets

SEC. 503. Any person who shall deliver messages for interstate or foreign transmission to any carrier, or for whom as sender or receiver, any such carrier shall transmit any interstate or foreign wire or radio communication, who shall knowingly by employee, agent, officer, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, receive or accept from such common carrier any sum of money or any other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset against the regular charges for transmission of such messages as fixed by the schedules of charges provided for in this Act, shall in addition to any other penalty provided by this Act forfeit to the United States a sum of money three times the amount of money so received or accepted and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to be ascertained by the trial court; and in the trial of said action all such rebates or other considerations so received or accepted for a period of six years prior to the commencement of the action, may be included therein, and the amount recovered shall be three times the total amount of money, or three times the total value of such consideration, so received or accepted, or both, as the case may be.

Provisions Relating to Forfeitures

SEC. 504. (a) The forfeiture provided for in this Act shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States brought in the district where the person or carrier has its principal operating office or in any district through which the line or system of the carrier runs: *Provided*, That in the case of forfeiture by a ship, said forfeiture may also be recoverable by way of libel in any district in which such ship shall arrive or depart. Such forfeiture shall be in addition to any other general or specific penalties herein provided. It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of forfeitures under this Act. The costs and expenses of such prosecutions shall be paid from the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

(b) The forfeitures imposed by title III, part II of this Act shall be subject to remission or mitigation by the Commission, upon application therefor, under such regulations and methods of ascertaining the facts as may seem to it advisable, and, if suit has been instituted, the Attorney General, upon request of the Commission, shall direct the discontinuance of any prosecution to re-

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cover such forfeitures: *Provided, however,* That no forfeiture shall be remitted or mitigated after determination by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Venue of Offenses

SEC. 505. The trial of any offense under this Act shall be in the district in which it is committed; or if the offense is committed upon the high seas, or out of the jurisdiction of any particular State or district, the trial shall be in the district where the offender may be found or into which he shall be first brought. Whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Coercive Practices Affecting Broadcasting

SEC. 506. (a) *It shall be unlawful, by the use or express or implied threat of the use of force, violence, intimidation, or duress, or by the use or express or implied threat of the use of other means, to coerce, compel, or constrain or attempt to coerce, compel, or constrain a licensee—*

(1) *to employ or agree to employ, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee, any person or persons in excess of the number of employees wanted by such licensee; or*

(2) *to pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value in lieu of giving, or on account of failure to give, employment to any person or persons, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee, in excess of the number of employees wanted by such licensee; or*

(3) *to pay or agree to pay more than once for services performed in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee; or*

(4) *to pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value for services, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business of such licensee, which are not to be performed; or*

(5) *to refrain, or agree to refrain, from broadcasting or from permitting the broadcasting of a noncommercial educational or cultural program in connection with which the participants receive no money or other thing of value for their services, other than their actual expenses, and such licensee neither pays nor gives any money or other thing of value for the privilege of broadcasting such program nor receives any money or other thing of value on account of the broadcasting of such program; or*

(6) *to refrain, or agree to refrain, from broadcasting or permitting the broadcasting of any radio communication originating outside the United States.*

(b) *It shall be unlawful, by the use or express or implied threat of the use of force, violence, intimidation or duress, or by the use or express or implied threat of the use of other means, to coerce, compel or constrain or attempt to coerce, compel or constrain a licensee or any other person—*

(1) *to pay or agree to pay tribute for the privilege of, or on account of, producing, preparing, manufacturing, selling, buying, renting, operating, using, or maintaining recordings, transcriptions, or mechanical, chemical, or electrical reproductions, or any other articles, equipment, machines, or materials, used or intended to be used in broadcasting or in the production, preparation, performance, or presentation of a program or programs for broadcasting; or*

(2) *to accede to or impose any restriction upon such production, preparation, manufacture, sale, purchase, rental, operation, use, or maintenance, if such restriction is for the purpose of preventing or limiting the use of such articles, equipment, machines, or materials in broadcasting; or*

(3) *to pay or agree to pay tribute on account of the broadcasting, by means of recordings or transcriptions, of a program previously broadcast, payment having been made, or agreed to be made, for the services actually rendered in the performance of such program.*

(c) *The provisions of subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall not be held to make unlawful the enforcement or attempted enforcement, by means lawfully employed, of any contract right or legal obligation.*

(d) *Whoever willfully violates any provision of subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.*

(e) *As used in this section the term "licensee" includes the owner or owners, and the person or persons having control or management, of the radio station in respect of which a station license was granted.*

Engineering

RADAR MOON CONTACT MAY IMPROVE BROADCASTING

Signal Corps scientists believe that the first practical result of the Army's radar contact with the moon likely will be improvement in broadcasting, according to a story by a UP writer in the *Washington Post*, Jan. 27.

The article follows:

"The first practical result of the Army's radar contact with the moon is likely to be improvement of radio communications, Signal Corps scientists said last night.

"When the radar impulses reflected from the moon were recorded at the Army's New Jersey experiment station on January 10, it proved what scientists have long suspected—that ultra-short radio waves will penetrate the ionosphere, the multilayered, electrically charged upper atmosphere.

"With this fact established, scientists will be able to use radar to chart much more precisely the effects of the ionosphere on radio waves of varying lengths.

"When the ionosphere is fully charted, great improvements in many forms of radio communications will be possible, particularly in elimination of the so-called 'skip zone.' This is an area in which the radio signals of a particular transmitter are not heard, either because they strike the ionosphere at a too-oblique angle and penetrate it or because they are reflected at an angle that sends them past the skip zone.

"With a full knowledge of the characteristics of the ionosphere, scientists say they should be able to adjust radio waves to avoid the skip zone entirely.

"The ionosphere is composed of at least four layers of atmosphere carrying electrical charges of varying strength. The lower layer begins about 18 miles above the earth. The next is about 75 miles from the earth's surface, and the topmost two, 110 and 250 miles respectively.

"Waves of different lengths are reflected from different layers, until finally the high frequency, ultra-short waves penetrate the final layer and are not reflected. These are the waves bounced off the moon and recorded by Army radar.

"The skip zone is one of the knottiest problems of present-day radio communication. Even commercial broadcasting stations may find their programs clearly audible 500 miles from the transmitter but impossible to receive 400 miles away because of the skip zone."

ARMY UNFOLDS FURTHER RADIO-RADAR RESULTS

The Army has developed a radio-controlled rocket which has reached vertically 50 miles from the earth. Lt. Gen. Leven H. Campbell, retiring Chief of Ordnance, reported this Wednesday (29). The War Department announced at the same time that the Army Signal Corps, following up its feat of flashing radar beams to the moon, has em-

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barked upon a long-range research program to develop further information and techniques for radar study of the moon.

Announcement also has been made of the reception of electro-magnetic wave emanations from the sun. They are to be explored for further technical information.

ENGINEERS AVAILABLE

During the war, NAB cooperated with OWI in the recruitment of radio engineers for overseas service. Recently, we have been asked to reverse this procedure and assist several former OWI engineers in the securing of private employment. We are advised that the four engineers whose names and experience are outlined below are seeking positions at the present time. Broadcasters may communicate directly with the men in whom they may be interested at their home addresses.

NAB has made no investigation of the qualifications or previous experience of these engineers. However, we are informed that, insofar as their OWI experience is concerned, the essential facts are supported by official records.

Hugh A. Bondy, 158 Hope Street, Ridgewood, New Jersey—
Age 38

Holds first-class radiotelephone license. Engineering school graduate. OWI—September 1942 to August 1945. Assistant chief engineer on installation of second Algiers 50 kilowatt transmitter. In charge of installation of third 50 kilowatt Algiers transmitter. Planned 100 kilowatt marine installation. Chief engineer Rome short wave plant during entire OWI reconstruction and operation. Repaired 11 damaged OWI broadcast transmitters (1 to 5 kilowatts AM, 500 watts FM). WNEW—5 years. Engineer, supervisor, assistant to chief engineer of 10 kilowatt station operating 24 hours daily. 1930-1937, engineer engaged in radio and audio equipment design and manufacturers.

Gabriel Franco, 1315 Avenue Y, Brooklyn 29, N. Y.—
Age 41

Position with broadcasting studio or transmitter is desired by a first-class radiotelephone and second-class radiotelegraph licensee. Formerly with Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company where a broad knowledge in electronics was added to his background. Presently with OWI since October 1943, as Senior Radiophoto Operator and Technician. Constructed numerous and various electronic equipment for the successful broadcasting of radiophoto.

Benjamin Tessler, 3001 W. 29th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
Age 31

Recently returned from extensive outpost assignment licensed engineer desires position. Five years of experience consists of broadcasting, test engineering in the plant, installation in the field and field representation for the manufacturer. Familiar with high and low power transmitters; medium, S.W. and U.H.F. Some experience in studio and control room construction.

Fred H. Turner, 1604 Metropolitan Avenue, Bronx 62, N. Y.—Age 36

Graduate of Mechanics Institute, Manhattan College—Radio Engineering 2 years. OWI since May 1944, radio engineer, studio operation, master control, recording, playback, field operations and maintenance. Engineer English and/or foreign language broadcasts on long, medium and short wave transmitters (50kw). Complete knowledge studio and recording operations, equipment. 1942-1944 War Department, radio engineer, research and development at the National Bureau of Standards on radar units and proximity fuse. Established operating and test procedures. 1928-1942, Consolidated Edison Co., N. Y.—engineering inspection, replacing and repair of metering devices and transformer equipment. Design, test and calibrate meter recording devices under rigid PSC standards. Record and correlate data on tests made at laboratory. Compile all reports.

Accounting

REVERCOMB RETURNS TO NAB

Everett E. Revercomb, who left NAB in June, 1943, to enter the service, has returned to resume his duties as auditor. He was recently released from the Navy with the rank of Lt., j. g., having entered as an Ensign. During his period of service he was attached to the Office of Naval Communications.

Revercomb is well known to broadcasters, having served previously for 8 years as NAB Auditor from 1935 to 1943.

Programming

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN DIRECTORS TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW YORK MAR. 15-16-17

The AWD will hold its annual three-day meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, March 15, 16, and 17.

Highlighted by a fashion show at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and a conducted tour through the Good Housekeeping Institute, the important three-day meeting is expected to attract a record attendance of women directors from radio stations and networks throughout the country.

Outstanding women leaders including Dorothy Thompson, Elsa Maxwell, Lisa Serhio, Mary Margaret McBride, and Kate Smith will take part in a panel discussion on the topic "Does Radio Sell Ideas?"

Full details are being published in the AWD *Beam* which is off the press next week. Meanwhile, women directors are urged to see their station managers now. Notify AWD Headquarters, c/o NAB, 535 5th Avenue, New York City, of your intention to come. This is most important so that reservations may be made. Hotel reservations will be allotted on a first come first served basis.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY PRAISES RADIO FARM SERVICE

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, featured speaker at the inaugural of the new WJZ Farm News program, told listeners that since the establishment of radio in the United States, the American farmer has been given valuable information by various radio stations.

"Never has it been more important for the American farmer to be well informed on the issues of the day; on the domestic and international factors influencing agriculture; or on the techniques of efficient farm production.

"In 1946 farmers in the United States must provide the food and fiber to feed and clothe our own population of 140 million people, and in addition the nation looks to its farmers to provide our share of the things needed by our allies and the war-torn countries which have been liberated from the enemy.

"The farmer will need to use all the tools available to him in 1946, he needs information from various branches of the government, the Land Grant Colleges and state experiment stations, and the county extension services, to help him in his task. All this information is available, but it takes careful analysis and a broad knowledge of the factors involved to present the information in such a way

(Continued on next page)

that it will be practical and understandable. To render such a service to farm people is at once a challenge and an opportunity.

"Just as the Department of Agriculture is interested in nationwide dissemination of some of its information, so there is also the need for interpreting this information for smaller areas of the country. It is in rendering this type of service on a regional basis that an individual radio station, working closely with the state Land Grant Colleges, can offer a unique and helpful service.

"As Secretary of Agriculture, I welcome the earnest and thoughtful endeavor of radio stations in their efforts to serve the best interests of the American farmer."

Broadcast Advertising

The function of the Department of Broadcast Advertising is to help sell more radio time—locally, regionally, nationally. Recognizing that the whole structure of the American system of radio is dependent upon the steady flow of revenue from the sale of commercial time, this department, guided by our Sales Managers Executive Committee, guided also by the chairman of the Sales Managers Division of each of NAB's Seventeen Districts, devotes its efforts toward boosting that revenue; any other aims and objectives are secondary to that all-important one.

NEW SALES HELP

Broadcasters attending the NAB district meetings are showing keen interest in a "Radio Advertising Check List." Frank E. Pellegrin, Director of Broadcast Advertising, is showing and explaining the new sales department aid during his Sales Managers and Small Market Stations sessions at the meetings. The new piece is still in rough draft and will not be made available until a sizeable number of broadcasters and interested committees have had a chance to approve it. However, stations from the coast area have already written to NAB headquarters requesting copies. Since only a limited printing was made on the rough form, stations cannot be served with the necessary supply as yet. Slight changes undoubtedly will be made in keeping with suggestions of broadcasters. When finally approved, it will fill a need of long standing. The check list is intended for use by salesmen. It will help the station agent to approach, analyze, sell and hold a radio client. The check list is intended for every firm the salesmen call on. It was devised by Mr. Pellegrin. Stations writing to NAB are requesting that they be placed on the mailing list for approved copies when they are available.

PROMOTION

The Promotion Division, under the supervision of Hugh M. Higgins, is preparing success stories on the use of Broadcast advertising. Tangible evidence of radio's effectiveness in the promotion of every type and kind of merchandise by all business firms and organizations. Many stations are submitting stories of successful campaigns in their areas. The entire industry is invited to swell this flow of valuable information. Stations desiring proof on "Radio gets Results" should write to Mr. Higgins. These may be used to influence new accounts and promote new lines of merchandise.

ICE CO-OP PLAN CATCHES ON

A flood of replies resulted from the news released last week that NAB is securing ice advertising copy and transcriptions through the National Association of Ice Industries. While the ice association is placing its national campaign in printed media, it is possible through these efforts that individual stations may be successful in landing advertising contracts from the local ice dealers. Copy and transcriptions are expected to be made available within the next two weeks.

JOSKE REPORT BEING PREPARED

Lee Hart, Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising in charge of Retail Radio Advertising, is now busily engaged in preparing data for the report on the Joske Clinical Test of Retail Broadcast Advertising. Due to the considerable volume of material and the wide interest in the test, phases of the work will be made available before the complete results of the study are compiled.

SMALL MARKETS

Small Market Stations are having lively discussions at NAB district meetings. These broadcasters are determined to eliminate the present reference of "small" to this group of stations. Herewith is a letter dated Jan. 28th written by John Alexander, general manager, KODY, North Platte, Neb., to J. Allen Brown at NAB headquarters in Washington. A copy was forwarded by Mr. Alexander to Marshall Pengra, Chairman of the group's executive committee, at KRNR, Roseburg, Ore. Its contents should be of interest to all NAB members:

"The Tenth District Meeting of the NAB, which was held in Omaha last Friday and Saturday, was very successful, and I think the Small Market Stations session also went off quite well.

"It was brought up again at this meeting that the Small Market Stations' name should be changed and I, personally, am heartily in accord with this suggestion. I feel that such a name for the largest group of stations in America is negative selling of the worst kind and I sincerely trust that NAB and the Executive Committee of Small Market Stations will do everything in their power to change the name as soon as possible. To date I have heard no better suggestion than 'Community Stations.'

"I am interested in the above and if I can be of any assistance in accomplishing this task, please let me know."

RANKIN WOULD OUTLAW ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE ADVERTISING

Rep. Rankin (Miss.) has introduced a Bill (HR-5238) in the House which would outlaw broadcast advertising of alcoholic beverages (REPORTS, p. 57).

Text of the Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, follows in full:

"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 316 thereof a new section as follows:

"ADVERTISING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

"SEC. 316A. No person shall broadcast by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, and no person operating any such station shall knowingly permit the broadcasting of any advertisement of any alcoholic beverage. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, for each day during which such offense occurs."

District Meetings

10TH DISTRICT

Called to order by District Director John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW, the NAB 10th District meeting was held in Omaha January 25-26. An address, *Looking Ahead with NAB*, was delivered by President Justin Miller and discussions followed on public relations with E. K. Hartenbower, KCMO, presiding. Discussions also were held on labor relations, and the unsolved music problem. Hugh M. Feltis, BMB president, gave the progress report on that organization. On the first day of the meeting, broadcasters joined with the combined Kiwanis clubs of Omaha at a luncheon, with President Miller as the featured speaker. A reception followed after the close of the day's session.

On the second day, a Small Market stations report was given by Frank Pellegrin, NAB director of broadcast advertising, who also led a discussion on the subject of small market stations. Mr. Pellegrin also spoke on the work of the broadcast advertising department. A Sales Managers' Clinic and Program Managers' report were followed by a discussion on the daylight savings time problem and a report by NAB executives on agricultural broadcasting.

Mr. Gillin was drafted for another two-year term as 10th District director and was unanimously elected by acclamation.

The two-day meeting was followed by a reception given by Omaha stations KBAN, KOIL, KFAB, KOWH, and WOW at the Omaha Athletic Club.

Following are the resolutions adopted and a list of those who attended the meeting:

Whereas, variations in time in the different areas of the nation vitally affect radio broadcasting and result in serious confusion in the radio listening audience, and,

Whereas, this confusion could be eliminated by the establishment of nationwide uniformity in time observance,

Now Therefore, be it resolved by the broadcasters of the Tenth District (Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska) in session assembled this 26th day of January, 1946, to urge the National Association of Broadcasters to seek the adoption by Congress of uniform time legislation applicable to all of the states, insular possessions and territories.

Whereas, John J. Gillin, Jr., President and General Manager of Radio Station WOW, in cooperation with Gordon Gray, General Manager of Radio Station KOIL, Harry Burke, General Manager of Radio Station KFAB, Bernard C. Corrigan, Manager of Radio Station KOWH, and Paul R. Fry, Manager of Radio Station KBON, have cooperated in the arrangements for this District meeting and,

Whereas, the meeting has been a successful one from the standpoint of business accomplishment and a most pleasant one in the matter of entertainment,

Now Therefore, be it resolved by the Tenth District broadcasters, in session assembled this 26th day of January, 1946, that a vote of sincere thanks be extended to these gentlemen and their stations for their splendid hospitality.

Whereas, a committee of the Board appointed to select a president for the National Association of Broadcasters, recommended to the Board the Honorable Justin Miller, former Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and

Whereas, the Board, pursuant to the recommendation of its committee, has employed Justin Miller as president for a term of five years,

Now Therefore, be it resolved by the broadcasters of the Tenth District in session assembled this 26th day of January, 1946, that the committee be highly commended

for its choice of Justin Miller, and that the Board be likewise praised for the selection of Judge Miller as president of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Whereas, the commercial sections of the Standards of Practice of the National Association of Broadcasters have recently been revised by the Board upon the recommendation of the NAB Standards of Practice Committee, to the end that the commercial content of many programs will be better balanced,

Now Therefore, be it resolved by the broadcasters in session assembled this 26th day of January, 1946, that we hereby commend the Board and the Committee for its action in thus revising the Code, pledge our support to it, and urge all broadcasters to give it their support.

Whereas, programs are a most important element in radio broadcasting and constitute the basis upon which the operation of stations in the public interest is judged, and

Whereas, the Board of Directors has delegated to President Justin Miller authority within his discretion to establish a Program Department within NAB,

Now Therefore, be it resolved by the broadcasters of the Tenth District in session assembled this 26th day of January, 1946, that President Miller be urged to immediately proceed with the organization of such a Department.

Registration:

H. G. Alexander, Gates Radio; John Alexander, KODY; M. R. Aldridge, KFRU; C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB; Lewis H. Avery, Lewis H. Avery, Inc.; David Bain, RCA Victor; Eugene A. Bartlett, Graybar Elec.; Frosty Blair, KOIL; E. Hale Bondurant, WHO; L. J. Bormann, AP; Edward Breen, KVFD; Lyle Bremser, KFAB; Nelson Brorby, BMB; Harry Burke, KFAB; Craig Campbell, INS; Wendell Campbell, KMOX; Jim Carpenter, WKBB; Frank E. Chizzini, NBC; Arthur B. Church, KMBC; P. H. Clark, RCA; James H. Connolly, ABC; B. C. Corrigan, KOWH; Wayne W. Cribb, KHMO; M. Crozhan, KOIL; Lowry Crites, BMB; Lyle De Moss, WOW; W. P. Dietz, KFAB; Robert Dillon, KRNT; Betty Dixon, KFOR; Dietrich Dirks, KTRI; Bob Dooley, KFAB; Melvin Drake, KFOR; Jack Dumond, KXEL; Joe Dumond, KXEL; Fred E. Ebener, WOW; Wm. Edholm, KOIL; F. C. Eighmey, KGLO; Ralph Evans, WHO; Harold Fair, WHO; Hugh Feltis, BMB; L. O. Fitzgibbons, WOC; Gene Flaherty, KSCJ; Paul Fry, KBON; Jerry Gill, AP; John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW; Ken Gordon, KDTH; Doug. Grant, WMT; Gordon Gray, KOIL; G. G. Griswold, KFEQ; Gus Hagenah, Standard Radio; Edward W. Hamlin, KSD; John Harrison, KFOR; E. K. Hartenbower, KOMO; Ralph S. Hatcher, CBS; Carl Haverlin, MBS; Wick Heath, KMMJ; Clair Heyer, Radio Market Guide; George J. Higgins, KSO; L. L. Hilliard, KDKY; Phil Hoffman, KRNT; Harold Hughes, KOIL; Dick Hull, WOI; J. J. Isaacson, WOW; George W. Johnston, SESAC, Inc.; Bill Johnson, KOIL; A. W. Kaney, NBC; Don E. Kassner, KXEL; Scotty Keck, NBC; Les Kennon, KWTO; Karl Koerper, KMBC; Al Larson, WOW; Rex Lathem, KMMJ; Edmund J. Linehan, KSO; Maury Long, Broadcasting Magazine; Beryl Lottridge, WOD; G. B. McDermott, KBUR; Mrs. G. B. McDermott, KBUR; Bert Masterson, UP; A. L. Marlin, BMI; James A. Mahoney, MBC; Bill Martin, KMMJ; Earl E. May, KMA; Edward W. May, KMA; M. M. Meyers, WOW; Charles Miller, KRNT; Justin Miller, NAB; L. A. "Jiggs" Miller, KFAB; Soren Munkhof, WOW; A. M. Nicoll, KOIL; Ray Olson, WOW; Em Owen, KXEL; Kenneth M. Parke, WIL; Harry Peck, KOIL; Frank E. Pellegrin, NAB; Howard O. Peterson, KMA; Ernest S. Priesman, KBON; Wm. Quarton, WMT; J. D. Rankin, Jr., KMA; Carter Ringlep, KMOX; Glenn G. Rippen, KMMJ; Harold E. Roll, KFAB; Manuel Rosenberg, The Advertiser; Mrs. Manuel Rosenberg, The Advertiser; Russ Rullman, Caples Co.; Owen Saddler, KMA; Robert P. Samardick, WOW; Ben B. Sanders, KICD; John T. Schilling, WHB; Morgan Sexton, KROS; John S. Shafer, KVFD; Frank Shopen, Omaha World-Herald; Harold Soderlund, KFAB; Elizabeth Sammons, KSCF; Ken Stewart, KFOR; Harold Storm, WOW; Charles T.

(Continued on next page)

Stuart, KOIL; Frank Stubbs, KFNF; Donald D. Sullivan, WMT; David V. Sutton, KMOX; Lawrence Swars, Noble & Swars, Inc.; Art Thomas, WJAG; Chet Thomas, KXOK; Anson E. Thomas, KGFV; John A. Toothill, Burn Smith Co.; R. B. "Bob" Uhrig, Graybar Elec. Co.; Lumir Urban, KORN; Duane L. Watts, KHAS; G. Pearson Ward, KTTS; George W. Webber, KDTH; Dick Welna, KBON; Elizabeth Whitehead, KOZY; Earl C. Williams, KFAB; Bill Wiseman, WOW; Woody Woods, WHO; Guy E. Yeldell, KSD.

14TH DISTRICT

Highlighted by a first day luncheon address by Governor John C. Vivian of Colorado who expressed the belief that, "Communications, particularly radio, will play a vitally important role in reconversion," the NAB 14th District meeting was held in Denver Monday and Tuesday (28-29).

District Director Hugh B. Terry, KLZ, was re-elected by acclamation. NAB activities were discussed in an address by President Justin Miller, who also spoke to broadcasters and members of the Lions club at a luncheon. Public relations matters were discussed by C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB secretary and treasurer. Progress report on BMB was given by Hugh Feltis, president of that organization, and Arney spoke on the daylight savings time problem.

A special presentation featured a play-back of a 45 minute transcription of the MBS *American Forum of the Air* program, "How Can We Keep Radio Free," which originated in St. Paul on December 4 under the auspices of the Womens Institute of St. Paul. Participants in this Forum program (see NAB special anniversary bulletin No. 24), were A. D. Willard, Jr., NAB executive vice president, and Sydney Kaye, BMI general counsel, who opposed the viewpoints of FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr and Elmer A. Benson, chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee Executive Council, and former Governor of Minnesota.

The Denver radio stations were hosts at a reception and dance which was given at the Broadmoor country club after the conclusion of the first day's sessions.

During the second day of the meeting, discussions were held and reports were given on all phases of broadcasting, including a small market stations report by NAB's director of broadcast advertising, Frank Pellegrin; a program managers' report by Ralph Hardy, KSL; a sales managers' clinic, and an engineering session which was presided over by Robert Owen, KOA, District engineering chairman.

Following are the resolutions adopted and a list of those in attendance at the meeting:

WHEREAS, the desire to improve the commercial phase of radio broadcasting is unanimous among all members of the NAB 14th district; now be it hereby resolved that the NAB Sales Managers Committee continue in its efforts to improve the quality of the commercial phase of radio broadcasting through the elimination of cow-catcher and hitch-hiker announcements.

WHEREAS, time is a dominant consideration in the operations of the broadcasting industry and materially affects the ability of the station licensees to serve the public interest, and

WHEREAS, the listening public is subjected to confusion and uncertainty by periodic time changes; now, therefore, Be It Resolved, that we urge the NAB to use its best effort to secure the cooperation of all other industries and agencies similarly affected as is radio by time changes and seek federal legislation to establish uniform time throughout the state, territories and insular possessions and also seek to bring about voluntary cooperation within the industry to establish uniform time.

WHEREAS, BMI is a continuing example of what can be accomplished by an aroused industry acting in cooperation, and, whereas we are convinced that the best interest of the Industry can best be served by an aggressive, intel-

ligent BMI and, whereas, we are conversant with the fact that BMI's strength is derived directly and solely from the support we of the Industry extend it, be it resolved that we, therefore, in District 14 pledge to BMI our active support and cooperation in all matters which will tend to add strength and effectiveness to its operations in our behalf.

WHEREAS Broadcast Measurement Bureau is now established as a living organism through the cooperation of the four A's, the ANA and the Broadcasters, be it resolved that this fine start be made permanent, and thus more valuable and that steps be taken at once looking to a 1947 survey.

WHEREAS broadcasters of the fourteenth district of the National Association of Broadcasters have completed one of the most successful district meetings in many years, be it resolved that the sincere thanks of all those attending, go to the Denver broadcasting station operators for their hospitality and thoughtful arrangements, to the Manager and staff of the Brown Palace Hotel for their cooperation in making the meeting a success, and to District Director Hugh B. Terry for his excellent conduct of the sessions.

WHEREAS, his excellency, Governor John C. Vivian of Colorado, and R. L. Rickenbaugh, gave their time and enthusiasm in addressing the 14th NAB district meeting, be it resolved that the thanks of this group be addressed to Governor Vivian and R. L. Rickenbaugh.

WHEREAS, the National Association of Broadcasters has been extremely fortunate in securing the services of one as esteemed as Justice Justin Miller, and whereas the members of the 14th NAB district have been happy to have Justice Miller in attendance at their district meeting, and, whereas Justice Miller has shown a phenomenal grasp of the many and complex problems of the Industry; be it resolved that the broadcasters of the 14th NAB district pledge their complete and wholehearted support of Justice Miller and his assistants.

Registration:

Gene Ackerley, KID; C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB; Tom Atherstone, KFEL; Lewis H. Avery, Lewis H. Avery, Inc.; David Bain, RCA; Frank K. Baker, KDYL; John Baldwin, KDYL; Maxson I. Bevins, KGHF; Ben Bezoff, KMYR; Frank Bishop, KFEL; Del Brandt, KPOW; Melvin Brorby, BMB; Joe B. Carrigan, KWFT; Jim Carroll, KWYO; Frank E. Chizzini, NBC; Fran Conrad, ABC; V. W. Corbett, KVOG; H. L. Corley; H. L. Corley, Jr.; Charles Crabtree, Radio Sales; Mark C. Crandall, KFEL; Lowry Crites, BMB; Robert J. Dean, KOTA; Glenn Dolberg, BMI; Ward Dorrell, C. E. Hooper; T. C. Ekrem, KVOG; Hugh Feltis, BMB; Earle C. Ferguson, KOA; Henry H. Fletcher, KSEI; W. F. Flinn, KRJF.

Frank Flynn, KFBC; E. S. Foster, AP; Mrs. Mildred Fuller, KFXX; Florence M. Gardner, KTFI; A. L. Glasman, KLO; Paul O. Godt, KFEL; Wm. C. Grove, KFBC; W. Clark Grove, KFBC; Roscoe A. Grover, KSUB; Gus Hagenah, Standard Radio; Donald Hathaway, KDFN; E. M. Halliday, KID; Mel Haddock, KWYO; Ralph W. Hardy, KSL; Ralph Hatcher, CBS; Carl Haverlin, MBS; Con. Hecker, KVOG; Clair Heyer, Radio Market Guide; Charles Howell, KFSJ; Rex Howell, KFSJ; Frank E. Hurt, KFXD; George A. Kercher, Edward Petry & Co., Inc.; Jack Weir Lewis, Rky. Mtn. Radio Council; Maury Long, Broadcasting Mag.

James R. MacPherson, KOA; Don McCaig, KFEL; Duncan A. McColl, KOA; H. L. McCracken, KQRS; Lynn A. McKinlay, KSL; Frank McLatchy, KSL; Arch L. Madsen, KSL; James A. Mahoney, Mutual; Don F. Martin, AP; Justin Miller, NAB; A. J. Meyer, KPOW; A. G. Meyer, KMYR; A. J. Meyer, Jr., KPOW; Elwood Meyer, KMYR; Clarence C. Moore, KOA; A. J. Mosby, KGVO; Joe Myers, KFEL; Gene O'Fallon, KFEL; R. H. Owen, KOA; Dolores Pledsted, KMYR; Frank E. Pellegrin, NAB; Jennings Pierce, NBC.

William D. Pyle, KVOG; O. P. Soule, KTFI; Everett Shupe, KVOR; Burt Service, SESAC Inc.; Ben H. Stanton, KVOG; Lawrence Swars, Noble & Swars, Inc.; Don Tannehill, KRJF; Hugh Terry, KLZ; Clifton A. Tolboe,

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KOVO; Walter Wagstaff, KIDO; Ralph C. Wentworth, BMI; Arthur K. White, KPOF; J. P. Wilkins, KFBB; Ed. Yocum, KGHL; Lloyd Yoder, KOZ.

He married Iola Harriet Pardee in 1932. They have two children, Stephen Pardee 6, and Don Edward 9.

Mr. Petty is a partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Scarborough and Petty.

REPORT ON 13TH DISTRICT MEET WILL BE GIVEN NEXT WEEK

As NAB REPORTS goes to press, the 13th District meeting was in progress in Dallas, Thursday and Friday (Jan. 31-Feb. 1).

A full report on this meeting will be given in next week's issue.

Legal

PETTY NOW NAB GENERAL COUNSEL

Don E. Petty assumed his duties as NAB general counsel Friday (1). Announcement of Mr. Petty's appointment was made by President Justin Miller during the meeting of the NAB board of directors, Hollywood, January 3-4. He succeeds John Morgan Davis who last December asked that his resignation be accepted so that he might devote full time to his private law practice in Philadelphia.

Mr. Petty, who practiced law in Los Angeles from 1933 to 1943, was released from the Navy Jan. 10 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Serving in the Navy since 1943 when he entered as a Lieutenant (j.g.), Petty was attached to the office of the Under Secretary and later to the Assistant Secretary's office in the Bureau of Aeronautics and Office of Research and Invention as a Negotiator of Business Deals.

He is a native of southern California and was graduated from Pasadena high school in 1926. He entered the University of Southern California in the same year, and was graduated in 1932 with the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. While in attendance at the university, Petty was manager of the Division of Radio Adult Education and president of the College of Liberal Arts.

He was president of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1942 and a member of the senior Chamber of Commerce. He is well known in southern California as an able speaker.

NEW MEXICO TAX HEARINGS SET FOR FEB. 18

A hearing will be held before a three judge Federal Court in Albuquerque, N. M., on Feb. 18 to decide (1) whether the radio stations in New Mexico are doing a business in interstate commerce, (2) if the court decides they are doing such a business, whether or not the New Mexico gross sales tax law is a proper exercise of the taxing power of the state.

Previous reports on this case appear in NAB REPORTS (Vol. 13, pp. 520-560).

ROSENMAN JOINS GOLDMARK, COLIN, KAYE

Announcement has been made that Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, who became well-known as confidential advisor to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, has joined the law firm which formerly operated as Goldmark, Colin and Kaye, and which now becomes Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin and Kaye. Judge Rosenman's affiliation with the firm became effective February 1.

Firm member Sydney Kaye is well-known to broadcasters as BMI General Counsel; Ralph F. Colin is network counsel and member of the CBS board.

FM

The Commission today granted eight additional FM stations bringing the total conditional FM grants to 298.

At the same time the Commission designated for hearing two applications for Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Broadcasting Corp. (B1-PH-400), and Buffalo Broadcasting Corp. (B1-PH-678)—to be heard in a consolidated proceeding.

Following is a list of the grants:

<i>City</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Interest in Standard Station</i>	<i>Type of FM Station</i>
MARYLAND			
Hagerstown.....	Hagerstown Broadcasting Co.....	WJEJ	Metropolitan
MISSOURI			
St. Louis.....	St. Louis University.....	WEW	Metropolitan
NEW YORK			
Syracuse.....	Radio Projects, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte.....	Southeastern Broadcasting Co.....	WBT	Metropolitan
Gastonia.....	F. C. Todd.....	WGNC	Metropolitan, Possibly Rural
OHIO			
Columbus.....	Lloyd A. Pixley, et al, d/b as The Pixleys.....	WCOL	Metropolitan
OREGON			
Medford.....	Medford Printing Co.....	KRRR	Community
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clearfield.....	Airplane & Marine Instruments, Inc.....	—	Metropolitan

FCC

Lee Farran, who Monday (28) assumed the position of assistant to Earl Minderman, director of information for the Commission, is a former Ohio newspaper and publicity man and was recently discharged from the Army, as Master Sergeant, having served since 1941, mostly in the South Pacific area.

He served in the public relations section of the 37th Infantry Division, the Third Army Headquarters and the South Pacific Base Command, specializing in radio. After returning from the South Pacific area, Mr. Farran served in the public relations section of the Selective Service headquarters in Mississippi.

News

News written for the ear is also best for eye absorption. This was the opinion advanced by news and radio men who attended the Council on Radio Journalism's series of three one-day meetings in Columbus, Jan. 24-25-26. Included in the meetings were sessions held by the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

The assertion that ear-copy also makes the best eye-copy resulted in a consensus prediction that the eventual yardstick for news writing, whether for broadcasting or printed publication, will be "forget your eye—how does your ear like it." Stated in other terms, this means that radio style offers the best pattern for news writers regardless of the media of dissemination.

Appointments to 3 year terms on the Council on Radio Journalism were: William Brooks, director of news and special events, NBC; Paul White, director of public Affairs and news broadcasts, CBS; Fred S. Seibert, director School of Journalism, University of Illinois; and Kenneth Bartlett, director of the radio workshop and professor of journalism, Syracuse University.

The Council voted to put on two half-day work sessions on May 4-5 at the Institute for Education by Radio to be held in Columbus. Council members Paul White, and Mitchell Charnley of the University of Minnesota, are the respective chairmen of these sessions.

Preliminary matters attending the incorporation of the Council were disposed of during the session. This action had been approved last Sept. by the NAB Radio News Committee, and by educator members of the Council.

Council officers, who will serve without compensation, include: Mr. Seibert, Chairman; Wilbur Schramm, director, school of journalism University of Iowa, Vice Chairman; and Arthur Stringer, NAB, Sec. and Treas.

Members of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism held a round table discussion Saturday (26) on "Instruction in Radio," with Paul H. Wagner, Ohio University, Athens, as chairman. Participants were: Everett Holles, CBS, Chicago; Frank Schooley, University of Illinois; Stringer, White; and Ralph Worden, director of news, WGAR Cleveland.

Paul Thompson, University of Texas, was elected president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

SIXTH ANNUAL BROADCASTING ENGINEERING CONFERENCE

The Broadcast Engineering Conference is resuming its activities after a lapse of three war years, and the Sixth Annual Meeting will be held in Campbell Hall on the Ohio State University campus during the week of March 18-23, 1946. Since Dr. W. L. Everitt, Director of the Conference, is now Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois, the meetings henceforth will be sponsored jointly by the Electrical Engineering Departments of the Ohio State University and of the University of Illinois, with meetings alternating between Columbus and Urbana. The Conference will continue to receive the cooperation of the National Association of Broadcasters and of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Emphasis in the 1946 program will be placed upon the impact of developments since 1942 on operating problems in broadcast engineering including F-M and television. A number of symposia have been planned to deal with the more pressing of the station problems introduced by the increasing use of F-M and of television broadcasting.

An exhibition of the products of manufacturers has been arranged and much new equipment will be on display. Wartime developments are reflected in improved techniques and the use of new materials, which will be of interest to all.

General Information

Fee—The fee for the Conference for 1946 is \$15.00. (This fee will be reduced to \$12.00 for those who make payment before March 4.)

Living Accommodations—The Fort Hayes Hotel has again offered special accommodations for the Conference. Rooms with twin beds are available at \$5.75 per night, double rooms at \$5.25 per night, and single rooms at \$3.25 per night. Please state your preference as to accommodations on the registration card.

Recreation—The gymnasium and swimming pools of the University will again be available to members of the Conference.

The Banquet—Thursday, March 21, in the Ballroom at the Fort Hayes Hotel.

Registration—The plans for a Conference like this are greatly facilitated if we know how many are coming. We have made registration simple this year by using the return postal card form. Please help us by sending in the registration card as soon as possible.

If you have not received the registration card, you may register by writing to Professor E. M. Boone, Department of Electrical Engineering, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Be sure to enclose the registration fee and state the hotel accommodations desired and your dates of arrival and departure. Professor Boone may also be contacted for any additional information you may desire concerning the Broadcast Engineering Conference.

Program

All meetings to be held in Campbell Hall Auditorium
The Ohio State University

Monday, March 18

9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.—Contributions of War Developments to Broadcasting—A. B. Chamberlain, Chief Engineer, Columbia Broadcasting System.

11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.—Symposium on Broadcast Maintenance Problems—A. J. Ebel, Chief Engineer, University of Illinois Radio Service, *Chairman*.

2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Design of Broadcast Studios with Irregular Boundary Surfaces.

(Continued on next page)

Tuesday, March 19

- 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.—Antenna Patterns and the Antennalyzer—George H. Brown, Research Engineer, Radio Corporation of America.
- 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.—Symposium on Recording Techniques—Lynn Smeby, Associate Director, Operational Research Staff, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. War Department.
- 2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—General Acoustical Problems in Broadcasting—E. J. Content, Station WOR.

Wednesday, March 20

- 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.—Symposium on VHF Antenna and Coupling Circuits—E. C. Jordan, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Illinois, *Chairman*.
- 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.—Symposium on Television Station Operation—Robert E. Shelby, National Broadcasting Company, *Chairman*.
- 2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Radio Relays for F-M and Television.

Thursday, March 21

- 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.—Stratovision—Ralph Harmon, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and representatives from Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co.
- 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.—Round Table and Question Box—A. D. Ring, Consulting Engineer, *Chairman*; John Willoughby, Assistant Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, in charge of Broadcasting; also representative chief engineers from broadcasting stations.
- 2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Interconnecting Facilities for F-M and Television Broadcasting—H. I. Romnes and W. E. Bloecker, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Friday, March 22

- 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.—High Powered Tubes for VHF Operation—W. W. Salisbury, Collins Radio Company.
- 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.—Symposium on F-M Operating Problems—Phillip B. Laeser, Milwaukee Journal Company, *Chairman*.
- 2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Symposium on F-M Monitors—R. C. Higgy, Director WOSU, Ohio State University, *Chairman*; D. B. Sinclair, General Radio Company; Frank Gunther, Radio Engineering Laboratories; H. R. Summerhayes, Jr., General Electric Company.

Saturday, March 23

- 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.—Symposium on F-M Modulation Methods—W. L. Everitt, Head, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Illinois, *Chairman*.
- 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.—Symposium on Field Experiences in VHF Propagation—Raymond M. Wilmotte, Consulting Engineer, *Chairman*.

Tuesday, March 19, 8:00 p. m.

Popular Scientific Lecture, University Hall, The Ohio State University.

Thursday, March 21, 6:30 p. m.

Banquet, Fort Hayes Hotel.

WHY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION?

Address by Commissioner Paul A. Walker, Vice Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, before the Thirteenth (Texas) District of the National Association of Broadcasters, Dallas, Texas, January 31, 1946.

The Federal Communications Commission was the outgrowth of social, economic and psychological forces which

had been at work for many years. It was the crystallization of public sentiment which had been growing since the early twenties, a feeling that telephone and telegraph as well as radio were so vital to individual and national needs that they ought to be regulated by the Government in the public interest.

Following the first World War, there was a rapid development in communications. During the last 7 months of 1922, the number of regular broadcasting stations increased from 5 to 320 and the number of receiving sets jumped from less than 200,000 to 1,500,000.

People everywhere listened in wonderment to programs coming through the ether. As early as 1919, Station WHA at the University of Wisconsin was broadcasting weather and market reports. On November 5, 1920, Station KDKA in Pittsburgh broadcast for the first time the national election returns. Station WJZ in New York broadcast for the first time a World Series game. WLW's powerful station in Cincinnati was building a large audience by broadcasting varied programs and talent including popular orchestra and vocal music. For the first time in history, a speech made in the Halls of Congress was broadcast when President Harding read his message on December 8, 1922. On March 4, 1925, President Coolidge broadcast his inaugural address to the nation over a network of more than 30 stations and Graham McNamee thrilled millions of listeners with his dramatic account of the inaugural ceremonies.

People were not only listening to radio programs; thousands of them were transmitting over amateur stations licensed by the Department of Commerce. By December, 1922, nearly 17,000 amateur licenses had been granted. In basements, attics and other places in homes all over the land, American citizens, fascinated with the wonders of the ether, were playing and experimenting with radio. From this activity was to come some of the greatest improvements in the art. It was the hour of radio referred to by a current writer as a "stupendous social revolution."

The telephone industry was also making rapid progress. The Bell System and independent companies were extending their lines throughout the nation. In 1924, one Bell System official proudly referred to the fact that his company was averaging more than 40 million local and long distance calls per day and had an investment of more than 2 billion dollars in plant and equipment.

With the continued growth of cities and metropolitan areas, expanding industries, and developments in transportation, life in America was taking on a highly complex pattern. It was far removed from the simple life of the early American Indians who found smoke rings and fire-arrows adequate to meet their needs for long distance communication. Radio, telephone and telegraph had facilitated this remarkable social and economic growth and had become an indispensable part of a highly developed civilization. Communication lines had become the nerve threads through which the organization of a great democratic nation of 120 million people was made to function.

More and more the average citizen realized this. He became increasingly conscious of the fact that his individual comfort and happiness as well as that of the community and nation were dependent upon the efficiency of these communications. The security of his job, family, home, the welfare of his local, state and Federal government—all were tied up with communications service. In the language of the courts, these modern mercuries were "clothed with the public interest," and the citizen was giving more attention to the manner in which they were managed and operated.

He became more critical. He was particularly concerned about disruptions in radio service. The hissing and howling sounds caused by static and station interference ruined his radio reception. "Dante's Inferno can be no worse than the noises that come to us here in the peninsula of Florida," wrote one distraught listener to Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

The free and unrestrained transmissions of radio operators on ships at sea, too often interfered with the music, speeches, baseball scores, weather reports, market infor-

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mation that thousands of persons were trying to get with their radio receivers at home.

There were other radio annoyances. Offensive advertising was one. In 1922, a prominent writer in a radio magazine wrote: "Suppose a delightful soprano voice has just sung your favorite song, 'Kiss Me Again.' Then, all of a sudden, a voice says, 'Good morning! Have you used Hare's soap?'"

"People will not stand having their evening entertainment horned into by excited voices describing somebody's pet hair net, shoes, or possibly a way to get in and out of the water without getting your feet wet," fretted another writer.

There was also complaint against censorship. Political speakers, for example, didn't like the idea of having to submit manuscripts to station managers, who often deleted portions of the speeches. There was also growing feeling against monopoly in the radio industry. Frequent editorials in newspapers and magazines deplored the growing concentration of control in a few large companies. There were grumblings about propagandists, religious zealots and unprincipled persons "with axes to grind," seeking to "reach radio audiences with their peculiar brands of publicity." There were protests against radio programs not in good taste, and the excessive use of phonograph recordings was vehemently condemned.

While public criticism of telephone and telegraph service was growing in the early twenties, it did not reach a high peak until later. In 1922, Clyde M. Reed, then Chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, said at the annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners that in personal correspondence and in personal conferences with members of state commissions he had found that there was practically "a universal belief that the rates charged the public by the Bell Companies," were greater than "sound business policy and economics would justify." Felix Frankfurter, then a professor of law at Harvard University, wrote in 1930 that criticism had been voiced "against the failure of utility rates to reflect decreased operating costs due to technological improvements," and lamented the general breakdown of utility regulation in the states.

The decade from 1920 to 1930 was a period of tremendous growth in communications during which the public demanded that its interests be more adequately protected. General chaos in the ether, high rates for telephone and telegraph service, growing monopoly and other disturbing elements prompted citizens to write letters to newspapers, to the Secretary of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to Congress demanding that laws be passed and rules made to bring order out of what was described by one writer as a "conglomerate mess."

The authority to regulate radio was then lodged in the Secretary of Commerce, but that authority was so limited that there was little the Secretary could do. In 1922, he called a conference of radio experts to discuss the possibilities of legislation. A bill along the lines discussed at the Conference was drafted but the House and Senate did not agree on the legislation and chaos in the ether continued.

Congress continued to study the problem and the Secretary of Commerce continued to call conferences. At the Fourth Annual Radio Conference in 1925, he reiterated the need for effective regulation and stated a fact and philosophy that were to become the basis of effective regulation from that day to this. It is that "the ether is a public medium, and its use must be for public benefit. The dominant element for consideration in the radio field is, and always will be, the great body of the listening public, millions in number, countrywide in distribution."

Two important developments the following year made new legislation imperative. A Federal Court held that a station owner could not be punished for disregarding a frequency assignment made by the Secretary of Commerce. Shortly afterwards, the Attorney General sounded the death knell for regulation under the then existing law when he ruled that the Act of 1912 gave the Secretary no authority to limit frequency, power or time used by any station.

The public was fed up on the nightly chorus of heterodyne squeals caused by a multiplicity of broadcasters oper-

ating on the same channels. Congress felt impelled to act and in 1927 it passed the Radio Act setting up a Federal Radio Commission. This Commission established the regular broadcasting band from 550 to 1,500 kilocycles and provided for a 10 kilocycle separation between stations. A general reallocation of frequencies brought about a more equitable distribution of radio facilities throughout the country and eliminated much of the station interference.

President Roosevelt early manifested an interest in radio regulation and in 1933 initiated a study for the purpose of determining what should be done to bring about more effective regulation of radio communication as well as other kinds of interstate and foreign communication. Out of his study came the recommendation that a Federal Communications Commission be established to which would be transferred all existing authority over interstate and foreign communications.

This was not a new idea. As early as 1925, the official spokesman for the broadcasting industry had said:

"Communications today, including telephone, cable and radio, have reached such tremendous proportions and are such a vital factor in our daily civilized life that they merit a separate commission to function only in control of these mediums. . . ."

This is precisely what President Roosevelt recommended to Congress almost 10 years later. Accordingly, on June 19, 1934, Congress enacted and the President approved the Communications Act, which created the Federal Communications Commission with jurisdiction to regulate interstate and foreign communication by wire and radio.

Thus it was that the basic radio law was established. It was not an over-night job. It grew out of experience, trial and error, long and careful study by many experts. It can be said that it represented in 1934 the best collective judgment of scientific, industrial, governmental and Congressional leaders and for the most part had the support of the general public. The law had developed slowly but represented healthy democratic growth.

The story of how the FCC was brought into being is the story of society's struggle to achieve the maximum benefits from communications under a system of free, democratic enterprise. The American people chose private ownership and management but insisted that regulatory processes be provided to protect the public interest.

The problems in communications which brought into existence the Federal Radio Commission and later the Federal Communications Commission, have not been completely solved. Much progress, however, has been made. Regulation and technological improvements make it possible to avoid a great deal of the static so bothersome in the early twenties. By the systematic assignment of frequencies and the establishment of good engineering standards, a large part of the station interference has been eliminated and the quality of radio reception generally has been improved.

In the struggle to bring order out of chaos, there has been much controversy but I believe that gains in the public interest have been made. Out of the processes of regulation and the pressures of public opinion have emerged certain standards of performance that have improved radio, telephone and telegraph service.

Today, after many years of growth and development, the Federal Communications Commission still remains a comparatively small organization, judged by the size of the regulatory tasks which Congress has imposed upon it. It is made up of 7 commissioners, one appointed each year with no more than four affiliated with one political party. In all, the Commission has approximately 1200 employees, including clerical and stenographic help. Of its employees, approximately 60 per cent are in Washington and the remaining 40 per cent scattered throughout the United States, its territories and possessions.

Under the Communications Act, the Commission has three major functions—broadcasting, common carrier, and safety and special service functions.

The magnitude of the present tasks of the Commission is suggested by the size of the industries which it regulates. Today there are more than 1,000 standard, FM and television broadcasting stations on the air as compared with only 5 in the early part of 1922, not to mention a host of

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safety, experimental and other types of stations now in operation. The capitalization of the American telephone industry today is between 6 and 7 billion dollars, whereas in 1924 it was less than one third of this figure. In addition, there is the telegraph industry and the new problems of regulation which the recent consolidation of that industry has brought about.

"Out of the War have come many important technological developments which will greatly expand communications and further add to the regulatory tasks of the Commission. A discussion of the developments which are soon to come will give you a better idea of the importance of this agency and the big job which it will be called upon to do.

In the near future, we shall have a much larger number of radio stations operating in the country and the Commission will be faced with many more regulatory responsibilities and problems. FM or frequency modulation, a new radio technique developed in the 1930's, is on the verge of a tremendous expansion, so great that it may soon rival or even surpass our present system of broadcasting. It has a number of advantages. It makes possible the reduction to a minimum of all static, both natural and man made, is freer from station interference, brings a faithful reproduction of the entire range of tones, and makes possible a vast increase in the number of broadcast stations.

Approximately 700 applications for new FM broadcasting stations are on file with the Federal Communications Commission or have recently been granted. Conservative estimates indicate that the number of FM stations will approach 2,000 by the end of 1947 as compared with about 950 standard broadcast stations now in operation.

Commercial television is apparently ready to move ahead. The Commission recently set aside new bands of frequencies between 480 and 920 megacycles for experimentation and development. These bands will provide ample space for excellent pictures in black and white and in natural colors. By the use of mobile units and relay techniques, it will be possible to transmit to homes throughout the nation pictures of important events, such as the inauguration of the President, a national political convention, or a parade on Fifth Avenue. As you probably know, the recent Army-Navy football game was televised from Philadelphia, and was carried by coaxial cable to New York and relayed by television transmitters to receivers in that area. We shall not only hear in our homes outstanding actors, musicians, scientists and statesmen but shall see them as well.

Despite this expansion into FM and television, standard broadcasting as we know it today is proving also extremely attractive to new interests. More than 500 applications for new standard broadcast stations are on file or have been recently granted; and the Commission is also faced with hundreds of applications for increased power or improved facilities from existing standard broadcast stations. When these new standard broadcast stations are added to the FM and television stations which are anticipated, the overwhelming expansion of broadcast services to the public can be appreciated.

Radar, the new technique which had so much to do with winning the war, will have important peacetime applications. With radar it is possible to detect objects several hundred miles away, calculate their speed if they are moving, and note their direction. By the use of radar, an airplane pilot lost in fog can know if he is approaching hazardous obstructions such as a mountain or a tall building. A ship lost at sea can detect the approach of other ships and determine at any moment the exact distance to shore or to obstacles in its path. Eventually, trains, buses and taxicabs may be equipped with radar.

The recent improvement in transmitters, receivers and highly directional antennas for use on the higher frequencies will make possible the inauguration of nationwide radio relay systems. Many 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. A large part of it was lost in the direction of the planets. The stress of war, however, demanded improvements in antenna design, particularly in radar which would permit the concentrated flow of all

the transmitted energy along a single narrow path to a given point or area. The result is that a 1,000 watt transmitter sending a signal to a certain receiver may attain as high as 100,000 watts of effective radiated power. This means that with low power transmitters, we can send radio, telegraph, telephone, and other types of signals across the country along a direct route of relay stations, say thirty miles apart, instead of sending them over wires strung on closely-spaced poles.

The efficiency and economy of this new point-to-point radio technique is at once apparent. Numerous telegraph messages as well as telephone calls may be sent simultaneously over a single band of frequencies. The relay stations will be placed on unattended towers and will operate automatically. Despite the fact that each station will receive and transmit each signal set in motion, no appreciable delay or interference will be encountered and improved operation will result. Less equipment will be required. The costs of maintaining poles and wires will be largely eliminated and the rates for service should be materially reduced.

By this system it also will be possible to send FM or frequency modulation broadcasts, radio photos, television and facsimile transmissions. This has special significance for the telegraph industry. 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 where they will be relayed with the speed of light to their destinations. This will obviate much of the delay and inefficiency which sometimes characterize our present system of manual operation.

The application of a new technique known as "pulse time modulation" to radio relay promises to improve telephone and telegraph service still further. Pulse time modulation makes use of an interesting fact about the human eye and ear. A motion picture is made up of a series of separate pictures, run off so fast that we see them as continuous and moving. On the same principle we hear a series of pulse like signals. Instead of sending out an unbroken stream of energy, the transmitter sends out a series of separate signals at frequent intervals. When these separate pulses are recombined in the receiver we hear them as a continuous sound. The result is that the transmitter is used for only a very small fraction of the time to send a particular signal. The time between pulses is left available for a second signal. As many as 24 telephone messages can be transmitted at the same time by one transmitter on a single band of frequencies. The economy of this new technique may be considerable since it increases the potential utilization of a radio frequency.

Another development which will provide additional facilities for long distance communication is the extension of coaxial cable systems throughout the country. The coaxial cable has demonstrated its dependability for transmitting telephone, telegraph, television or other signals. The operation of coaxial channels is similar to "carrier on wire," where radio added to wire circuits increases greatly their carrying capacity.

These new developments should mean better telegraph and telephone service at lower costs. In passing, I might mention that in 1934, the year the Federal Communications Commission was created, the long distance toll rate for daytime station-to-station calls between New York and San Francisco was \$9.00. The present rate for a similar call is \$2.50, or a reduction of more than 70 per cent. This is also the maximum rate for any similar call between points in the United States. Beginning February 1, 1946, a daytime station-to-station call from Dallas to Washington, D. C., will cost \$1.90 as contrasted with a rate of \$4.25 in 1936.

By the application of new facilities and techniques which have come out of recent research, we can expect to have wider use of certain special types of communication services which have heretofore been available only to a limited extent. One of these which has dramatic possibilities is the Citizen's Radio. By this plan, citizens may share fre-

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Miscellany

PRESIDENT TRUMAN GUEST AT RADIO CORRESPONDENTS ANNUAL DINNER

President Truman and virtually every top official of the government were guests of the Radio Correspondents Association at its annual dinner held Saturday (26) in Washington.

They were entertained by ten stars of radio and stage in a program arranged by the four major networks. The dinner is held each year by the Washington correspondents of the networks and independent radio stations. Richard Harkness, NBC commentator, is president of the Association.

In addition to the President, the guest list included most of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, the heads of government agencies and Congressional leaders. The guest list totaled more than 150.

Lowell Thomas, NBC commentator, was master of ceremonies for the program and the entertainers included Igor Gorin, baritone; The Hartmans, dancers; Jimmy Edmundson, comedian; Evelyn Knight, singer; Sgt. Eugene List, pianist; Larry Storch, mimic-comedian; the Acromaniacs, acrobats; Harvey Stone, comedian; Dr. Frank Black conducting an NBC orchestra; and the U. S. Marine Band.

NAB staff members who attended were: A. D. Willard, Jr.; Ed M. Kirby; J. Allen Brown; Willard D. Egolf; Hugh M. Higgins; Milton J. Kibler; Bruce Starkey and Arthur C. Stringer.

ARNOUX ELECTED WTAR PRESIDENT

Campbell Arnoux, who has long been identified with station WTAR, Norfolk, as general manager, has been elected president of WTAR Radio Corp. He succeeds Paul S. Huber, who moves up as new chairman of the board.

Arnoux, serving also as NAB 4th District Director, came to WTAR in 1934 from KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark., which he had installed and directed. Before his KTHS affiliation, he had been at WBAP as chief announcer, editor and program director. He is well known in network circles as a member of the NBC stations planning and advisory committee.

MORENCY NOW WTIC VICE PRESIDENT

Paul W. Morency, NAB 1st District Director, has been made a vice president of the Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., owners and operators of WTIC, Hartford, according to an announcement by J. W. Randall, president of the Travelers companies.

Mr. Morency has been general manager of WTIC since 1929. He served for a time as assistant secretary and more recently as secretary of the corporation.

Mr. Morency saw service in World War I including 18 months with the field artillery in France. He was then connected with the advertising department of a Chicago newspaper and a Chicago radio station. During 1927-1928 he was manager of NAB field service and has since continued to be active in the Association, serving on the executive committee and various other committees, in addition to his membership on the Board.

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quencies on a cooperative basis and talk with one another by means of a portable device equipped with both a transmitter and receiver. This device, known as a walkie-talkie during the war, has been the object of much discussion in recent months.

Thus by means of radio, citizens in the same community may move from place to place and maintain two-way conversation. A doctor making calls may keep in touch with his office or the hospital. The milkman or grocer on his delivery route can keep in communication 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, or can communicate with other workers in the fields and better organize and coordinate his farming.

These instruments will be compactly built so as to be carried with comparative ease and made at costs that many of our citizens can afford. The Federal Communications 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. The "handie-talkie" operates on the same principle as the walkie-talkie but is much smaller in design. In fact it may be placed in the overcoat pocket. This miniature marvel has been successfully used in Washington and other places and holds great promise for mobile communications.

Recent experiments have proved that radio communication from front to rear of trains, from train to train, as well as from railway station to train can be used effectively. The safety and security implications of this are very great. With radio, train crews will have an efficient means of instantly communicating with one another. This should greatly improve service, reduce the hazards of travel and save life and property.

Now that we have these many new improvements in communications, my fervent hope is that they will speedily be made available to all our people. The recent technological progress is a tribute to the genius and enterprise of our scientists and leaders, but it will be a greater tribute to all concerned 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.

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 hundreds of new educational stations. 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 statewide educational broadcasting systems.

The Commission and its staff are working day and night to process the many new applications for standard, FM, television and other types of stations. It recently announced the scheduling of hearings on 271 radio matters during January, February and March, 1946. A hearing calendar was set up and a definite date for each of these matters was set. The schedule provides for 5 sets of hearings, 3 in Washington and 2 in the field, running simultaneously throughout the first 3 months of 1946. The pressure of work becomes increasingly great but it is the desire of the Commission to process all applications as speedily as possible so that the new improvements in the radio art can be brought to the American people at the earliest possible moment.

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.

No agency in the Government is faced with more crucial regulatory problems, with greater challenge than the Federal Communications Commission. We earnestly solicit the interest and cooperation of the broadcasters to the end that communications may become increasingly useful to all.

The fourth annual Radio Institute, conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles in cooperation with NBC, will open its 6-weeks session June 24.

All of the eight courses offered will be taught by NBC personnel and will be held in NBC's Hollywood studios, Sunset and Vine. These courses will include: Radio News and Special Events Preparation, Radio Announcing, Radio Time Sales, Control Room Operations, Radio in Education, Radio Production Direction, Radio Writing, and History and Survey of Broadcasting.

A comparable course is also to be opened again this year at Stanford University and Northwestern University.

The institute is supervised by Sidney N. Strotz, vice-president in charge of the western division of NBC; Jennings Pierce, manager of public service and station relations of NBC's western division, and Dr. J. Harold Williams, director of the summer session at U. C. L. A.

A prerequisite for enrollment in the institute is some practical interest in radio or comparable field, and the number of students accepted for most of the courses is limited.

Tuition fee covering the entire course is \$75, and registration will be opened at the U. C. L. A. campus June 22.

67 TURNOUT FOR WHYH RADIO COURSE

Sixty-seven persons comprised the large and greatly interested group which turned out recently for the first meeting of the course in radio technics and dramatics offered at WHYH's South Hadley Falls studios. Jay Heitin, program director, and John Vondell, music director, of the WHYH staff, teach the 16-week course being conducted under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension. People were present from Holyoke, South Hadley Falls and Center, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Williamsett, Fairview, Springfield Longmeadow, Northampton, Ludlow, Westfield, Sunderland, Easthampton, Feeding Hills, and Windsor Locks, Conn.

WROK TRANSCRIBES FOR STATIONS IN SWEDEN

The contributions of Swedish residents to life in an American city are being told radio listeners in Sweden via a series of programs transcribed by WROK, Rockford, for Sven-Olof Sandberg, noted Swedish composer and opera singer, who visited Rockford last fall.

As a city with a large percentage of people of Swedish descent, Rockford was selected by Sandberg as the subject of eight broadcasts currently being aired by stations throughout Sweden. Arranged by WROK and Rockford's most prominent Scandinavians, the programs feature talks and interviews concerning contributions by Swedes to civic and industrial life in the Illinois city and the perpetuation of Swedish customs in a typical American community.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, February 4. They are subject to change.

Consolidated Hearing

- NEW—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.—C. P. 1600 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Myron E. Kluge and Dean H. Wickstrom, a partnership d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., Pomona, Calif.—C. P. 1600 kc., 500 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Sabine Area Broadcasting Corp., Orange, Texas—C. P. 1600 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—WOOP, Inc., Dayton, Ohio—C. P. 1600 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.
- NEW—Charlotte Broadcasting Co., Charlotte, N. C.—C. P. 1600 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
- NEW—Burlington-Graham Broadcasting Co., Burlington, N. C.—C. P. 1600 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited.
- NEW—McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Modesto, Calif.—C. P. 1600 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—United Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala.—C. P. 1600 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.
- NEW—Roy A. Lundquist and D. G. Wilde, co-partners, d/b as The Skagit Valley Broadcasting Co., Mt. Vernon, Wash.—C. P. 1600 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—The Gazette Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa—C. P. 1600 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.
- WWRL—Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.—C. P. 1600 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
- NEW—San Joaquin Broadcasters, Inc., Modesto, Calif.—C. P. 1600 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Piedmont Carolina Broadcasting Co., Reidsville, N. C.—C. P. 1600 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited.
- NEW—Diamond State Broadcast Corp., Dover, Del.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—John W. Grenoble, Joseph L. Maguire, John T. Maguire and Kenneth F. Maguire d/b as Miners Broadcasting Service, Pottsville, Pa.—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- WAZL—In the matter of modification of broadcast license of Hazleton Broadcasting Service, Inc., Hazleton, Pa.—Order to show cause.
- NEW—Wyoming Valley Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- NEW—Edwin Conrad and Ralph O'Connor, partners d/b as Four Lakes Broadcasters, Madison, Wis.—C. P. 1600 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.
- To Be Held Before Commissioner Durr in the Coconino County Court Room, Flagstaff, Arizona.
- NEW—N. Pratt Smith, Flagstaff, Ariz.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—James L. Stapleton, Jesse Martin Neil, Jr., and Duard K. Nowlin, d/b as Grand Canyon Broadcasting Co., Flagstaff, Ariz.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- To Be Held Before Commissioner Walker, Dallas Light and Power Company, Dallas, Texas
- NEW—Howard W. Davis, tr/as The Walmas Co., Corpus Christi, Texas—C. P. 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—R. F. & W. Broadcasting Corp., Corpus Christi, Texas—C. P. 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Wednesday, February 6

- To Be Held Before Commissioner Denny, Orangeburg County Court House, Orangeburg, South Carolina
- NEW—The Observer Radio Co., Orangeburg, S. C.—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Orangeburg Broadcasting Corporation, Orangeburg, S. C.—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
- NEW—Edisto Broadcasting Co., Orangeburg, S. C.—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Consolidated Hearing

- To Be Held Before Commissioner Walker, Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.
- NEW—Valley Broadcasting Assn., Inc., McAllen, Texas—C. P. 910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

(Continued on next page)

NEW—Howard W. Davis, McAllen, Texas—C. P. 910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.
 KEEW—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas—C. P. 910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
 KRRV—Red River Valley Broadcasting Corp., Sherman, Texas—C. P. 910 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

Thursday, February 7

Consolidated Hearing

NEW—George A. Ralston and Jerry C. Miller, d/b as Elgin Broadcasting Co., Elgin, Ill.—C. P. 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—William L. Klein, Oak Park, Ill.—C. P. 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Sidney H. Bliss, tr/as Beloit Broadcasting Co., Beloit, Wis.—C. P. 1490 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Vincent G. Cofey, Elgin, Ill.—C. P. 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Community Broadcasting Co., Oak Park, Ill.—C. P. 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Friday, February 8

Consolidated Hearing

To Be Held Before Commissioner Durr, City Counsel Chamber, City Hall, Tucson, Arizona
 NEW—Old Pueblo Broadcasting Co., Tucson, Ariz.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Sun Country Broadcasting Co., Tucson, Ariz.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—The Catalina Broadcasting Co., Tucson, Ariz.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Saturday, February 9

To Be Held Before Commissioner Denny, Federal Court Room, Post Office Building, Augusta, Georgia
 NEW—Voice of Augusta, Inc., Augusta, Ga.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—The Augusta Chronicle Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Savannah Valley Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Georgia-Carolina Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.—C. P. 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Federal Communications Commission Actions

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

NEW—Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1550 kc., 250 watts, daytime. (B4-P-3806)
 WCOL—Lloyd A. Pixley, et al., d/b as The Pixleys, Columbus, Ohio.—Granted construction permit to install new transmitter and vertical antenna and change transmitter location from 33 North High St. to 600 feet south of the factory building at 565 West Goodale St., Columbus. (B2-P-3972)
 KRNR—News-Review Co., Roseburg, Ore.—Granted construction permit to install new vertical antenna. (B5-P-4007)
 KOMA—KOMA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granted modification of construction permit (B3-P-4080) which authorized increase in power, etc., for change in transmitter location from on Highway #77, 7½ miles south of Oklahoma City, to one mile west of Highway #77, approximately 9 miles south of Oklahoma City. (B3-MP-1833)
 WOLS—The Florence Broadcasting Co., Inc., Florence, S. C.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1675)

WCNC—Albemarle Broadcasting Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.—Granted construction permit to install a new transmitter. (B3-P-4325)
 WKWF—John M. Spottswood, Key West, Fla.—Granted license (B3-L-1911) to cover CP (B3-P-3768) which authorized a new station to operate on 1600 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-Z-1732) The licensee is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.65(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules; conditions.
 WMFR—James E. Lambeth, et al., d/b as Radio Station WMFR, High Point, N. C.—Granted license (B3-L-1920) to cover CP which authorized move of transmitter and studios. (B3-L-1920)

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

Orlando Daily Newspapers, Inc., Orlando, Fla.; Fred W. Mizer, Orlando, Fla.—Designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding, the application of Orlando Daily Newspapers, Inc., for CP to use 990 kc., 5 KW, 10 KW-LS, DA, U, and application of Fred W. Mizer to use 990 kc., 1 KW, DA-N, U.
 Midstate Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.; Lake Broadcasting Co., Gary, Ind.—Designated for consolidated hearing the applications of Midstate Broadcasting Co. to use 1560 kc., 1 KW, U, and Lake Broadcasting Co. for the same frequency, with 500 watts night, 1 KW-LS.
 Chester E. Daly, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel R. Sague, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.—Designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding the applications of Chester E. Daly (B2-P-3994) and Samuel R. Sague (B2-P-4377), both seeking to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.
 Thomas H. Todd, et al., d/b as Tuscaloosa Broadcasting Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; West Alabama Broadcasting Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding the applications of Thomas H. Todd, et al., d/b as Tuscaloosa Broadcasting Co. (B3-P-4071), and West Alabama Broadcasting Co. (B3-P-4286), both requesting frequency of 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.
 Easton Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.; Louis Windmuller, Allentown, Pa.; Steel City Broadcasting Co., Bethlehem, Pa.—Designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding the applications of Easton Publishing Co. (B2-P-4212), Lewis Windmuller (B2-P-4371), and Steel City Broadcasting Co., all seeking to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.
 Liberty Broadcasting Co. (John J. Laux, et al.), Pittsburgh, Pa.—Designated for hearing (Comr. Jett voting to grant), application for a new station to operate on 730 kc., 1 KW, daytime only. (B2-P-3797)

LICENSE RENEWALS

The following relay broadcast stations were granted renewal of licenses for the regular period:

WEPA, Edwin H. Armstrong; WBWB, Banks of the Wabash, Inc.; WEHN, The Evening News Assn.; WEIH, WEII, Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc.; KDAS, KARM, the George Harm Station; KEJJ, NBC; WELW, WELX, WFIL Broadcasting Co.; WCZR, Zenith Radio Corp.

Licenses for the following relay stations were extended upon a temporary basis only, pending receipt of and determination upon applications for renewal, for the period ending April 1, 1946:

Radio Station WMFR, WHPT; Ben S. McGlashan, KABG; Mo. Broadcasting Corp., KIFF; Winona Radio Service, KBQA; WIBX, Inc., WAIJ, WAIY; WJNO, Inc., WJAE; Columbus Broadcasting Co., WBLR; Jonas Weiland, WAXL.

Licenses for the following relay stations were further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon applications for renewal of licenses, for the period ending April 1, 1946:

Adirondack Broadcasting Co., Inc., WODJ; Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd., KEHP; American Broadcasting Corp., WEGD.

(Continued on next page)

WEGE, WKRB; Earle C. Anthony, Inc., WEGA; Ariz. Broadcasting Co., Inc., KAOU; A. H. Belo Corp., KEGE, KFAA; Berks Broadcasting Co., WEGP; The Birmingham News Co., WJOT; Donald A. Burton, WEGS; Carter Publications, Inc., KEGH, KEGI, KNED; Charleston Broadcasting Co., WADA, WEGW, WEGX; Evansville on the Air, Inc., WAUT, WAUY, WEQG; The Fort Industry Co., WRET; Ga. School of Technology, WQER; The Champaign News-Gazette, Inc., WBGH; The Hampden-Hampshire Corp., WHHC; Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., KEHO; KGKO Broadcasting Co., KAXY, KEIF, KEIG, KEJR, KEJS; KRIC, Inc., KAOV, KEGD; KTAR Broadcasting Co., KEIM; Don Lee Broadcasting System, KAOY, KEGN; Loyola Univ., WEIT, WEIU; Ben S. McGlashan, KEIQ, KEIR; Merced Broadcasting Co., KRME; Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., WEIZ; The Nat'l Life and Accident Ins. Co., WEOF, WNRB; Nichols and Warinner, Inc., KEIV; Pinellas Broadcasting Co., WERB; Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., KEJN; Racine Broadcasting Corp., WEHT, WELT; Radio Service Corp. of Utah, KEGU; Radio Station KFII Co., KEGV; Reading Broadcasting Co., WEHZ, WEKL, WEKM; Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc., KBTA, KBTB; Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., KIDN; Richmond Radio Corp., WEOH; Rome Broadcasting Corp., WRGG; The Scioto Broadcasting Co., WAVB; Allen T. Simmons, WEKQ; South Bend Tribune, WEKR; Southeastern Broadcasting Co., WEHI; Port Huron Broadcasting Co., WMWB; Symons Broadcasting Co., WEGZ; Tarrant Broadcasting Co., KEGT; WLAC Broadcasting Service, WAUW; WAVE, Inc., WELC; WCBS, Inc., WMEZ; WDRC, Inc., WELM; W. Va. Broadcasting Corp., WELV; WFAM, Inc., WLIR; WFBM, Inc., WELJ, WEIK; WGAL, Inc., WELY; Wichita Broadcasters, KPAK; WJW, Inc., WENI; WOAX, Inc., WTNK.

NOTICES OF HEARING MAILED BY DOCKET SECTION

NEW—Joe L. Smith, Jr., Charleston, W. Va.—1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
Correction to notice of hearing in:
NEW—Central Illinois Radio Corp., Peoria, Ill.—1290 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
NEW—Palladium Publishing Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.—1060 kc., 250 watts, daytime.
NEW—Myles H. Johns, Milwaukee, Wis.—1060 kc., 1 KW, daytime.
KARM—KARM, The George Harm Station, a corporation, Fresno, Calif.—For construction permit to change frequency from 1430 kc. to 1030 kc., make changes in DA system.
KFRE—J. E. Rodman, Fresno, Calif.—For construction permit to increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, change frequency from 1340 to 1060 kc.
NEW—Texoma Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas—970 kc., 1 KW, daytime.
NEW—Darrold Alexander Cannan tr/as Wichtex Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas—990 kc., 1 KW, daytime.
NEW—John C. McCormack, George D. Wray, P. E. Furlow, Allen D. Morris, C. H. Maddox and W. E. Antony d/b as Oklahoma Television and Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla.—990 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.
NEW—R. F. & W. Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas—1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—The Sandusky Broadcasting Co., Sandusky, Ohio—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Lake Erie Broadcasting Co., Sandusky, Ohio—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Corpus Christi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Texas—1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
WFMJ—WFMJ Broadcasting Co., Youngstown, Ohio—1390 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.
WICA—WICA, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio—970 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.
WWSW—WWSW, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—970 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.
WEBR—WEBR, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.—970 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.
NEW—News-Journal Corp., Daytona Beach, Fla.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Vincent G. Cofey, Elgin, Ill.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Community Broadcasting Co., Oak Park, Ill.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Green Bay Broadcasting Co., Green Bay, Wis.—1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Green Bay Newspaper Co., Green Bay, Wis.—1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Commonwealth Broadcasting Corp., Danville, Ky.—1230 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Danville Broadcasting Co., Danville, Ky.—1230 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.
NEW—Harold T. Gray et al. d/b as Wyoming Valley Broadcasting Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Notices of hearing were mailed by the Document Section on Wednesday (30) to the following applicants for FM facilities in Chicago, Illinois:

NEW—Syndicate Theatres, Inc., Columbus, Ind.—1130 kc., 500 watts, daytime.
NEW—Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—1130 kc., 10 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
NEW—Radio Broadcasting, Inc., Hot Springs, Ark.—740 kc., 1 KW night, 10 KW day, unlimited DA-night.
NEW—Arkansas Valley Broadcast Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.—740 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.
NEW—Atlantic Shores Broadcasting, Ltd., Coral Gables, Fla.—1490 kc.
NEW—Southern Media Corp., Coral Gables, Fla.—1490 kc.
NEW—Miami Beach Publishing Co., Miami Beach, Fla.—1490 kc.
NEW—Frank R. Gibson, Lake Charles, La.—1580 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.
NEW—The Times Picayune Publishing Co., New Orleans, La.—1560 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited.
NEW—Roy Hofheinz and W. N. Hooper, a partnership, d/b as Louisiana Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La.—1580 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.
NEW—J. G. Long, James A. Clements and Travis C. Dodd, a partnership, d/b as Bay City Broadcasting Co., McAllen, Texas—1580 kc., 50 KW, unlimited.

Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Knight Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Lincoln-Belmont Pub. Co. & Myers Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.
National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Oak Park Realty & Amusement Co., Chicago, Ill.
Oak Park Realty & Amusement Co., Chicago, Ill.
Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Telair Co., Chicago, Ill.
Radio Station WAIT, Chicago, Ill.
Radio Station WGES, Chicago, Ill.
WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Radio Station WSBC, Chicago, Ill.
Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
American Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.
Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dual Engineering Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Intl. Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agri. Imple. Wkrs. of America (UAW-CIO) Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

The Bay Broadcasting Co., Sandusky, Ohio.—Granted petition to designate its application (B2-P-4387) for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with applications in Dockets 7003 and 7004, The Lake Erie Broadcasting Co., and The Sandusky Broadcasting Co., and adopted an order designating The Bay Broadcasting Co. application for hearing in this consolidated proceeding.

KTSA—Sunshine Broadcasting Co., San Antonio, Texas.—Adopted an order ordering that application of KTSA (B3-P-4399) for CP to make certain changes in its antenna system and to increase power from 5 KW-LS, 1 KW night, non-directional, to 5 KW-LS non-directional, and 5 KW night, directional, be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with applications of WOPI; The Constitution Publishing Co.; New Mexico Publishing Co.; Shenandoah Valley Broadcasting

(Continued on next page)

- Corp., WSVA; Booth Radio Stations, Inc.; Federated Publications, Inc., WJIM; Montana Broadcasting and Television Co., and KSD, scheduled to be heard Feb. 25-28, March 1-8, and further ordered that the orders heretofore issued in the consolidated proceedings be amended to include application of Sunshine Broadcasting Co.
- Skagit Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Denied petition requesting that its application (B5-P-4050) for a new station be severed from the 1600 kc. hearing scheduled for Feb. 4-8, 11-15, and that application be granted.
- Van Curler Broadcasting Corp., Albany, N. Y.—Granted petition requesting that its application (B1-P-4395) for a new station to operate on 1460 kc., 5 KW, unlimited time, be designated for consolidated hearing with applications of Fort Orange Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WHEC, and Albany Broadcasting Co., Inc. Further ordered that the Bill of Particulars heretofore issued in these proceedings be amended to include the Van Curler Broadcasting Co. application.
- KROY—Royal Miller, et al., d/b as Royal Miller Radio, Sacramento, Calif.—Adopted an order designating for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with the applications of KFRE and KARM, the application of KROY (B5-P-4253) for a CP to change frequency from 1240 to 1060 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, unlimited time.
- KOMO—Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.—Granted petition to reinstate and grant application (B5-MP-1602), for modification of construction permit (which authorized operation with 50 KW, U. DA N. on 1000 kc.), for approval of transmitter site and directional antenna for night use, subject to conditions requiring approval of antenna.
- Edwin Conrad and Ralph R. O'Connor, co-partners, d/b as Four Lakes Broadcasters, Madison, Wis.—Adopted an order designating for hearing in a consolidated proceeding with the applications of James F. Hopkins, Inc.; Valley Broadcasting Corp.; United Broadcasting Co.; McClatchy Broadcasting Co.; Charlotte Broadcasting Co.; WCOP, Inc.; Sabine Area Broadcasting Corp.; Burlington-Graham Broadcasting Co.; Skagit Valley Broadcasting Co.; San Joaquin Broadcasters, Inc.; Gazette Co.; WWRL, and Piedmont Carolina Broadcasting Co., the application of Four Lakes Broadcasters (B4-P-4366) for a new station to operate on 1600 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, DA.
- W9XZC—Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Granted modification (B4-MPVB-142) of CP which authorized a new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of completion date from 2-19-46 to 8-19-46 only. This permit is granted upon an experimental basis only, conditions; and subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651.
- KUSC—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.—Granted modification (B5-MPED-27) of CP which authorized a new noncommercial educational broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates from 6-21-45 and 12-21-45 to 12-21-45 and 6-21-46, only.
- W10XWB, W10XWC, W10XWD, W10XWE—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Portable-Mobile, to be used within continental U. S.—Granted licenses to cover permits authorizing four new developmental broadcast stations; frequencies that may be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer from time to time; power 5 KW (peak). Licenses are granted upon an experimental basis only; conditions. (B2-LEX-33-34-35-36)
- Stephen R. Rintoul, Stamford, Conn.—Construction permit for a new FM (Community) Broadcast Station to be operated on frequency to be selected by Chief Engineer of FCC and coverage of 1,065 square miles (request of attorney).
- a new station (B3-P-4398) for hearing with applications of Howard W. Davis, tr/as Walmac Co., and R. F. & W. Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, scheduled to be heard February 4-5.
- Aeronautical Radio, Inc., New York City.—Ordered that the hearing on applications of Aeronautical Radio, Inc., for new aeronautical radio facilities at New York, be continued upon the Commission's own motion, from February 18 to February 25, 1946.
- WCSC—John M. Rivers, Charleston, S. C.—Granted petition insofar as it requests leave to amend application (Docket 6939) so as to specify the use of a modified directional antenna, and to incorporate revised engineering data relating to such modifications, but denied the petition requesting removal from hearing docket.
- WREN—The Wren Broadcasting Co., Topeka, Kans., et al.—Ordered that the hearing now scheduled for February 21-27 at Washington, be postponed to February 22-27, including Saturday, February 23, in re applications of WREN, WGL, Midwest Broadcasting Co., Virginia-Carolina Broadcasting Corp., and Homer Rodeheaver.
- Atlantic Coast Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C.—Granted petition requesting leave to amend application (Docket 6975), so as to specify new transmitter site, and to incorporate therein correct data as to trans. site; and to add to application Engineering Appendix III, and the amendment was accepted.
- KMA—May Broadcasting Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing now scheduled for March 4-5 on applications of KOVO, United Broadcasting Co., and KROW, Inc.
- Huntington Broadcasting Corp., Huntington, W. Va.; Greater Huntington Radio Corp., Huntington, W. Va.—Ordered that further hearing in re these applications for the purpose of taking engineering testimony, will be held in the offices of Comr. Denny on February 1, 1946, at 10 a. m.
- The Middlesboro Broadcasting Co., Middlesboro, Ky.—Granted petition requesting leave to amend its application (B2-P-4036) so as to specify frequency 1450 instead of 1490 kc. The amendment submitted was accepted and the application as amended, was removed from the hearing docket.
- KUTA—Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.—Granted petition requesting leave to intervene and enlarge the issues in re applications of Telegram Publishing Co., Salt Lake City (B5-P-4180), and James B. Littlejohn, Ogden, Utah (B5-P-4249), and for waiver of Sec. 1.385(d) of the Commission's Rules.
- Muscatine Broadcasting Co., Muscatine, Iowa.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice its application (B4-P-4145) for a new station.
- WPOR—Centennial Broadcasting Co., Portland, Maine.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing upon the application of Templeton Radio Mfg. Corp's application (B1-P-4146), scheduled for consolidated hearing on March 4-8, and for enlargement of the issues upon said application.
- Montana Broadcasting and Television Co., Butte, Mont.—Denied motion for order to take depositions of David G. Smith and Jack L. Powers in re their application (B5-P-3993), scheduled for hearing in a consolidated proceeding Feb. 25-March 8.
- Mitchell G. Meyers, Ruben E. Aronheim and Milton H. Myers, Brockton, Mass.—Granted motion requesting leave to amend their application (B1-P-3819), so as to include Alfred L. Duncombe as a partner, and the amendment was accepted.
- Burlington-Graham Broadcasting Co., Burlington, N. C.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application (B3-P-4026) for a new station.
- KOIL—Central States Broadcasting Co., Omaha, Neb.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated proceeding scheduled for March 25-27 on four Peoria applications.
- Greater Peoria Radiobroadcasters, Inc., Peoria, Ill.—Granted motion for leave to amend its application (B4-P-3680) so as to provide a modified directional

ACTION ON MOTIONS

- Corpus Christi Broadcasting Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Granted petition to consolidate its application for

(Continued on next page)

antenna and to show revised engineering data in connection with amendment.

Fort Orange Broadcasting Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application (B1-P-4020), so as to show non-directional operation daytime, and use of DA at night, instead of DA day and night, as originally specified.

WCPO—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit (B2-P-3898), so as to specify directive antennas for day and night operations, and to make other changes to show revised engineering data.

Mt. Vernon Radio & Television Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Granted petition for leave to file late appearance in re application (B4-P-4265) and the Commission waived Sec. 1.384 of the Rules and accepted written appearance.

McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Modesto, Calif.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice its application for construction permit (B5-P-3800) involving frequency 1600 kc., and scheduled for consolidated hearing Feb. 4-15.

The New Mexico Publishing Co., Santa Fe, N. M.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application (B5-P-3932), so as to specify frequency 1400 kc., with 250 watts power instead of 550 kc., with 1 KW, and make other changes so as to show revised costs of initial installation, etc. The amendment was accepted and the application removed from hearing docket.

Everglades Broadcasting Co., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Granted petition for leave to amend application (B3-P-4258), so as to move the site of proposed station to Miami instead of Ft. Lauderdale as originally proposed.

Montana Broadcasting and Television Co., Anaconda, Mont.—Granted petition requesting leave to amend its application (B5-P-3993), so as to change site of its main studio and transmitter site from Anaconda to Butte.

Joe L. Smith, Jr., Charleston, W. Va., The Capitol Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va., Chemical City Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—Upon agreement by all interested parties ordered that the hearing on these applications be assigned for further hearing before Commissioner Denny in Washington D. C., on March 25-27, at 10 a. m.

James H. McKee, Charleston, W. Va.—Ordered that application (B2-P-3738) for a new station be dismissed without prejudice as applicant has indicated he no longer desires consideration of his application. (Action taken 1-25)

Skagit Valley Broadcasting Co., Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Granted petition for dismissal without prejudice of its application (B5-P-4050) for a new station.

day and night use. Amended, to specify transmitter site in Roaring Creek Township, Pa.

600 Kilocycles

NEW—Central Broadcasting Corp., Flint, Mich. (P. O. 2363 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 600 kc., power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

KROD—Dorrance D. Roderick, El Paso, Texas.—Voluntary assignment of license to Roderick Broadcasting Corp.

630 Kilocycles

NEW—Henry C. Putnam, John D. Keating and J. Elroy McCaw, a partnership, d/b as The Island Broadcasting Co., Honolulu, T. H. (P. O. 1939 St. Louis Drive.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 630 kc., power of 5 KW and unlimited hours of operation.

710 Kilocycles

WGBS—The Fort Industry Company, Miami, Fla.—Construction permit to increase power from 10 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

730 Kilocycles

NEW—Regional Broadcasting Co., Chicopee, Mass. (P. O. 225 High St., Holyoke, Mass.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 730 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation. (Call "WACE" reserved.)

790 Kilocycles

WMC—Memphis Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-3958) which authorized installation of new transmitter.

900 Kilocycles

KLCN—Harold L. Sudbury, Blytheville, Ark.—Construction permit to install a new transmitter.

940 Kilocycles

NEW—Puerto Rico Communications Authority, Municipality of Roi Piedras, Puerto Rico. (P. O. Salvador Brau between San Jose and Cristo Sts., San Juan, Puerto Rico.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 940 kc., power of 10 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

1060 Kilocycles

NEW—Stark Broadcasting Corp., Canton, Ohio. (P. O. 2547 Broad Ave, N.W.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1060 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1070 Kilocycles

NEW—Monona Broadcasting Co., Madison, Wis. (P. O. 15 East Main St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1070 kc., power of 10 KW, directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation.

1150 Kilocycles

KSAL—KSAL, Inc., Salina, Kansas—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1230 Kilocycles

WMOB—S. B. Quigley, Mobile, Ala.—Voluntary assignment of license to Nunn Broadcasting Corporation.
WFAS—Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y.—Construction permit to install new transmitter

(Continued on next page)

Federal Trade Commission Docket

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

550 Kilocycles

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Saginaw, Mich.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 550 kc., power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation. Amended, to change type number of transmitter.

580 Kilocycles

NEW—Crescent Broadcast Corp., Shenandoah, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 580 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation. Amended, to change power from 1 KW to 5 KW, change time of operation from daytime to unlimited time, change type of transmitter and transmitter location and directional antenna for

(WE 451-AL) and vertical antenna and change transmitter location.

NEW—Penn Lincoln Broadcasting Co., Inc., Williamsport, Pa. (P. O. 2942 So. Columbus St., Apt. B-2, Arlington, Va.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1230 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Glens Falls Publicity Corp., Glens Falls, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency from **1450** to **1230 kes.** and change power from 250 to 100 watts.

KMLB—Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-2939, which authorized change in frequency, increase in power, changes in transmitting equipment, installation of directional antenna for night use, and change in transmitter location, for increase in power from 1 KW day and night (employing directional antenna night) to 5 KW day and 1 KW night (employing directional antenna night) and installation of new transmitter.

1240 Kilocycles

WGBG—Harry H. Carman, Freeport, N. Y.—Construction permit to install new vertical antenna (with FM antenna mounted on top) and ground system.

1290 Kilocycles

NEW—Greater Peoria Radiobroadcasters, Inc., Peoria, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1290 kc.**, power of 1 KW, directional antenna for day and night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to install approved transmitter.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Walter A. Graham, Tifton, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1300 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to change frequency from **1300** to **1340 kc.**

KFYO—Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., Lubbock, Texas—Construction permit to change frequency from **1340** to **790 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location.

NEW—Audrain Broadcasting Corp., Mexico, Mo. (P. O. 115 West Monroe St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1340 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. (Facilities to be relinquished by KHMO)

1360 Kilocycles

NEW—Dr. Leskie Haltom Luck & Myron Birdsel "Patt" McDonald, d/b as Luck-McDonald Co., Ft. Worth, Texas (P. O. 9th & Houston Sts.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1360 kc.**, power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Mon-Yough Broadcasting Co., McKeesport, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1360 kc.**, power of 1 KW, directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to make changes in directional antenna system for night operation.

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Lansing, Mich.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1360 kc.** power of 1 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation. Amended: to make changes in directional antenna system.

1420 Kilocycles

KNOW—Frontier Broadcasting Co., Inc., Austin, Texas—Construction permit to change frequency from **1490** to **860 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts day and night to 5 KW day, and 1 KW night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location. Amended: to change

frequency from **860 kc.** to **1420 kc.**, make changes in directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

1430 Kilocycles

NEW—Leo H. Beckley & Louise L. Beckley, d b as Beckley Radio Co., Mount Vernon, Wash. (P. O. Officers' Row, Quarters 12, Fort Lawton, Wash.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1430 kc.**, power of 500 watts and daytime hours of operation. (Call "KBRC" reserved)

1440 Kilocycles

KEYS—Earl C. Dumm, Charles W. Rossi, H. B. Lockhart and E. C. Hughes, d/b as Nueces Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1490 kc.** to **1440 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts day and night to 1 KW night and 5 KW day, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location. Amended, to make change in directional antenna system.

NEW—S. H. Patterson, Topeka, Kans.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1440 kc.**, power of 500 watts day and 1 KW night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended, to change power from 500 watts day and 1 KW night to 5 KW day and night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location.

KFMB—The Jack Gross Broadcasting Co., San Diego, Calif.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1450** to **1440 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW and make changes in transmitting equipment. (Facilities to be relinquished by KPRO.)

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Rahall Broadcasting Company, Inc., Beckley, W. Va. (P. O. 216 Main Street.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

WRDW—Augusta Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

NEW—Ronald B. Woodyard, Utica, N. Y. (P. O. 1400 W. Stroop Rd., Dayton, Ohio.)—Construction permit for a synchronous amplifier to be operated with a new standard broadcast station at Utica, N. Y. (File No. B1-P-3636) to be operated on **1450 kc.**, power of 50 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Douglas L. Craddock, Leaksville, N. C. (P. O. Boulevard St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 100 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1510 Kilocycles

NEW—Methodist Radio Parish, Inc., Flint, Mich.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1500 kc.**, power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation. Amended, to change frequency from **1500** to **1510 kc.**

1540 Kilocycles

NEW—P. C. Wilson, Canton, Ohio.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1300 kc.**, power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation. Amended, to change frequency from **1300** to **1540 kc.**

1550 Kilocycles

NEW—Amphlett Printing Co., San Mateo, Calif.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1490 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended, to change fre-

(Continued on next page)

quency from 1490 to 1550 kc., and make changes in antenna system.

1560 Kilocycles

NEW—Unity Corporation, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. (P. O. 1014 Edison Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1560 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

870 Kilocycles

NEW—Donnelly C. Reeves, Hanford, Calif. (P. O. 225 Linden, Visalia, Calif.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 870 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1010 Kilocycles

NEW—WHOW, Inc., Baltimore, Md. (P. O. 313 N. Charles St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1010 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1030 Kilocycles

NEW—Marion Radio Corporation, Marion, Ind. (P. O. 201 First National Bank Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1030 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1110 Kilocycles

NEW—Bay City Broadcasting Co., a partnership composed of J. A. Clements, T. C. Dodd and John George Long, Bay City, Texas.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1110 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation. Amended, to change hours of operation from unlimited time to daytime.

1150 Kilocycles

NEW—Laurence W. Harry, tr/as Fostoria Broadcasting Co., Fostoria, Ohio. (P. O. 125 South Main St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1150 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1210 Kilocycles

NEW—Abraham Kofman and Sara F. Kofman, co-partners, d/b as Times-Star Publishing Company, Alameda, Calif. (P. O. 1511 Park Street.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1210 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—Missouri Valley Broadcasting Corp., St. Joseph, Mo. (P. O. 407 Tootle Bldg., 6th and Francis Sts.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. (call "KRES" reserved.)

1240 Kilocycles

NEW—Walter W. Bankhead, Jasper, Ala. (P. O. Box 987.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Harrison Broadcasting Corp., Harrison, Ark. (P. O. Harrison, Ark.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1340 Kilocycles

WCMI—The Ashland Broadcasting Co., Ashland, Ky.—Construction permit to install synchronous amplifier at 625 Huntington St., Huntington, Va., to operate on 1340 kc., with 250 watts power, unlimited time, synchronized with Radio Station WCMI, Ashland, Ky.

NEW—Andalusia Broadcasting Co., Inc., Andalusia, Ala. (P. O. c/o Tracy Wilder.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—C. R. Bellati, Stillwater, Okla. (P. O. 512 Husband St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

WJJD—WJJD, Incorporated, Chicago, Ill.—Construction permit to increase power from 20 KW (limited time) to 50 KW (limited time) and install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use.

WCR—Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.—Construction permit to increase power from 5 KW day and 1 KW night (employing directional antenna night) to 5 KW day and night, and make changes in directional antenna for night use.

KMBC—Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Construction permit to decrease power of auxiliary transmitter from 2½ KW to 1 KW and install new auxiliary transmitter.

KDAI—Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc., Duluth, Minn.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and make changes in directional antenna for night use.

APPLICATIONS TENDERED FOR FILING

NEW—Worth Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth, Texas—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 960 kc., power of 5 KW and daytime hours of operation.

NEW—Stark Broadcasting Corp., Canton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1060 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

NEW—The Central Connecticut Broadcasting Co., New Britain, Conn.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 910 kc., power of 5 KW, directional antenna night, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Old Colony Broadcasting Co., Inc., Brockton, Mass.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—N. Joe Rahall, Sam G. Rahall, Farris E. Rahall and Deem F. Rahall, a partnership d/b as Allentown Broadcasting Co., Allentown, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1540 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

WMOB—S. B. Quigley, Mobile, Ala.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1230 kc. to 550 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

NEW—H. M. Suthard and P. M. Mullins, d/b as Mayfield Broadcasting Co., Mayfield, Ky.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1320 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

NEW—The Tower Realty Co., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 680 kc., power of 5 KW., directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation.

WAPO—Joda Patterson, Ramon G. Patterson and Louise Patterson Pursley, d/b as WAPO Broadcasting Service, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Assignment of license to Ramon G. Patterson, Louise Patterson Pursley, Ramon G. Patterson, executor and Louise Patterson Pursley, executrix of the estate of Joda Patterson, deceased, d/b as WAPO Broadcasting Service.

(Continued on next page)

NEW—WLBG, Inc., Laurens, S. C.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 820 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.
WIBW—Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kansas—Construction permit to change frequency from 580 kc. to 540 kc., increase power from 5 KW to 500 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.
KROY—Luther E. Gibson, d/b as Gibson Broadcasting Co., Sacramento, Calif.—Application to purchase Radio Station KROY.
NEW—Mosby's, Inc., Anaconda, Mont.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.
NEW—Mitchell C. Tackley, tr/as North Country Broadcasting Co., Malone, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.
NEW—Steel City Broadcasting Company of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Inc., Allentown, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.
NEW—Crawford County Broadcasting Corp., Meadville, Pa.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

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.

Consumers Company and **Material Service Corporation**, both of Chicago, are charged in a complaint with conspiring to restrain trade and to enhance prices in the interstate sale of crushed dolomite limestone, fluxing stone, building stone, aggregate, sand, gravel and other building materials, and fuel. (5418)

Ben Levy and **Frances Levy**, trading as **Goldwyn Co.**, and as **John Baker Co.**, 731 Plymouth Court, Chicago, are charged in a complaint with selling to wholesalers, jobbers and retailers assortments of merchandise so packed and assembled as to involve the use of games of chance, gift enterprises or lottery schemes when the merchandise is resold to the purchasing and consuming public. (5417)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

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

Marvel Equipment Mfg. Co., Inc.—An order prohibiting certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of railway switch heaters, for use in keeping switches free from snow and ice, has been issued against **Marvel Equipment Manufacturers, Inc.**, 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. (5372)

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