

District Meetings

HANNA ELECTED SECOND DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Michael R. Hanna, manager of WHCU, the Cornell University station, Ithaca, New York, was elected director of the Second NAB District at the membership meeting of that district in New York City last Thursday and Friday (25 and 26). He succeeds Kolin Hager, WGY, Schenectady, who had previously expressed the intention of not becoming a candidate for reelection.

The program managers clinic Friday afternoon became a highlight of the two-day session when Charles A. Siepmann, author of the new book "Radio's Second Chance," and Justin Miller, NAB President, spoke concerning the FCC program report. Mr. Siepmann was an FCC employee during the time the program report was being prepared.

Following Mr. Siepmann's talk, Judge Miller was invited by the presiding officer of the clinic, John H. McNeil, WJZ, to reply. At the conclusion of his remarks, Judge Miller was given a tremendous ovation by the assembled broadcasters.

(Ed. Note: Full coverage of the Second District Meeting will be carried in next week's edition of REPORTS.)

Small Market Stations

SMALL MARKETS COMMITTEE MEETS IN WASHINGTON

The FCC Program Report was the topic for considerable discussion at the Small Market Stations Executive Committee meeting held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., last week (22, 23 and 24). The Committee drew up resolutions relative to the subject to be presented to the NAB Board of Directors when it meets next month.

George Adair, Chief Engineer of the FCC, was guest of the Committee at a luncheon on Monday. He discussed engineering requirements and FM operations in the future.

In an address to the Committee, A. D. Willard, Jr., Executive Vice-President, discussed the music situation and expressed appreciation to this group of stations for their assistance in all matters related to this subject.

The NAB management study series in the small market field was presented to the Committee by Arthur Stringer, NAB Director of Promotion. The Committee went on

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT MILLER

Your attention is called to an editorial which appeared in the April 27 issue of *Collier's Magazine*, entitled "FCC Rides Again," and which is reprinted in this number of our REPORTS (see next page). This editorial is of great significance to every broadcaster.

You may wish to take advantage of this opportunity to send the enclosed slipsheet copy of the editorial to your Senator or Congressman along with your own views on the subject.

record to say that this was one of the major benefits rendered to their segment of the industry by the NAB, and were enthusiastic about the good of the over-all operations experienced as a result of this series of studies.

Personnel training was discussed by Frank Pellegrin; sales promotion by Hugh Higgins; syndicated shows and group selling by J. Allen Brown.

Kenneth H. Baker, NAB Director of Research, emphasized that the motto of the Research department was one of "service." He explained the new office forms scheduled for early release.

Charles Batson reported on the Department of Information and discussed with the Small Market Stations Committee effective methods for publicizing the aims and work of the Committee and its stations.

C. E. Arney, Jr., NAB Secretary-Treasurer, outlined plans for arranging the National Convention to be of special benefit to the small stations. The group unanimously agreed that a "discussion of internal industry affairs only" agenda at the convention would be followed. The Committee went on record as urging all small stations to bring along a second man with the manager to the National convention. A schedule of events was drawn up by the Committee for the National convention.

The Small Market Stations Executive Committee went on record as "endorsing" NAB President Justin Miller's recommendation to President Truman that a practical broadcaster be placed on the FCC.

The Committee members were guests of President Miller on Thursday at a luncheon honoring Robert Lange, North American Director of Radiodiffusion Francaise.

At the Tuesday afternoon session, Milton J. Kibler, and Ivar H. Peterson, Assistant Directors of the Employee-

(Continued on page 331)

See President Miller's editorial on the next page and reprint of his article from *New York Times* on page 332.



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

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

Kenneth H. Baker, *Director of Research*; Robert T. Bartley, *Director of FM Dept. and Government Relations*; Charles A. Batson, *Director of Information*; Robert C. Coleson, *Western Field Representative (Hollywood)*; Willard D. Egolf, *Special Counsel*; Howard S. Frazier, *Acting Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity (New York City)*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Don E. Petty, *General Counsel*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Promotion*.

EDITORIAL

PRESIDENT VIEWS REACTION TO NAB STAND

A few newspapers and trade journals have objected to the blunt warning issued by NAB, following release of the recent FCC Report. A few broadcasters have been inclined to confess bad conduct in their programming and have suggested that NAB should have acquiesced in the Commission's Report. There was very real reason for our action, which properly understood was the only possible course which we could have taken.

When a fire is roaring through the buildings which adjoin your home, it is a poor time for quiet, contemplative discussion of insurance policies and methods of fire prevention. Your time would be spent more intelligently in getting out fire extinguishers, calling the fire department, attaching hoses and teaming-up with your neighbors in a desperate battle against an impending danger.

If at such a time a bystander were to get in your way and prevent you from fighting the fire, you might well question his intelligence or his motives. And this would be true even though your own conscience might be chiding you for your failure to take greater precautions when no fire was threatening.

The situation is much the same with respect to the recent report of the Federal Communications Commission. That report was issued on March 7, 1946. Less than a week later, on March 13, a letter went out to licensees, instructing them to comply with the requirements of the report on or before March 29, 1946. Compliance by the broadcasters without protest, would have constituted acquiescence in the Commission's interpretation of the Communications Act. That interpretation constitutes an overriding of the limitations placed by the Act upon the powers of the Commission. It constitutes also a flaunting of the right of freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Acquiescence in the Commission's interpretation, therefore, would have constituted a surrender of the people's right to a free radio. Under the circumstances it was necessary to send out an immediate warning. This we did.

It was not an appropriate time for discussion of program content. To have done so would have obscured the main issue and blunted the warning. Neither was it an appropriate time for friendly conversation with the Commission. Such a conversation might, very appropriately,

have preceded the issuance of the report, and we would have been happy to respond to an invitation for that purpose. Unfortunately, as in other instances of Commission action, this report was issued without notice, and with demands for immediate compliance. Now that the issue has been made clear, conversations may very appropriately take place at any time in the future.

JUSTIN MILLER.

(Ed. Note: The following editorial is reprinted with permission from *Collier's*, April 27, 1946.)

FCC RIDES AGAIN

The Federal Communications Commission is up to its old tricks again, trying to interfere with the content of radio programs.

In a current 140-page report on the public responsibility of broadcasters, the FCC takes it on itself to warn radio people that renewal of station licenses and granting of new ones will depend henceforth on what is vaguely described as a station's service to its audience.

Elements of this service, it then appears, include the amount of commercials put on the air by a station, the amount of time given to discussions of public affairs, and the actual character of some of the entertainment features. A solemn curse is put on soap operas and excessive commercials. Then the FCC piously disclaims a desire to regulate radio programs, and calls for "forces outside the broadcasting industry" to do the regulating via criticisms and objections.

Holding no brief at all for the bad taste of certain soap operas and commercials, we think nevertheless that the FCC still suffers from its long-time itch to control radio broadcasting; to censor programs; to tell radio what it may and may not put on the air. The FCC has been slapped down on this score by an angry public opinion on previous occasions, but it is in the nature of bureaucrats never to stop trying to expand their powers.

This is the same commission that recently, and against the advice of various outstanding scientists in radio, booted Frequency Modulation (FM) radio off its long-occupied 50-megacycle wave band. If this ruling sticks, more than 400,000 existing FM receiving sets in this country will be made obsolete from the standpoint of FM reception; FM service will be pretty much confined to city areas; and truly effective broadcasting will stay largely in the hands of four big networks.

Radio's tens of millions of U. S. listeners had better get up on their hind feet and fight these latest FCC moves to arrogate radio-program control to itself and to destroy the brilliant promise of FM radio. One way to fight is to clip this *Collier's* editorial and send it to your congressman or one of your senators with any remarks you feel like adding.

If the public doesn't fight, as it has done in the past, the FCC encroachments will go forward, and a time can come when the FCC will be admonishing Mortimer Snerd to smarten up, or gagging Walter Winchell or Raymond Swing, or kicking some immensely popular comedian off the air because the FCC doesn't consider him an elevating influence. The upshot can be U. S. radio programs as dreary and depressing as most of those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, a government-controlled concern than whose offerings there are notoriously none duller on this earth.

Congress should long ago have taken away from the FCC its life-and-death licensing power over radio, and confined it strictly to the duties of an umpire among stations in the matter of assigning wave bands. The only proper censor for radio, as for the press, is the public.

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To set up any other control is to violate the Constitution's guarantee of freedom of speech.

There may have been some excuse during the war, though we doubt it, for postponing drastic reform of the FCC till after the war. The war is over now, and the reform is overdue.

SMALL MARKETS COMMITTEE MEETS IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 329)

Employer Relations Department, discussed matters related to this phase of the industry.

Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 the Small Market Stations Committee gave a cocktail party for representatives of the trade press.

The Committee drew up a resolution "recommending that NAB codify FCC rules and regulations and bring up to date, making provisions for supplements."

A resolution was drawn up expressing appreciation to Justin Miller for creation of the Small Market Division, headed by J. Allen Brown.

Those present were:

Marshall Pengra—KRNH, Roseburg, Oregon; Wayne W. Cribb—KHMO, Hannibal, Missouri; James R. Curtis—KFRO, Longview, Texas; William C. Grove—KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Robert T. Mason—WMRN, Marion, Ohio; Glenn Marshall, Jr.—WFOY, St. Augustine, Florida; Clair R. McCollough (NAB Board Liaison Committee)—WGAL, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Frank E. Pellegrin—Advisor, NAB; J. Allen Brown—Secretary, NAB.

Employee-Employer Relations

EFFECT OF RETROACTIVE WAGE INCREASE ON OVERTIME

In a ruling dated December 12, 1945, which was made public last week, the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor ruled that payment of a retroactive increase in basic wage rates requires that overtime payments made since the effective date of the retroactive increase must be adjusted upward in conformity with the increase in the basic rate.

This interpretation of the Wage and Hour Act is applicable, the Division ruled, even though the agreement between a company and a union provides that the retroactive increase "will be applicable only to base rates, and will not increase incentive or overtime pay retroactively."

In the case on which the Administrator ruled, the company and the union had entered into an agreement providing for new job classifications and increased pay rates, retroactive to May 1944. After having obtained War Labor Board approval for the increased rates on March 30, 1945, the company requested the Administrator to give his opinion as to whether the clause in the agreement stating that incentive or overtime pay should not be increased retroactively was in conformity with the Wage and Hour Act.

In ruling that the new base rates must be included in the regular rate of pay on which overtime compensation for the retroactive period was based, the Administrator stated that such payments "are in the nature of deferred compensation for services rendered" and "must be included in the computation of the employee's regular rate of pay." He also stated that "regardless of the provision of the

union agreement, the employer will not have complied with the provisions" of the Wage-Hour Act "unless he pays overtime compensation at the rate of time and one-half of the employee's regular rate based on straight-time earnings, including payments made at the regular pay period and those subsequently paid pursuant to the contract."

COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT DATA RELEASED BY COMMISSION

The Commission recently made public figures on the number of employees working in radio stations for the week beginning October 14, 1945, and their average compensation for that week. This information is similar to data released in past years by the Commission and is compiled from Schedule 13, which is one of the reports required to be filed by networks and licensees.

A total of 29,405 full-time employees, including executives, was employed during the week of October 14 by 9 networks and 876 standard stations; of this number, 22,518 were employed by 866 standard stations (excluding key stations and networks). The latter figure represents an increase of slightly more than 2,000 employees, or about 10 per cent, over 1944. Total compensation for the week paid to the full-time employees of the 866 stations was \$1,397,353, or about \$73,000,000 for the year. This does not include part-time employees.

The number of full-time operating technicians, according to the FCC data, has increased from 3,807 in standard stations in 1942 to 4,155 in 1945, and during the same period the average weekly compensation has increased 22.3 per cent, or from \$46.54 in 1942 to \$56.92 in 1945. In the same 4-year period the number of full-time announcers increased from 2,937 to 3,601, while their average compensation increased slightly more than 37 per cent, or from \$41.41 in 1942 to \$56.80 in 1945.

The average compensation paid operating technicians in all stations located in population areas of less than 50,000 was \$41.07 in October 1945 as compared with \$34.89 in 1943 and \$38.24 in 1944. In all city sizes the average weekly pay for operating technicians in regional stations was \$57.00 and for 454 local stations was \$42.47. For the same two groups of stations the average pay of announcers was \$59.67 and \$42.25, respectively. This compares with the 1944 figures of \$53.46 for operating technicians in regional stations, and \$38.92 in local stations.

The detailed figures of the Commission show various breakdowns by occupational classifications in various size stations, by regions and districts, by states, and by number of stations in each community.

In addition to the number of full-time employees mentioned, the Commission reported that networks and standard stations employed for the week in October 1945 a total of 5,578 part-time employees, who were paid an average of \$47.39 each during the week.

JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

Radio station managers interested in obtaining the services of veterans for "On the Job Training Program" should secure from their local United States Employment Service office, Veterans' Administration Circular No. 61, entitled "Guide to Employers Who Wish to Set Up On the Job Training Programs."

The NAB Employer-Employee Relations Department will be glad to assist station managers in this connection. Inquiries may be addressed to Employer-Employee Relations Department.

BROADCASTERS AND THE FCC REPORT

by Justin Miller

President, National Association of Broadcasters

(Reprinted by permission from the *New York Times*)

On March 7, 1946, the Federal Communications Commission issued a 139-page book which it has euphemistically called a "Report" concerning the "public service responsibility of broadcast licensees." Some people, both broadcasters and others, who have read the report think that it involves no more than a study of radio programs and a criticism of some of them, with suggestions for improvement. Only ignorance or lack of attention could bring them to such a conclusion. While the report does contain these things, its most important aspect is its subtle encroachment upon freedom of speech in radio, through the Commission's assertion of power to control broadcast programs.

In saying this, I want to make clear, beyond all peradventure of doubt, that the National Association of Broadcasters, its constituent members and its president, are vitally concerned with the continued improvement of radio programs. With the return from service of many of its best personnel; with constantly improving cooperation between broadcasters, advertisers, agencies, journalists, educators, listener-councils, and other interested groups; with the development of a program department in our Association; the broadcasting industry is going ahead, with increasing momentum, in a program of self-discipline, research and experimentation.

Moreover, the National Association of Broadcasters will join, gladly, with the Commission in any way to facilitate the final determination of the vital question which is presented by the Commission's assertion of power; and will oppose, by every lawful means at its command, this or any other encroachment upon the liberties of the American people.

It is not necessary to question the motives of the Commissioners in this situation. They are sincere, earnest men, who have a large and important duty to perform. Their limitation is that their experience has been largely in the field of common carriers; in other words, the regulation of public utilities. They, apparently, fail to make the distinction—which the Communications Act *does* make clearly—between regulation of such common carriers and, on the other hand, regulation of the *means* of radio broadcasting. The very title which they have given to their report illustrates their confusion.

When Congress created the Communications Commission, it gave to it two separate and distinct functions. The first of these has to do with the regulation of "common carriers." The term "public service," which the Commission used to title its report, is one used by lawyers and judges to describe the nature and operation of such carriers. It has no application to radio broadcasting. Conversely, the right of freedom of speech is not involved in the regulation of such common carriers.

In Title III of the Communications Act, "Provisions Relating to Radio," Congress was careful to use other language to describe the Commission's duties. Here, it spoke of "the public interest," "the public convenience," "the public necessity." As to this part of its work, the Commission must act as if it were a separate and distinct governmental agency. In this respect the Commission would be better off—and the people would be better served

—if several of its members were men trained in the actual operation of broadcasting stations or who have an intimate working acquaintance with constitutional law.

This is true because the Constitution provides that: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech." And Congress, recognizing this limitation upon its power, wrote into Title III of the Communications Act—the title which relates to radio—a similar limitation upon the power of the Commission. In order to make the limitation doubly clear, Congress wrote it in two ways. First, it said: "Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications . . . transmitted by any radio station." Then, Congress went on to say: "*No regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication.*"

The language last quoted is of the greatest significance. The report of the Commission has been *promulgated*; its contents contain *regulations* and *conditions*; those regulations and conditions *interfere* with the right of free speech by means of radio communication.

This is the point at which a person, untrained in the interpretation of the Constitution and of statutes, is apt to go astray. This is the point at which we should look to the decisions of the Supreme Court for interpretation. But the Supreme Court has not yet interpreted the language of the Act quoted above.

In the absence of such Supreme Court interpretation, the Commission has been doing its own interpreting. Among other things it has, in one of its decisions, forbidden the broadcasters to speak editorially over their transmitters. Can anyone doubt that this is a direct and vital interference with freedom of speech? Unless the Commission's process of administrative interpretation is challenged by some licensee, the Supreme Court will never get a chance to say what "censorship" means, or what constitutes interference with the right of free speech by means of radio communication. A broadcasting industry, working under short-term, temporary licenses—as nearly one-third of the broadcasters are doing under present Commission practices—may well be timid and fearful of Commission reprisals. But unless some of them are willing to risk their licenses—for that is the only way to secure a judicial determination of the Commission's powers—its interpretation of the law *will be the law*, for all practical purposes. In this manner the right of the people to a free radio can be whittled down.

The Commission itself—if it has a proper understanding of its own status as a servant of the people—should not only be willing, but anxious to get the issue presented to the Supreme Court for decision. At the first proper opportunity it should decide a case, squarely and solely, upon the point of law involved in the language with which Congress limited its power. It should be the first to assert the need for such an interpretation of the law, so clear and unmistakable, as to leave no doubt upon the subject. It should be alert to leave no possible question of its intentions, in order that no one may impute to it a purpose to despoil the people of their constitutional right.

In the absence of a Supreme Court decision upon the vital question thus presented, it is proper for us to turn to its decisions in cases involving other forms of encroachment upon freedom of speech and of the press. One of the most helpful of such cases is a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the *Esquire* case, where it said:

"An examination of the items makes plain, we think, that the controversy is . . . whether the contents are 'good' or 'bad.' To uphold the order of revocation would, therefore, grant the Postmaster General a power of censorship. Such a power is so abhorrent to our traditions that a purpose to grant it should not be easily

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inferred. . . . Under our system of government there is an accommodation for the widest varieties of tastes and ideas. . . . a requirement that literature or art conform to some norm prescribed by an official smacks of an ideology foreign to our system. . . . From the multitude of competing offerings the public will pick and choose. What seems to one to be trash may have for others fleeting or even enduring values. But to withdraw the second-class rate from this publication today because its contents seemed to one official not good for the public would sanction withdrawal of the second-class rate tomorrow from another periodical whose social or economic views seemed harmful to another official. . . . Congress has left the Postmaster General with no power to prescribe standards for the literature or the art which a mailable periodical disseminates."

As for intellectual smart-alecks and professional appeasers who would play down the danger involved in such encroachments—there were just such smart-alecks and appeasers prior to World War II, carrying their umbrellas and assuring us that there would be no war. And there were similar people, in the court of George III of England, who ridiculed and insulted Benjamin Franklin and other representatives of the American colonies when they tried, patiently, to explain the dangers of revolution.

Those colonists lived close to the "insolence of office" and out of their bitter experience, wrote the United States Constitution, which guarantees our civil liberties. The question, now, is whether we are such a slothful, degenerate brood that we shall abandon without protest the rights which our forefathers secured for us.

Broadcasters are the champions of the people's right to listen to uncensored radio communications. They and their Association—while recognizing, fully, their own responsibility for continued improvement of programming—must resist this encroachment upon the people's rights, with every lawful means at their command.

(Ed. Note: The above article is reprinted by permission from the *New York Times*. This permission does not allow use of the article in any advertisement or for other commercial purposes.)

FCC CONTINUES CLEAR CHANNEL HEARINGS

During the past week, the FCC continued the clear channel hearings which started on Monday (15). Among those testifying this week were representatives of three networks and educational standard stations, while part of one day's session was devoted to a report on the progress of the Engineering Committee.

Direct testimony throughout the week was submitted both by witnesses for the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service and witnesses from the Bureau of the Census for the Commission, for presentation of the survey which the Bureau completed last fall.

One of the points stressed throughout the hearings was the desirability of completing the present hearings in time for the Commission to have formulated its policy and finished the case which it will present at the meeting with Central and South American broadcasters this fall.

In the testimony of CBS, the statement was made that the "network of the future" might consist of some 200 FM stations scattered throughout the country with two super-power clear channel AM stations strategically situated

to cover the so-called "white areas" which appear in the Bureau of the Census study.

Testimony on engineering was heard with regard to the new standards to be used in broadcasting contours and coverages. These standards include not only specifications with regard to signal strength, but also the ratio between signal strength and noise level in various parts of the country.

FCC WARNS PUBLIC AGAINST USING WALKIE-TALKIES WITHOUT LICENSE

The current sale of surplus Army walkie-talkies and other radio transmitting equipment brought forth a warning from the FCC Tuesday (23) that the unauthorized use of such transmitters by the general public is illegal and may subject the user to a \$10,000 fine or imprisonment or both.

No licenses will be issued by the Commission, the announcement stated, for use of the walkie-talkie and other transmitters by the general public, except in the Amateur Service, until the Citizens Radiocommunication Service, designed to govern such use, is put into effect. This service will not be inaugurated until equipment operating in the Citizens Radiocommunication band, namely 460-470 mc. has reached a satisfactory stage of development, and until the Commission has completed certain technical and legal studies necessary to the formulation of rules and regulations. When this Service is opened to the public, the Commission will make an appropriate public announcement and set forth the conditions under which licenses may be obtained. A simple licensing procedure requiring only a minimum knowledge of the regulations is contemplated.

The Commission also pointed out that none of the Army surplus walkie-talkie equipment which has come to its attention is built to operate in the 460-470 megacycle band allocated for the Citizens Radiocommunication Service.

General

WILLARD SPEAKS AT WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE FOUNDATION DINNER

In a speech at the William Allen White Foundation Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City Wednesday (24) A. D. Willard, Jr., Executive Vice President of NAB, stressed the interdependence of the various media for mass communication in maintaining freedom of expression.

Illustrating his point, Mr. Willard pointed to the possibility that development of Facsimile might result in newspapers eventually being licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. He recalled that the FCC now forbids radio stations to adopt editorial positions and questioned the result upon freedom of the press should similar rules be applied to facsimile.

(Continued on next page)

DISTRICT MEETINGS AHEAD

5th District
1st District
3rd District

April 29-30
May 13-14
May 16-17

San Carlos Hotel
Hotel Statler
Bellevue Stratford Hotel

Pensacola, Florida
Boston, Massachusetts
Philadelphia, Pa.

"It is impossible," Mr. Willard stated, "to divide freedom of utterance into separate categories of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of radio, freedom of motion picture display, and so on . . . each independent of the other. Rather, an assault upon one endangers all."

Discussing the FCC's report on "Public Service Responsibilities of Broadcast Licensees," Mr. Willard urged that every newspaper editor read the document and strongly contested the Commission's authority to supervise the program structure of radio stations. Speaking of program selection, he added: "To substitute the judgment of a government commission for the judgment of the American listener would be intolerable."

Mr. Willard concluded with the statement that broadcasters "will resist, by every lawful means at their command, any assault upon the right of freedom of utterance."

Complete text of speech follows:

"One quick glance at the general state of communications throughout this post-war world is enough to arouse the gravest apprehension. I should like to speak to this point in terms of radio broadcasting. By necessity, in the occupied countries, and by government decree in the liberated countries, broadcasting the world over is now a virtual government monopoly—a subservient medium of propaganda in both its domestic and international use. One by one, as the nations of Europe and Asia were freed from the control of the conqueror, the interim governments, and even the elected governments, regarded the complete control of broadcasting as essential to their stability and self-perpetuation. Only here in these United States does there remain anything that resembles a free radio. Much the same situation obtains in the other media of communications. Though radio is only a generation old, it has already sharply focused one historic fact. The degeneration of one method of dissemination of free speech within a nation is almost invariably followed by dissipation of the freedom of the others.

"It is impossible to divide freedom of utterance into separate categories of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of radio, freedom of motion picture display, and so on—each in a water-tight compartment, each independent of the other. Rather, an assault upon one endangers all. For our way of preserving freedom of speech is dependent upon an identical factor in all fields—the absolute prohibition against the control by government of *any* of the instruments of communication.

"If you doubt for one moment this interdependence of all of the means of free communication each upon the other, consider with me what will happen when Facsimile, frequently alluded to as the 'sleeping' in telecommunications, becomes, as it surely must, an important factor in the transmission of news, information and thought. The phenomenal advance in this method of transmission of the printed word by radio is just now coming to the fore. Should it develop, as many farsighted men in both broadcasting and journalism feel it will, then in the not too distant future, newspapers must be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. Here technological progress may well make freedom of radio and freedom of the press synonymous. Where would the vaunted freedom of the press be if the rules and regulations of the FCC eliminating editorial policy and demanding specific doses of its own determination of what was in the public interest were imposed upon the transmission of Facsimile by newspapers? I suggest that every editor in the United States study the March 7th 'report' of the Federal Communications Commission in the light of the miracle of Facsimile, and that he then determine whether in this electronic age there can be any division of the freedoms of communication.

"I bespeak this point all the more earnestly because, of all of the media of mass communication, radio is the most vulnerable to government sanctions and government control. This is true for a number of reasons. Radio, by its very technical nature, and the limitations of available frequencies, has always had a measure of government supervision to maintain proper and orderly

assignments in the spectrum. Thus, from the beginning, even the American system of broadcasting has been subject to the rules and regulations of an administrative agency. Then radio is vulnerable because of its very youth. Within the memory of nearly every person in this room, broadcasting—as we know it today—did not even exist. It has been struggling up through the same sort of period of experimentation, trial and error, that characterized the early growth and development of the older mass communication media. That it is achieving maturity with remarkable rapidity is attested by the fact that a hundred million people devote more time to listening to it than to any other leisure occupation—or, indeed, to any other type of communicative behavior.

"Now, let us examine a few of the actions of the Federal Communications Commission. In one of its decisions, it has forbidden broadcasters to speak editorially over their radio stations. Under this regulation an American citizen, otherwise completely free to express his opinions in any medium to which he has access, immediately becomes mute upon the acquisition of a radio station license. Can anyone here doubt that this is a direct and vital interference with free speech?

"On March the 7th the Federal Communications Commission issued what it euhemistically calls a report concerning the 'public service responsibility of broadcast licensees.' Highlighting a few examples of inadequate programming, bad taste and lack of program balance, the report then proceeds to indict our whole radio industry. Then, relying upon its own administrative practices, the Commission asserts in the report for the first time 'that it is under an affirmative duty . . . to give full consideration to program service' in the consideration of applications for stations and for the renewal of licenses. In addition, the report puts upon broadcasting stations, as a prerequisite for the renewal of their licenses, an indefinite and arbitrary requirement to broadcast specific types of programs which it deems to be in the public interest. The report was issued on March 7th. On March 13th a form letter went to broadcasters demanding compliance—in many instances by March 29th. If allowed to go unchallenged, this administrative interpretation by the Federal Communications Commission will assume the authority of law by acquiescence and by default.

"The program structure of the American system of broadcasting has been built upon the solid foundation of the wants and needs of its hundred million listeners who vote 'for' or 'against' those programs which they like or dislike at every hour of the day and night. To substitute the judgment of a government commission for the judgment of the American listener would be intolerable. As the Supreme Court pointed out in the recent *Esquire* Case:

"An examination of the items makes plain, we think, that the controversy is . . . whether the contents are 'good' or 'bad.' To uphold the order of revocation would, therefore, grant the Postmaster General a power of censorship. Such a power is so abhorrent to our traditions that a purpose to grant it should not be easily inferred. . . . Under our system of government there is an accommodation for the widest varieties of taste and ideas. . . . a requirement that literature or art conform to some norm prescribed by an official smacks of an ideology foreign to our system. . . . From the multitude of competing offerings the public will pick and choose. What seems to one to be trash may have for others fleeting or even enduring values. But to withdraw the second-class rate from this publication today because its contents seemed to one official not good for the public would sanction withdrawal of the second-class rate tomorrow from another periodical whose social or economic views seemed harmful to another official. . . . Congress has left the Postmaster General with no power to prescribe standards for the literature or the art which a mailable periodical disseminates."

"Similarly, the Congress left the Commission with no power to prescribe standards—specifically it said in the Radio Act: 'Nothing in this Act shall be understood or

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construed to give the Commission power of censorship over the radio communications . . . transmitted by any radio station."

"It is not necessary to question the motives of the members of the Federal Communications Commission in this matter. As Judge Justin Miller, President of the NAB, has pointed out, 'they are sincere, earnest men who have a large and important duty to perform. Their limitation is that their experience has been largely in the field of common carriers . . . they apparently fail to make the distinction which the Communications Act does make clearly between the regulation of such common carriers . . . and regulation of the means of radio broadcasting.' But—the Commission should not only be willing but anxious to bring these matters to the Supreme Court for final decision and the National Association of Broadcasters will join gladly with them to make a final determination of the grave questions of constitutionality presented by the Commission's assertions of power."

"I am glad to be able to report to you this evening that, despite the penalty of economic execution which the Federal Communications Commission holds, like a sword of Damocles, above the head of every radio station in the United States—the broadcasters of America, aware of their full responsibility as the champions of our people's right to a free radio, will no longer accept these or any other encroachments upon the right of free speech by means of radio communication. They will resist, by every lawful means at their command, any assault upon the right of freedom of utterance."

PEABODY AWARDS DINNER

Justin Miller, President NAB, extended greetings from the radio broadcasting industry in an informal talk at the annual dinner during which the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards were announced. Judge Miller spoke briefly on the value of the Peabody awards of which NAB has been a sponsor since their inception in 1940.

Principal speaker of the evening was Mayor Earl Glade of Salt Lake City, member of the Board of Directors of KSL, former chairman of the NAB code committee and former vice president and general manager of KSL.

The awards were presented by Dean John E. Drewry of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia.

NAB PARTICIPATES EXTENSIVELY IN INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION BY RADIO

With the subject "Radio's Postwar Responsibilities" as its theme, the Sixteenth Institute for Education by Radio, under the auspices of Ohio State University in cooperation with Columbus radio stations, will meet in Columbus May 3 to 6.

At the first meeting of the general session on the evening of May 3, NAB's president, Justin Miller, will participate in a symposium on the two questions "Has Radio Reconverted?" and "Is Broadcasting Assuming Its Post-war Obligations?" On the panel, presided over by Edgar Kobak, MBS President, will be Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commission, H. B. McCarty, Director, Station WHA, University of Wisconsin, Nathan Straus, President, Station WMCA, and Davidson Taylor, Vice President and Director of Programs, CBS.

Kenneth H. Baker, former OSU faculty member, and present Director of Research, NAB, will be chairman at two meetings on radio research. The first of these meetings is scheduled for the afternoon of Saturday, May 4, and will be carried over to the following morning.

Radio public relations and its social responsibility will be discussed at a meeting on the Institute's closing day. Edward M. Kirby, NAB Public Relations Counselor, will participate in the discussion, along with top public rela-

tions personnel from networks, stations and civic organizations.

Two meetings are scheduled to cover radio journalism. The first, on May 4, will be based on "Covering Local News for Radio." The second meeting arranged by the Council on Radio Journalism will discuss the question "What is Good Radio Copy?"

The program arranged by AWD was included in REPORTS last week (p. 315).

MILLER HOST TO NORTH AMERICAN DIRECTOR OF FRENCH RADIO

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor Tuesday (23) by Justine Miller, President of the NAB, Robert Lange, Director, North American Services, Radio-diffusion Francaise, expressed his admiration for American radio. He said that he liked America in general and American radio in particular.

M. Lange acknowledged that the effectiveness of radio in America is a result of support given it by advertisers. In regard to the future of French radio, he stated only that for the time being the situation in France demanded that its radio be operated by the government.

Congressman Clarence F. Lea of California was a guest speaker. He recalled his visit to France last summer and repeated the message of friendship from the American people which he had stated to the French people at that time.

Between now and June 10th, at which time he will go to Canada, M. Lange will visit various parts of the United States, observing the operation of American radio and developing plans for an augmented exchange of programs between France and the United States. He expressed the hope that language barriers between the French and Americans could be overcome in exchange programs through the universal language of music.

A letter has been sent by M. Lange to radio stations throughout the country outlining programs which can be made available to them by Radiodiffusion Francaise.

Present at the luncheon were: Frank Beatty, Broadcasting Magazine; Capt. Ted Bergman, War Department; Kenneth Berkeley, WMAL; Wayne W. Cribb, KHMO; James R. Curtis, KFRO; Earl Gammons, CBS; William C. Grove, KFBC; Robert Lange, Radiodiffusion Francaise; Clarence F. Lea, Congressman from California; Glenn Marshall, WFOY; Robert T. Mason, WMRN; Clair McCullough, WGAL; Marshall Pengra, KRNR; Joseph Ream, CBS; Frank M. Russell, NBC; Frank Stanton, CBS; Ben Strouse, WWDC; Sol Taishoff, Broadcasting Magazine.

Representatives of NAB present were: Justin Miller, A. D. Willard, Jr., Don Petty, Frank E. Pellegrin, Edward Kirby, J. Allen Brown and Charles Batson.

WILLARD TO PRESIDE AT CCNY AWARDS DINNER

A. D. Willard, Jr., Executive Vice-President, NAB, will preside at the National Radio Awards Dinner, and will participate in a panel discussion on the FCC program report this Wednesday (1), in connection with the second annual radio and business conference sponsored by the City College of New York.

Charles A. Batson, NAB's Director of Information, will also participate in the conference when he presides over the general morning session on the same day, theme of which will be "Veterans Chances in Radio."

The awards to be announced at the dinner include five plaques and 18 certificates for Awards of Merit and will be presented for entries in each of the following groups: Sponsors, Advertising Agencies, Program Producers; Re-

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gional Radio Stations; Clear Channel Radio Stations; Regional or Intrastate Radio Networks; National Radio Networks.

Mr. Willard will speak for the radio broadcasting industry in the discussion of "The FCC Report—Is it Right or Wrong?"

The session on opportunities for veterans in radio will be an open meeting for all veterans, both men and women. Key speakers will discuss the veterans chances in radio from an employment angle with the following categories being represented on the panel: advertising and promotion, casting, personnel, programs, production, research, sales, scripts, special events, talent and program development, and women's activities.

WKPA MANAGER HONORED

Edward J. Kroen, General Manager of Station WKPA, New Kensington, Pa., was recently elected President of the New Kensington Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his splendid work in behalf of the community.

Programming

PATTERSON PRAISES RADIO COOPERATION IN ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

In a letter to NAB President Justin Miller, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson expressed the appreciation of the War Department for the cooperation extended by the radio broadcasting industry during the recent observance of Army Day.

Text of Mr. Patterson's letter follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

"19 Apr. 1946.

"The Honorable Justin Miller, President
National Association of Broadcasters
1760 N Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

"DEAR JUDGE MILLER:

"I would like to take this opportunity to express to the National Association of Broadcasters, and through you to the radio broadcasting industry, the appreciation of the War Department for the thorough and excellent cooperation received on Army Day, 6 April 1946.

"It was the first official observance in five years, and the radio broadcasting industry generously made available time, talent, and facilities throughout the nation. This cooperation played an important part in making the day an outstanding success.

"Sincerely yours,

(s) ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War."

RELIGIOUS BOOK WEEK ANNOUNCED

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., have announced that the week of May 5 to 12 will be celebrated throughout the nation as Religious Book Week.

The program commemorating Religious Book Week was instituted four years ago, on the tenth anniversary of the burning of books in Nazi Germany.

The National Conference has made available to the radio broadcasting industry a fact sheet with suggestions for program ideas. The following are suggestions from the fact sheet, "How Your Program Can Help":

- "1. Special announcements of Religious Book Week stressing its value and its contribution to furthering understanding and respect among Americans of all creeds and cultural and national backgrounds.
- "2. Reviews of books on the Religious Book Week List (booklet containing list attached) by prominent reviewers, by clergymen and educators, by women's commentators. Interviews with authors of these books in which they tell of their aims in writing them and the part they hope they will play in furthering inter-group cooperation in America.
- "3. Special talks on the importance of books of spiritual value in building a world based on freedom and peace. Round Table discussions by representatives of each faith on this subject.
- "4. Specially dedicated music (hymns from classic hymnals or words by great writers set to music).
- "5. Dramatizations of some of the books on the Religious Book Week list with the announcement of the observance.
- "6. Special programs in commemoration of the thirteenth anniversary of the burning of the books, telling the story of the infamous May 10th, 1933, or a special broadcast by several writers whose books were thrown to the flames by Hitler.
- "7. Appropriate remarks on the place of reading in the building of a world based on freedom and peace by characters in daytime serial programs."

SHRINERS BEGIN RADIO CAMPAIGN IN INTEREST HOSPITALS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Pointing out that 1700 crippled children from impoverished families are standing in line, awaiting entrance into one of the 15 hospitals operated by the Shriners, a radio Fact Sheet has been distributed to all radio stations seeking such cooperation as American radio can and will give.

With an Advisory Committee headed by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, including General Jimmie Doolittle, Admiral Chester Nimitz, J. Edgar Hoover, Edgar A. Guest and Jack Warner, the Shriners are seeking to focus attention on the problem of rehabilitation of crippled children from families not able to pay hospital and surgical fees.

Pointing out that since 1923, the Shriners have healed over 100,000 crippled children of all races, and creeds, the special radio campaign next week will have no direct appeal for funds whatever.

Program managers and women directors are urged to read the Fact Sheet now in their hands.

News Clinics

SET MINNESOTA RADIO NEWS CLINIC

E. L. Hayek, director, 11th NAB district, and, licensee, KATE, Albert Lee, has appointed Richard M. Day, program director, WDGY, Minneapolis, general chairman of the Radio News Clinic to be held in Minneapolis on Friday, May 17. The hotel has not yet been selected. Invitations will be extended to all Minnesota stations, stations near the state borders and to the journalism faculty of the University of Minnesota.

Nebraska Clinic at Ft. Kearney Hotel

The Nebraska Radio News Clinic, May 11, is to be held at the Fort Kearney Hotel, Kearney, according to word from John Alexander, general clinic chairman, and, general manager, KODY, North Platte.

Engineering

DIATHERMY RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

The Federal Communications Commission announced Friday (26) that, with the approval of the Board of War Communications, it had rescinded its wartime orders Nos. 96-96-C, adopted pursuant to Board of War Communications Order No. 4, providing for the registration of diathermy equipment. The purposes of these orders, the first of which was issued on May 18, 1942, was to assist the Commission in preventing the use of diathermy equipment for the transmission of radio messages for subversive purposes, and to assist in the prevention of interference to radio services.

In rescinding the above orders, the Commission emphasized the fact that diathermy equipment remains a very serious source of interference to radio services and that, as the Commission has previously announced, steps will be taken to achieve elimination of such interference. An engineering conference to discuss proposed standards of good engineering practice for the operation of diathermy equipment and a procedure for obtaining Commission type approval of diathermy equipment designed to operate within the three frequency bands already allocated for such operation will be held under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer of the Commission on May 9, 1946.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS TAKES ON NEW RADIO FUNCTIONS

A Central Radio Propagation Laboratory will be established May 1st in the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, it was announced last week by Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau.

The new division's chief emphasis will be on ionospheric and tropospheric propagation research. Division 14—as the new set-up is known—will be responsible for all radio activities of the Bureau of Standards except the electronics work of Division 13—Ordnance Development.

Dr. J. Howard Dellinger has been designated chief of the new division. He joined the staff of the Bureau in 1907 and became head of its Radio Section in 1919. Dr. Dellinger is past president of the Institute of Radio Engineers and a recipient of its Medal of Honor.

During the past four years a large part of the Radio Section's work has been the operation of the Interservice Radio Propagation Laboratory for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This laboratory developed research methods for the study and forecasting of conditions in the ionosphere based on data obtained from a chain of stations throughout the world.

The newly established laboratory represents a consolidation of activities. It will take over certain functions from the Army and Navy and the Carnegie Institution of Washington and will collaborate closely with the Federal Communications Commission.

Ad Council—OWMR Allocations

AN URGENT MESSAGE FROM OWMR

The most important word in President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee is "Emergency." Shipments of

wheat and other foods to the millions in Europe and Asia facing malnutrition and slow starvation are falling short, despite the fact that May and June are the critical months. The Public can help—must help—by conserving all it can. But they must first be informed. Here is how you can help.

A series of special Famine Emergency broadcasts were aired over Washington's Station WINX. These 15-minute broadcasts have been transcribed and are available—on request—and without charge to any radio station in the country. Here is a brief description of the broadcasts:

1. **THAT MEN MAY LIVE**—talks on Famine Emergency by government leaders: Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Chester C. Davis, Chairman, Famine Emergency Committee; and Walter Straub, Director, Office of Emergency Food Programs. These brief messages are interesting, authoritative, bear an "official" stamp. They explain not only "the need" but *how* the public is to act.

2. **WASHINGTON COMMENTATOR'S ROUND-UP**—This is a lively, newsy, round-robin of famous radio commentators and news reporters, including: Drew Pearson, Joseph Alsop, Ernest K. Lindley, and Marquis Childs.

3. **HOW DOES PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FAMINE EMERGENCY APPEAL AFFECT MY KITCHEN?**—of special interest to women listeners is this interview by Elinor Lee, Director of Women's Activities, WTOP, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Lucile Holmes Cohan, Information Specialist, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This program gets down to actual recipes and suggestions for conserving in the home.

4. **FLEUR FENTON TELLS WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR THE FAMINE EMERGENCY**—A round-table discussion led by Miss Fleur Fenton, Special Consultant to the Famine Emergency Committee, and recently returned from a tour of famine-ridden zones. Includes a typical career girl, club woman, and a housewife. A chatty, informal, specific "how-to-do-it" program.

5. **YOUTH TAKES A STAND ON FAMINE EMERGENCY**—Hazel Markell, Director of Special Activities, Station WTOP in Washington, who conducts a sprightly, extemporaneous program of teen-agers, turns the discussion over to the pros and cons of helping to feed the hungry in Europe and Asia.

You are urged to write to Media Programming Division, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Washington, 25, D. C. for transcriptions of all of the above, and to broadcast them with continuity. Do so at once, PLEASE! There is no time to lose in getting these messages to the public.

PUBLIC INTEREST CAMPAIGNS—MAY 6-12, 1946

The following four public interest campaigns have been given top priority on Network Radio Allocation Plans during the week of May 6-12, by The Advertising Council and the Media Programming Division of the OWMR. A brief resume of each Fact Sheet is given below:

Hospitals Need Student Nurses

Latest figures from a continuing study conducted by the American Hospital Association now show that 2 out of 3 hospitals throughout the country are suffering from acute nursing shortages. A high percentage of these hospitals have been forced to close beds and facilities—often whole floors or wings. As a result, literally thousands of patients are doing without adequate nursing care. During pre-war years, where were available, the bulk of patient care was given by student nurses. During the war, members of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps carried 80% of the nursing load in their hospitals. However, Cadet Nurse recruitment was terminated last fall and at the present time there is an alarming and growing shortage of student nurses in training. Therefore, a nation-wide effort must

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be made immediately to interest young women in nursing as a career, and to urge them to enroll at once for existing vacancies in schools of nursing. Explain that there are opportunities, at extremely low cost, for 40,000 young women between the ages of 17 and 35, who are high school graduates of good standing, to enter one of the highest-paid professions by enrolling in a summer or fall student nurse training class. *Point out that information concerning schools of nursing may be obtained from either the hospital administrator or director of nurses of the nearest hospital.* Emphasize the fact that, compared with average net earnings of teachers, secretaries, office workers, librarians, bank employees, retail store employees and other services open to women the earnings of a professional nurse are among the highest. (Fact Sheet No. 9-A)

Safety on the Highways

Slaughter on our highways is skyrocketing. Right now smash-ups have reached an all-time high of more than one a minute . . . all day . . . every day of the year. Last year traffic accidents killed 28,500, injured 921,500 more, according to the National Safety Council. That is more than a million traffic casualties a year. The cost in dollars was . . . \$1,450,000,000 . . . almost 1½ billion dollars. In the four months after gas rationing ended, traffic deaths jumped 37%. Unless something is done about it, accidents will multiply alarmingly in coming months. Your station can help "put the brakes" on America's rising traffic death toll. Make each listener realize he is a potential accident victim. Point out as specifically as time will allow the little, thoughtless chances he may be taking today . . . this week . . . jaywalking . . . trying to beat the light . . . speeding . . . driving when he has had a few drinks . . . neglecting repairs on his car . . . ignoring signals at crossings. Your aim is to make each listener decide right then and there *never* again to take even a "little" chance with injury or death. (Fact Sheet No. 15)

Famine Emergency

Famine is raging in Europe and Asia. War has left chaos in its wake; in addition, a burning spreading drought of world-wide dimensions has wrecked previous estimates of food requirements and has brought already famished peoples to the very brink of death. Between now and July 1st, 500,000,000 children, women and men—and in this order—face starvation. A critical food situation in war-torn areas was anticipated many months ago, but conditions have now reached a state of crisis. In many areas the grain crop was only 50% of what had been anticipated. North Africa, which has exported grain to Europe since the days of Rome, has had the worst crop failure in 85 years. In much of Europe alone, city dwellers will get less than 1,500 calories a day in the months ahead. Many will get less than 1,000 calories a day; some less than 600 unless we help. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration considers 2,000 to 2,500 calories daily a minimum for safety. *The present American consumption per person is estimated at 3,360 calories per day. Unless foreign governments and UNRRA can buy minimum amounts of wheat, fats, and oils in the world market immediately to tide them over until the next harvest, famine, plague and death will desolate half the world.* The "have" countries including the United States, are the only ones that can halt death by starvation this Spring. *Even certain "importing" countries are already helping to the limit of their ability.* Estimated world wheat needs for the first half of 1946 amount to twenty million tons. Of this total, the United States and other exporting countries, through regulations already in effect, will make available eleven million tons. *Our share of the remaining deficit of nine million tons can be made up only if Americans voluntarily reduce their consumption of wheat products drastically during the months of April, May and June.* Urge everyone to SAVE AND SHARE—to make the maximum amount of needed food available for the relief of starving millions by—Reducing their consumption of all wheat and rice products and fats and

oils . . . Eating more of the plentiful foods . . . Eliminating all food waste and turning in all used fats . . . *Producing and preserving all food possible through home gardening and canning.* (Fact Sheet No. 20)

Fat Salvage

Fats and oils are essential to the production of soap, large quantities of which are desperately needed by the destitute people of war-torn Europe and Asia to maintain even the minimum cleanliness necessary to combat disease. They are likewise essential to the production of countless other peacetime consumers items like paints and varnishes, textiles and leather, pharmaceuticals and lubricating oils. Supplies of fats and oils are still far short of demands and needs due to a decline in domestic production and the war-born loss of foreign imports. Only by continuing to salvage used kitchen fats can housewives help prevent possible shortages of soap for both domestic use and foreign relief and accelerate the production of innumerable other peace-time consumers items. They should be urged to (1) save every drop of used fat by draining pans, skimming soups and gravies, melting down trimmings of meat left on plates and platters, (2) re-use those suitable for cooking and pour immediately into salvage cans those fats which can't be re-used, (3) turn in the fat salvage container to their meat dealers promptly—they'll get four cents for every pound turned in. (Fact Sheet No. 19)

SUGGESTED COPY FOR APRIL 29 NAB "REPORTS"

The Media Programming Division, OWMR, has requested stations to give support to "I Am An American Day" (National Citizenship Day) May 19, 1946. Also, attention is invited to Veterans' Hospitals on National Hospital Day—May 12, 1946.

"I Am An American Day"—Department of Justice

The President has designated Sunday, May 19, 1946 as the annual "I Am An American Day." Community ceremonies are urged, both to honor our "new citizens" (naturalized and native-born) and to encourage all Americans to rededicate themselves to the principles and ideals of this Republic. Last year such ceremonies were held in 1100 communities. The Department of Justice, through its Immigration and Naturalization Service, the National Education Association, the American Legion and other organizations give nationwide leadership and provide materials for the assistance of local committees.

The use of radio, both for special programs on citizenship themes and for broadcasting the community programs, has greatly extended the influence of the local observance. Spot announcements have been mailed to Station Managers, and will be especially pertinent in communities with foreign populations.

Information About Veterans' Hospitals

In conjunction with National Hospital Day (May 12), Veterans' Hospitals throughout the country will hold open house so that representatives of the press, radio and civic groups may become better acquainted, first hand, with the new medical set-up of the Veterans' Administration.

The Veterans' Administration is anxious that the public know about the extensive Veterans' Hospital-building program, now in process. Ninety-five hospitals are now open, and 85 more are being built. This program represents the largest permanent Hospital-building project ever undertaken. It will be an opportunity to tell the public about the superior medical service available to hospitalized veterans in all fields of medicine.

Federal Communications Commission Docket

HEARINGS

The following hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, April 29. They are subject to change.

Monday, April 29

- NEW—Norfolk Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va.—C. P. 1220 kc., 250 watts, daytime.
 NEW—Tidewater Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va.—C. P. 1230 kc., 100 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Syndicate Theatres, Inc., Columbus, Ind.—C. P. 1130 kc., 500 watts, daytime.
 NEW—Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—C. P. 1130 kc., 10 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

Further Hearing

- NEW—The Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.—C. P. 550 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.
 WJIM—WJIM, Inc., Lansing, Mich.—C. P. 550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 NEW—Montana Broadcasting & Television Co., Butte, Mont.—C. P. 550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.
 KSD—Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.—C. P. 550 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.
 KTSA—Sunshine Broadcasting Co., San Antonio, Texas—C. P. 550 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.
 NEW—Public Service Broadcasting Corp., Knoxville, Tenn.—C. P. 550 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, directional antenna.
 WGR—Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.—C. P. to increase night power. 550 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.
 KCRS—Millard Eidson, Midland, Texas—C. P. 550 kc., 5 KW, using directional antenna.
 WKRC—The Cincinnati Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—C. P. 550 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.
 NEW—Atlantic Radio Corp., Boston, Mass.—C. P. 550 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.
 WDEV—Radio Station WDEV, Waterbury, Vt.—C. P. 550 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited, directional antenna.
 KOAC—Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.—Mod. of License. 550 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

Consolidated Hearing

To Be Held in Madison, Wisconsin, in Hearing Room
State Capitol

- NEW—Radio Wisconsin, Inc., Madison, Wis.—C. P. 1480 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited, DA-night.
 WHBC—The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio—C. P. 1480 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

Wednesday, May 1

- NEW—Skyland Broadcasting Corp., W. of Lenanon Road, Dayton, Ohio—C. P. 980 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.
 NEW—Ohio-Michigan Broadcasting Corp., Toledo, Ohio—C. P. 980 kc., 5 KW, unlimited.
 WTOL—Community Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio—C. P. 980 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night.

To Be Held in Court Room Federal Building, Elmira, N. Y.
Court Room, Municipal Building, Endicott, N. Y.

- NEW—James Robert Meachem, Elmira, N. Y.—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

- NEW—Empire Newspapers-Radio, Inc., 911 East Maine St., Endicott, N. Y.—C. P. 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.
 NEW—Texoma Broadcasting Co., Holt Hotel, Wichita Falls, Texas—C. P. 970 kc., 1 KW day, daytime.
 NEW—Darrold Alexander Cannan, tr/as Wichtex Broadcasting Co., 800 Scott St., Wichita Falls, Texas—C. P. 990 kc., 1 KW day, daytime.

Friday, May 3

- WAKR—Summit Radio Corp., First Central Tower, 106 S. Main St., Akron, Ohio—C. P. 1590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, directional antenna.

Friday, April 26

Further Consolidated Hearings

- WTNJ—WOAX Inc., Trenton, N. J.—Renewal of license. 1310 kc., 500 watts night, 500 wls. Shares WCAM and WCAP.
 WTNJ—WOAX Inc., Trenton, N. J.—Modification of License. 1310 kc., 500 watts, unlimited. Req. fac. of WCAM and WCAP.
 WCAM—The City of Camden, Camden, N. J.—Renewal of license. 1310 kc., 500 watts night, 500 watts LS. Shares WTNJ and WCAP.
 WCAM—The City of Camden, Camden, N. J.—Modification of license. 1310 kc., 500 watts. S-WCAP reg. fac. WTNS.
 WCAP—Radio Industries Broadcast Co., Asbury Park, N. J.—Renewal of license. 1310 kc., 500 watts LS. Shares WTNJ and WCAM day and night.
 WCAP—Radio Industries Broadcast Co., Asbury Park, N. J.—Modification of license. 1310 kc., 500 watts. S-WCAP reg. fac. WTNS.

Monday, April 29

- NEW—Liberty Broadcasting Co., John J. Laux, Richard Teitlebaum, et al. d/b as, Pittsburgh, Pa.—C. P. 730 kc., 1 KW daytime.

Federal Communications Commission Actions

AM APPLICATIONS GRANTED

- Jose Ramon Quinones, San Juan, Puerto Rico—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 680 kc., 10 KW, unlimited time; site to be determined. (B-P-4189)
 Jose M. Sepulveda and Jose M. Rodriguez Quinones, a partnership, d/b as Paradise Broadcasting Co., Mayaguez, P. R.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B-P-4168)
 Copper City Radio Co., Butte, Mont.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B5-P-4552)
 WFCB, Inc., Superior, Wisc.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B4-P-4610)
 Community Broadcasting Service, Inc., Vineland, N. J.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1360 kc., 1 KW, daytime only. (B1-P-4480)
 Chesapeake Radio Corp., Annapolis, Md.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 810 kc., 250 watts, daytime only. (B1-P-4139)
 The Huntsville Times Co., Inc., Huntsville, Ala.—Granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. (B3-P-4594)

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FM CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The Commission has granted 38 additional conditional grants for new FM stations, bringing the total conditional grants to 425.

<i>City</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Interest in Standard Station</i>	<i>Type of FM Station</i>
ALABAMA			
Huntsville.....	The Huntsville Times Co., Inc.....	WSGN	Metropolitan
CALIFORNIA			
Beverly Hills.....	Beverly Hills Broadcasting Co.....	—	Community
Santa Barbara.....	News-Press Publishing Co.....	KTMS	M. P. R.
San Diego.....	The Jack Gross Broadcasting Co.....	KFMB	M. P. R.
CONNECTICUT			
Danbury.....	Frank Parker.....	—	Community
FLORIDA			
Daytona Beach.....	News-Journal Corp.....	WCOA	Metropolitan
Palm Beach.....	Palm Beach Broadcasting Corp.....	WWPG	Metropolitan
Pensacola.....	Pensacola Broadcasting Corp.....	WCOA	Metropolitan
GEORGIA			
Columbus.....	Radio Columbus, Inc.....	WDAK	Metropolitan
Savannah.....	Atlantic Broadcasting Co.....	WRBL	Metropolitan
Savannah.....	WSAV, Inc.....	WSAV	Metropolitan
IDAHO			
Twin Falls.....	Radio Broadcasting Corp.....	KTFI	Metropolitan
ILLINOIS			
Springfield.....	WCBS, Inc.....	WCBS	Metropolitan
KANSAS			
Hutchinson.....	Wm. Wyse, et al, d/b as The Nation's Center Broadcasting Co.....	KWBW	Metropolitan
Hutchinson.....	Hutchinson Publishing Co.....	KSAL	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
KENTUCKY			
Henderson.....	Henderson Broadcasting Co., Inc.....	WSON	Metropolitan
Winchester.....	Winchester Sun Co., Inc.....	—	Community
MAINE			
Portland.....	Portland Broadcasting System, Inc.....	WGAN	Metropolitan
MARYLAND			
Silver Spring.....	Tri-Suburban Broadcasting Corp.....	—	Community
MICHIGAN			
Jackson.....	WIBM, Inc.....	WIBM	Community
MINNESOTA			
St. Cloud.....	The Times Publishing Co.....	KFAM	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
MISSOURI			
Cape Girardeau.....	Oscar C. Hursch.....	KFVS	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
NEW YORK			
Niagara Falls.....	The Niagara Falls Gazette Publishing Co.....	WHL D	Metropolitan
Mt. Vernon.....	Hudson Broadcasting System, Inc.....	—	Community
MASSACHUSETTS			
New Bedford.....	Bay State Broadcasting Co.....	—	Metropolitan
NEVADA			
Reno.....	Saviers Electrical Products Corp.....	—	Community
NORTH CAROLINA			
Greenville.....	Greenville Broadcasting Co.....	WGTC	Metropolitan
Raleigh.....	Capital Broadcasting Co., Inc.....	WRAL	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
OHIO			
Columbus.....	United Broadcasting Co.....	WHKC	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
Steubenville.....	The Valley Broadcasting Co.....	WSTV	Metropolitan
OREGON			
Grants Pass.....	Southern Oregon Broadcasting Co.....	KUIN	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
PENNSYLVANIA			
Harrisburg.....	Harold O. Bishop.....	—	Community
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Spartanburg.....	J. M. Bryan and Smith Davis, Co-partners, d/b as Spartanburg Broadcasting Co.....	WORD	Metropolitan

(Continued on next page)

<i>City</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Interest in Standard Station</i>	<i>Type of FM Station</i>
TEXAS			
San Angelo.....	KGKL, Inc.....	KGKL	Metropolitan
VIRGINIA			
Portsmouth.....	The Portsmouth Star Publishing Corp.....	—	Metropolitan
WASHINGTON			
Longview.....	Twin City Broadcasting Corp.....	KWLK	Community
WEST VIRGINIA			
Wheeling.....	West Virginia Broadcasting Corp.....	WAGA	Metropolitan, possibly Rural
Wheeling.....	Community Broadcasting, Inc.....	WKWK	Metropolitan

FM FINAL CP'S GRANTED

The four following stations, which received engineering approval on March 13, were granted regular construction permits:

- St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.—CP for Metropolitan station; Channel: **94.1 Mc.** (No. 231); 42.6 KW; Antenna: 525 ft.
- Missouri Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Mo.—CP for Metropolitan station; Channel: **92.1 Mc.** (No. 221); 32.3 KW; Antenna: 475 ft.
- Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.—CP for Rural station; Channel: **95.3 Mc.** (No. 237); 188 KW; Antenna: 472 ft.
- Frank R. Pidcock, Sr., Moultrie, Ga.—CP for Metropolitan station; Channel: **100.3 Mc.** (No. 262); 10.4 KW; Antenna: 401 ft.

DESIGNATED FOR HEARING

The following 5 applications for new Metropolitan FM stations in the St. Louis, Mo., area, were designated for consolidated hearing:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., St. Louis; Globe-Democrat Publishing Co., St. Louis; Unity Broadcasting Corp of Mo., St. Louis; Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., E. St. Louis, Ill.; Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Mo., Ohio and other States, Clayton, Mo.

The 5 following applications for new Metropolitan stations in the Atlanta, Ga., area, were designated for consolidated hearing:

Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta; Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta; J. W. Woodruff, tr/as Atlanta Broadcasting Co., Atlanta; Fred B. Wilson and Channing Cope, d/b as Wilson and Cope, Atlanta, and Regents of the University System of Ga., for and on behalf of Ga. School of Tech., Atlanta.

Bleecker P. Seaman and Carr P. Collins, Jr., d/b as Seaman and Collins, El Paso, Texas—Designated for hearing application for new station (B3-P-4129), to operate on **1490 kc.**, 250 watts, unlimited time.

Central Broadcasting Corp., Flint, Mich.—Designated for hearing application for new station (B2-P-4403) to operate on **600 kc.**, 1 KW, DA, unlimited time.

KAND—Navarro Broadcasting Assn. (Assignor), J. C. West, President, Alto, Inc. (Assignee), Corsicana, Texas—Designated for hearing (Comr. Jett voting for grant), application for consent to voluntary assignment of license of station KAND from Navarro Broadcasting Assn. to Alto, Inc. (B3-AL-504)

KCTH—Natrona County Tribune, Casper, Wyo.—Granted request for change in call letters of new station from KCTH to KVOC.

WKNE—Harry C. Wilder, et al. (Transferors), Joseph K. Close, Lyman Spitzer, Abbott K. Spencer and Robert T. Colwell (Transferees), WKNE Corp. (Licensee), Keene, N. H.—Granted application for consent to voluntary transfer of control of WKNE Corp., licensee of station WKNE, from Harry C. Wilder, Mark S. Wilder, Helen W. Miller, Frank Lyman, Jr., David Carpenter, N. L. Kidd, George W. Smith, and Philip H. Faulkner to Joseph K. Close, Lyman Spitzer, Abbott K. Spencer and Robert T. Colwell, for a consider-

ation of \$85,000, plus an agreed margin by which current assets exceed current liabilities as at closing date, for all outstanding capital stock of the licensee. (B1-TC-473)

KSO—Kingsley H. Murphy (Assignor), Murphy Broadcasting Co. (Assignee), Des Moines, Iowa—Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license (B4-AL-516) and CP (B4-P-4327) from Kingsley H. Murphy to Murphy Broadcasting Co., for a consideration of \$249,000, composed of 2490 shares of the capital stock of assignee corporation.

KMBC-FM—Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Granted temporary waiver of Sec. 3.261 of the Commission's Rules so as to permit operation of FM station only one hour per day (12 noon to 1:00 P. M.) five days per week (Monday thru Friday) for a period of 90 days, during period of transfer from the old to the new FM band.

ACTIONS ON MOTIONS

Southern Calif. Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif.; Orange County Broadcasting Co., Santa Ana, Calif.—Ordered that the hearing on these applications now scheduled for April 18, be continued without date. (Docket 6737 and 7337)

Central Kentucky Broadcasting Corp., Lexington, Ky.—Ordered that the hearing on this application now scheduled for April 24, be continued to May 23, at 10 A.M., at Lexington, Ky. (Docket 6908)

Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Granted motion for leave to amend its application for a new FM station, so as to show an increase in the number of authorized outstanding shares of stock; show the substitution of Alvanley Johnston for Paul C. Aiken as a director, etc., and the motion was accepted. (Docket No. 7046)

General Broadcasting Co., Independence, Mo.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing now scheduled for April 19 on applications of KTOP, Inc. (Docket 6980); Emporia Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Docket 6981), and Collinson-Wingate Broadcasting Co. (Docket 7382). Exception to the ruling noted by counsel for KTOP, Inc.; Emporia Broadcasting Co., Inc., and Collinson-Wingate Broadcasting Co.

Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted motion to amend its application for CP (Docket 7100), so as to bring its engineering data up to date, etc., and the amendment was accepted.

Citrus Belt Broadcasters, Inc., Winter Haven, Fla.—Granted motion to take depositions in re its application for a new station (Docket 7310).

Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Granted petition to amend its application for a new FM station (Docket 7035), so as to complete its engineering data, and the motion was accepted.

Radio Asheville, Inc., Asheville, N. C.—Granted motion for leave to amend its application for a new station (Docket 7439) so as to specify frequency **1490** with 100 watts power, instead of **1450 kc.** with 250 watts; change paragraphs, etc. The amendment was accepted and application removed from hearing docket.

(Continued on next page)

Dorrance D. Roderick, El Paso, Texas—Denied motion for continuance of consolidated hearing now scheduled for June 17 at Pueblo, Colo., in re applicant's application for CP (Docket 7091) and application of Pueblo Radio Co., Inc. (Docket 7092)

Joseph M. Zamoiski Co., Baltimore, Md.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice its application for a new commercial television station. (Docket 7302)

WFIL Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice its application for a new commercial television station. (Docket 7268)

Texoma Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station (Docket 7126), so as to specify the frequency 1290 with 1 KW, unlimited time, instead of 970 kc., with 1 KW, daytime only. The amendment was accepted and application removed from the hearing docket.

Frederick Wesley Mizer, Orlando, Fla.—Granted motion to take depositions in re its application for a new station (Docket 7183), to start May 8, order to specify dates and places.

Worth Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth, Texas—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for CP (Docket 7344), so as to specify the frequency 970 kc., 1 KW, daytime only, instead of 960 kc., 5 KW, daytime only, etc. The amendment was accepted and application removed from the hearing docket.

Public Service Broadcasting Corp., Knoxville, Tenn.—Granted petition requesting dismissal without prejudice of its application for a new station (Docket 7330).

Harry Willard Linder, Marshall, Minn.—Granted motion for indefinite continuance of hearing on its application for a new station (Docket 7056), and the hearing now scheduled for May 8 was continued without date until further order of the Commission.

Liberty Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on application for a new station (Docket 7169), now scheduled for April 26, and said hearing was continued to April 29.

WHLS—Port Huron Broadcasting Co., Port Huron, Mich.—Granted motion for leave to continue hearing now scheduled for May 9, in re its application for renewal of license (Docket 6987), and the hearing was continued to June 10.

Northern Va. Broadcasters, Inc., Arlington, Va.—Granted petition insofar as it requests leave to amend its application for a new station (Docket 7476), so as to specify the frequency 780 kc. instead of 860 kc.; change paragraphs, etc. The amendment was accepted and application removed from the hearing docket.

Crescent Broadcast Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted motion to dismiss its application for a new station (Docket 7096).

Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md.—Granted petition requesting leave to intervene in the hearing on application of Newnan Broadcasting Co., Newnan, Ga. (Docket 7442), designated for consolidated hearing with application of Volunteer State Broadcasting Co., Nashville, Tenn., and Sec. 1.385(d) of the Commission's rules was waived.

KTHH—Texas Star Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas—Granted motion to take depositions in the hearing now scheduled for May 27 on movant's application for CP (Docket 7333) and application of Lee Segall Broadcasting Co., Houston, (Docket 7332).

Steel City Broadcasting Co. of Bethlehem, Pa., Inc., Allentown, Pa.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for CP (Docket 7181), so as to show an increase in the amount of the common stock; show addition of four stockholders, etc., and the amendment was accepted.

WHYN—Hampden-Hampshire Corp., Holyoke, Mass.—Granted motion for leave to continue consolidated hearing now scheduled for May 13 in re its application (Docket 7325 et al.), and said hearing was continued to July 15.

WNEW—Greater New York Broadcasting Corp., New York City—Granted petition requesting leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing upon applications of Syndicate Theatres, Inc., Columbus, Ind. (Docket

7099) and Universal Broadcasting Co., Inc., Indianapolis (Docket 7100), scheduled for April 29.

Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice its application for a new television station (Docket 7306). (Movant alleges its desire to give further consideration to the advisability of using color television.)

Bluegrass Broadcasting Co., Inc., Versailles, Ky.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice its application for a new station (Docket 7340).

The Peninsula Broadcasting Co., Salisbury, Md.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing on applications of Tidewater Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va. (Docket 7390) and Norfolk Broadcasting Corp., Norfolk, Va. (Docket 7087), and Sec. 1.385 of the Commission's Rules was waived.

Alamance Broadcasting Co., Inc., Burlington, N. C.—Dismissed petition requesting leave to intervene in the hearing in re application of Bluegrass Broadcasting Co., Inc., (Docket 7340).

Atlantic Radio Corp., Boston, Mass.—Denied petition insofar as it requests leave to amend application for new station (Docket 7404); granted as to continuance of hearing now scheduled for April 29, and continued said hearing to May 29.

CORRECTION

The following is a correction by FCC on an item which appeared in REPORTS on April 22, p. 322:

Texoma Broadcasting Co., Wichita Falls, Texas—Granted oral request of counsel for withdrawal of petition for continuance of consolidated hearing in re its application and that of Wichtex Broadcasting Co.

ACTION IN DOCKET CASES

The Federal Communications Commission announces adoption of a decision making final its proposed decision (B-232), granting the application for assignment of license of Station WPRP, Ponce, Puerto Rico, from Julio M. Conesa to the Voice of Puerto Rico, Inc., a corporation composed of Julio M. Conesa, Andres Grillasca, Francisco Susoni and Felipe Segarra (Docket No. 6685).

The application of Consolidated Broadcasting Corporation for a construction permit for a new standard station at Ponce, Puerto Rico, requesting the facilities of Station WPRP (Docket No. 6686), was denied without prejudice.

The applications of Julio M. Conesa for construction permit to increase power of Station WPRP to 5 KW (Docket No. 5678), for approval of transmitter site (Docket No. 6107), and for change in transmitter site for 250 watt operation (Docket No. 6684) were dismissed, since there was no evidence presented in support of these requests.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

WNCA—Community Broadcasting Co., Asheville, N. C.—Granted modification of CP which authorized a new station, for change in type of transmitter, approval of antenna, and approval of transmitter and studio locations at between Asheville-Emma Highway and Southern Railway, Asheville, and Woodfin and North Market St., Asheville, respectively. (B3-MP-1857)

WMBC—Miss. Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Miss.—Granted modification of CP which authorized a new station, for approval of transmitter location at near Macon, Miss., approval of studio location at Hotel Macon Bldg., N. Jefferson St., Macon, approval of antenna and change type of transmitter (Gates Radio Co. 250-C); permittee is granted a waiver of Sec. 3.55(b) of the Commission's Rules, conditions.

KNEI—New Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted modification of CP which authorized a new station, for approval of antenna, approval of transmitter and studio locations at 1400' inside city limits, West Main Street, N. E. side, New Iberia, and 101 St. Peter St., New Iberia, respectively. Permittee hereunder is granted waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules, conditions. (B3-MP-1863)

(Continued on next page)

WBT—Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Granted modification of CP, which authorized installation of a DA for night use, for extension of completion date from 5-4-46 to 11-4-46. (B3-MP-1870)

WSPA—Spartanburg Adv. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.—Granted modification of CP, which authorized changes in DA and increase in power, to extend completion date from 4-14-46 to 5-14-46. (B3-MP-1874)

KSLM—Oregon Radio, Inc., Salem, Ore.—Granted license to cover CP which authorized installation of a new transmitter. (B5-L-1940)

KWOR—Joseph P. Ernst, Worland, Wyo.—Granted license to cover CP which authorized a new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. Licensee is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules; conditions. (B5-L-1935; B5-Z-1762)

WTHT—The Hartford Times, Inc., Hartford, Conn.—Granted license to cover CP which authorized change in transmitter and studio locations and installation of new vertical antenna. Also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B1-L-1943; B1-Z-1769)

KLCN—Harold L. Sudbury, Blytheville, Ark.—Granted license to cover CP which authorized installation of a new transmitter (Gates BC1-E). (B3-L-1938)

WMSL—Tenn. Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Decatur, Ala.—Granted license to cover CP which authorized change in transmitter location and changes in antenna; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. (B3-L-1933; B3-Z-1760)

WOHS—Western Carolina Radio Corp., Shelby, N. C.—Granted modification of CP which authorized a new station, for approval of antenna and approval of transmitter location on U. S. Highway 74, Approx. 1.5 Mi. West of Center of Shelby, N. C., and to change studio location from 1 East Marion St., Shelby, to: On U. S. Highway 74, Approx. 1.5 mi. West of Center of Shelby, N. C. The permittee hereunder is granted waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules, conditions.

WJOI—Florence Broadcasting Co., Florence, Ala.—Granted modification of CP, which authorized a new station, for approval of transmitter location at near R. R. bridge crossing of Tennessee River, Florence, and approval of antenna. The permittee is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55(b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules; conditions. (B3-MP-1838) (Action taken 4-19.)

WWLH—Loyola University, Area of New Orleans, La.—Granted license to cover CP which authorized a new relay broadcast station; frequencies 1622, 2058, 2150 and 2790 kc., 15 watts. (B3-LRY-321)

KRIC, Inc., Mobile, Area of S. E. Texas, Vicinity of Beaumont—Granted CP for new relay broadcast station; freqs. 31.22, 35.62, 37.02 and 39.26 mc.; 15 watts; to be used with applicant's standard station KRIC. (B3-PRE-463)

WBPV—NBC, Cleveland, Ohio—Granted license to cover CP which authorized a new relay broadcast station; freqs. 1606, 2074, 2102, 2758 kc.; 150 watts. (B2-LRY-320)

Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Town of Pompey, N. Y.—Granted special temporary authority to use a 70 watt composite transmitter on 93.75 mc. with AO emission, in order to conduct signal measurement tests from proposed FM transmitter site, for a period of 30 days from date of grant. (Applicant was granted conditional Metropolitan station 1-9-46.)

KSTP-FM—KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.—Granted special temporary authority to operate a composite, 250-watt transmitter on 102.1 mc. with a single-layer turnstile antenna located on St. Paul Hotel, 363 St. Peter St., St. Paul, for a period of 90 days from date of grant in order to conduct an FM program service. (Applicant was given conditional grant for a Metropolitan, possibly Rural station on 10-19-45.)

Following is a list of FM applications for which approval was given of basic engineering plans. Conditional grants were originally made on October 19 and November 1, 1945.

(Note: Power shown is effective radiated power. Antenna height given is height above average terrain):

Atlantic Coast Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C.—Metropolitan; Channel: 92.3 mc. (No. 222); 20.5 KW; 415 ft.

Harbenito Broadcasting Co., Inc., Harlingen, Texas—Metropolitan; Channel: 95.3 mc. (No. 237); 13.7 KW; 402 ft.

Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va.—Metropolitan; Channel: 96.3 mc. (No. 242); 47 KW; 427 ft.

Honston Printing Corp., Houston, Texas—To be determined; Channel: 99.7 mc. (No. 259); 196 KW; 497 ft.

KTRH Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas—To be determined; Channel: 99.3 mc. (No. 257); 164 KW; 500 ft.

Boise Broadcast Station, Boise, Idaho—Metropolitan; Channel: 102.1 mc. (No. 271); Minus 370 ft. (Transmitter is in a valley; tower 200 ft.) 3.3 KW.

Textile Broadcasting Co., Greenville, S. C.—Rural; Channel: 93.3 mc. (No. 227); 48.6 KW; 1173 ft.

Spartanburg Advertising Co., Spartanburg, S. C.—Rural; Channel: 92.1 mc. (No. 221); 24 KW; 2125 ft.

Federal Communications Commission Applications

AM APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

500 Kilocycles

WELO—Birney Imes, Jr., Tupelo, Miss.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1490 to 1460 kc., increase power from 250 watts day and night to 1 KW day and 500 watts night, install new transmitter and make changes in vertical antenna.

550 Kilocycles

NEW—Public Service Broadcasting Corp., Knoxville, Tenn.—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 hours of operation from unlimited time to daytime only.

NEW—Millard Eidson, Independent Executor of the Estate of Clarence Scharbaner, Deceased, Midland, Texas—Construction permit to change frequency from 1230 to 550 kc., increase power from 250 watts day and night to 5 KW day and night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location. Amended to change power from 5 KW day and night to 5 KW day, 1 KW night.

590 Kilocycles

KFXM—J. C. Lee and E. W. Lee (Lee Bros. Broadcasting Co.), San Bernardino, Calif.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1240 to 590 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location. Amended to make changes in directional antenna for day and night use, and change transmitter location.

640 Kilocycles

KFI—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (P. O. 141 N. Vermont Ave.)—Construction permit to install new vertical antenna.

730 Kilocycles

NEW—E. R. Ferguson & J. R. Pepper (Ltd.), d/b as Bluff City Broadcasting Co., Ltd., Memphis, Tenn. (P. O. E. R. Ferguson, 1664 Euclid Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 730 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

(Continued on next page)

940 Kilocycles

NEW—Mt. Vernon Radio and Television Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **940 kc.**, power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation. Amended re directors, officers and stockholders.

960 Kilocycles

KROW—KROW, Inc., Oakland, Calif.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location. Amended to change type of directional antenna for day and night use.

990 Kilocycles

NEW—Public Radio Corp., Tulsa, Okla. (P. O. 214 Beacon Building)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **990 kc.**, power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation.

1020 Kilocycles

NEW—Mid-State Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1560 kc.**, power of 1 KW, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change frequency from **1560 to 1020 kc.**, power from 1 KW day and night to 1 KW day and change hours of operation from unlimited time to daytime only.

NEW—Fred Jones and Mary Eddy Jones, d/b as Fred Jones Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1030 kc.**, power of 50 KW, directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change frequency from **1030 to 1020 kc.**, change power from 50 KW to 10 KW and change type of transmitter.

1030 Kilocycles

NEW—Marion Radio Corp., Marion, Ind.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1030 kc.**, power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation. Amended to specify type of vertical antenna and to change transmitter location.

1040 Kilocycles

NEW—Mid-America Broadcasting Corp., Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1040 kc.**, power of 1 KW night and 5 KW day, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re corporate structure.

1050 Kilocycles

NEW—Key Broadcasting Corp., Baltimore, Md. (P. O. 1031 Cathedral St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1050 kc.**, power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1060 Kilocycles

WNOE—James A. Noe, New Orleans, La.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1450 to 1060 kc.**, increase power from 250 watts to 50 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, move transmitter. Amended to change power from 50 KW day and night to 50 KW day and 25 KW night, to change type of transmitter and make changes in directional antenna, and change transmitter location.

1070 Kilocycles

WIBC—Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit to increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location. Amended to make changes in directional antenna.

KHMO—The Courier Post Publishing Co., Hannibal, Mo.—Construction permit to change frequency from **1340 to**

1070 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 install directional antenna for day and night use.

NEW—Monona Broadcasting Co., Madison, Wisc.—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. Amended to change proposed type of transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use.

1140 Kilocycles

WSIV—Pekin Broadcasting Co., Pekin, Ill.—License to cover construction permit (B4-P-3962) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

WSIV—Pekin Broadcasting Co., Pekin, Ill.—Authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

1150 Kilocycles

WCOP—Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass.—Modification of construction permit (B1-P-4003, which authorized increase in power, changes in transmitting equipment, installation of new directional antenna for day and night use, and change in transmitter location) for installation of new transmitter.

NEW—Radio Americas Corp., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **950 kc.**, power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change frequency from **950 to 1150 kc.** and make changes in vertical antenna.

1190 Kilocycles

NEW—James E. Murray, Hutchinson, Kansas (P. O. 12 West 18th St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1190 kc.**, power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

NEW—Annapolis Broadcasting Corp., Annapolis, Md. (P. O. Morris H. Blum, 2924 Ulman Ave., Baltimore, Md.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1190 kc.**, power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1220 Kilocycles

WADC—Allen T. Simmons, Tallmadge, Ohio—Construction permit to change frequency from **1350 to 1220 kc.**, increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location. Amended to make changes in directional antenna and change studio location.

1230 Kilocycles

NEW—Lewis Windmuller, 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. Amended to change name of applicant from Lewis Windmuller to Allentown Broadcasting Corporation.

WFOM—Fred B. Wilson and Channing Cope, d/b as Chattahoochee Broadcasters, Marietta, Ga.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-3652, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) to change type of transmitter for approval of antenna and approval of transmitter and studio locations.

WMFR—James E. Lambeth, James E. Lambeth, Jr., Helen M. Lambeth, Ralph M. Lambeth, Frank S. Lambeth and Molly H. Lambeth, d/b as Radio Station WMFR, High Point, N. C.—Construction permit to install a new transmitter.

NEW—Panhandle Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Texas (P. O. 604-5 Oliver Eakle Building)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on **1230 kc.**, power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

(Continued on next page)

1280 Kilocycles

NEW—Engene Broadcasters, Inc., Eugene, Ore.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 790 kc., power of 500 watts night, 1 KW day and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change frequency from 790 to 1280 kc., increase power from 1 KW day and 500 watts night to 1 KW day and night, and install directional antenna for day and night.

NEW—The Traveler Publishing Co., Arkansas City, Kansas (P. O. 124 East Washington)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1280 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1310 Kilocycles

NEW—Northern Allegheny Broadcasting Co., Warren, Pa. (P. O. 705 Warren Bank & Trust Building)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1310 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

1320 Kilocycles

WJAS—Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction permit to install FM antenna on top of west tower of direction antenna.

1340 Kilocycles

NEW—Glacus G. Merrill and Andrew H. Kovlan, a Partnership, d/b as Mountain State Broadcasting Co.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Petoskey, Mich. (P. O. Lester M. Biederman, 114-116 E. Front St., Traverse City, Mich.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Bix Sionx Broadcasting Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (P. O. Rooms 202-211 First National Bank Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—James Valley Broadcast Co., Huron, S. Dak.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change frequency from 1400 to 1340 kc.

NEW—The Central Kentucky Broadcasting Co., Lexington, Ky.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re stockholders.

WGRV—Clyde B. Austin, C. H. Iyerly and C. B. Burns, d/b as Greeneville Broadcasting Company, Greeneville, Tenn.—Modification of construction permit (B3-P-4213, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) to change type of transmitter for approval of antenna and approval of transmitter and studio locations.

1400 Kilocycles

NEW—News-Press Publishing Co., Santa Maria, Calif. (P. O. De la Guerra Plaza, Santa Barbara, Calif.)—Construction for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Milburn H. Stuckwisch, Charles F. Bruce, and F. M. Lindsay, Jr., d/b as a partnership, Centralia, Ill. (P. O. Box 789, Decatur, Ill.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

1420 Kilocycles

WCBM—Baltimore Broadcasting Corp., Baltimore, Md.—Construction permit to change frequency from 1400 to

1420 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW and install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use. Amended to change frequency from 1420 to 680 kc., increase power from 5 KW day and night to 10 KW day and 5 KW night, install new type transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location.

1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Lake Erie Broadcasting Co., Sandusky, Ohio—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended re stockholders and directors and to change type of transmitter.

NEW—West Alabama Broadcasting Co., a partnership composed of Frank W. Bruce and John E. Reynolds, Sr., Tinscaloosa, Ala.—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 transmitter location.

NEW—Midwestern Broadcasting Co., Alpena, Mich.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Downing Musgrove, Douglas, Ga. (P. O. Box 115, Homerville, Ga.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Tallahassee Appliance Corp., Tallahassee, Fla. (P. O. 123 S. Monroe St.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KXLR—Arkansas Airwaves Co., Little Rock, Ark.—License to cover construction permit (B3-P-4067, as modified) which authorized a new standard broadcast station.

KXLR—Arkansas Airwaves Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Authority to determine power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WLEE—Thomas Garland Tinsley, Jr., Richmond, Va.—Construction permit to make changes in vertical antenna and mount FM antenna on top.

1470 Kilocycles

NEW—Robert Schnler, Sheldon Anderson and Lester Eugene Chenaunt, Fresno, Calif. (P. O. 3155 Alta Ave.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1470 kc., power of 1 KW, and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Gila Broadcasting Co., Coolidge, Ariz.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1590 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change frequency from 1590 to 1470 kc., and make changes in vertical antenna.

1490 Kilocycles

NEW—Tri-Cities Broadcasting Co., Goose Creek, Texas—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts, and unlimited hours of operation.

WARD—Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., Johnstown, Penna.—Modification of construction permit (B2-P-3732, which authorized a new standard broadcast station) to change type of transmitter, for approval of antenna and approval of transmitter and studio location. Amended re ground system.

NEW—The Gardner Broadcasting Co., Gardner, Mass.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Worth H. Kramer, Robert E. Wasdon and Jack J. Siegel, a partnership d/b as Florida West Coast Broadcasting Co., Tampa, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1300 kc., power of 1 KW, and daytime hours of operation.

(Continued on next page)

1550 Kilocycles

NEW—Atlanta Radio Enterprises, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1550 kc., power of 10 KW, directional antenna, and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change type of directional antenna.

1590 Kilocycles

NEW—Commonwealth Broadcasting Corp., Portsmouth, Va. (P. O. Box 231, Kinston, N. Co.)—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1590 kc., power of 1 KW, and daytime hours of operation.

FM APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

Northwestern Ohio Broadcasting Corp., Lima, Ohio (P. O. 1216 National Bank Bldg.)—Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage of 13,650 square miles.

NEW—The Tri-State Broadcasting Co., Cumberland, Md. (P. O. 81 Baltimore St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage of 16,600 square miles.

C. H. Fisher and B. N. Phillips, a co-partnership d/b as Valley Broadcasting Co., Eugene, Ore. (P. O. Route #4, Box 42A)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan-Rural) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #259, 99.7 mc., and coverage of 8,000 square miles.

Violet G. Hill Motter, and Violet G. Hill Motter, administratrix of the estate of Frank L. Hill, deceased, d/b as Eugene Broadcast Station, Eugene, Ore. (P. O. Route 3)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on Channel #261, 100.1 mc., and 698 square miles.

Nathan Schwartz, Chicago, Ill. (P. O. 545 Roscoe St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned in 88 of 108 mc. band and coverage of 7,150 square miles.

Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency not specified and coverage of 7,730 square miles. Amended to change corporate structure.

The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Construction permit for a new high frequency FM broadcast station to be operated on 45.5 mc., and coverage 8,500 square miles. Amended to specify type of transmitter, population of 3,048,746 and change frequency from 45.5 mc. to Channel #230, 93.9 mc., or Channel #222, 92.3 mc., coverage from 8,500 to 13,454 square miles, change in officers, directors and stockholders and changes in antenna system.

WEAF-FM—National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—Construction permit to specify frequency of Channel #247, 97.3 mc., coverage as 11,640 square miles, install new transmitter, and make changes in antenna system.

Hudson Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y. (P. O. 90 State St.)—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC in 100 mc. band and coverage of 11,380 square miles.

TELEVISION APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

United Detroit Theatres Corp., Detroit, Mich.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 78-84 mc. and ESR of 564. Amended to change frequency from Channel #4, 78-84 mc., to Channel #5, 76-82 mc., ESR from 564 to 738, type of aural and visual transmitters and make changes in antenna system.

Radio Station WOW, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3, 60-66 mc., ESR of 1500. Amended to make changes in antenna system.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

NEW—College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on any available frequency and FM type of emission. Power of 1 KW. Amended re transmitter site.

KSIU—The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa—Modification of construction permit (B4-PED-28, as modified, which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station) for extension of completion date.

NEW—The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—Construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42.9 mc., power of 10 KW and special for FM emission. Amended to change frequency from 42.9 to 91.7 mc., to change type of transmitter and to make changes in antenna system.

APPLICATIONS TENDERED FOR FILING

NEW—Radio Kentucky, Inc., Louisville, Ky.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 900 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation.

NEW—Grenada Broadcasting Co., Grenada, Miss.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Raymond V. Eppel and Jas. P. Ryan, d/b as Mitchell Broadcasting Association, Mitchell, S. D.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—John Dawes Ames, Robert Francis Hurleigh and Nevin Paul Neilson, a partnership d/b as Lake Shore Broadcasting Co., Evanston, Ill.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1200 kc., power of 5 KW and daytime hours of operation.

KPMC—Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Calif.—Construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 10 KW, install new transmitter and change transmitter location, and make changes in antenna system. (1560 kc.)

NEW—Great Falls Broadcasting Co., Great Falls, Mont.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Champlain Valley Broadcasting Corp., Albany, N. Y.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 850 kc., power of 10 KW, directional antenna and unlimited hours of operation.

NEW—Parkersburg Broadcasting Co. (a Corporation), Parkersburg, W. Va.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

KGKB—Jas. G. Ulmer, Tyler, Texas—Construction permit to change frequency from 1490 to 690 kc., power from 250 watts to 1 KW night and 5 KW day, install directional antenna for day and night use, new transmitter and change transmitter location.

Federal Trade Commission Docket

COMPLAINTS

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

(Continued on next page)

A. C. Becken Co., a corporation, located at 29 East Madison Street, Chicago, and Austin N. Clark and Joseph L. McNab, officials of the corporation, all engaged in the wholesale distribution of jewelry, giftware and related products, are charged in a complaint with misrepresentation. (5434)

Independent Grocers Alliance Distributing Co., Chicago, its directors, and four of its affiliated wholesale grocers for whom it operates a buying and merchandising service, are charged in a complaint with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act by accepting brokerage fees or commissions from sellers of foodstuffs, groceries and related products. Four sellers of such commodities, who pay the brokerage to the respondent buyers, likewise are charged with violating the Act. (5433)

STIPULATIONS

During the past week the Commission announced no stipulations.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

The Commission issued no cease and desist orders last week.

FTC COMPLAINT DISMISSED

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice its complaint charging Stayner Corporation, San Francisco, with disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation designated Minra.

The order of dismissal states that the respondent has discontinued the practices alleged in the complaint as being in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act and has given satisfactory assurance that they will not be resumed.

All of the Commissioners participated in the decision.