

## Music

### WIDESPREAD REACTION TO PETRILLO FOREIGN MUSIC BAN

Press-radio reaction to Petrillo's ban on the broadcasting of musical programs emanating from foreign countries is widespread. Following are editorials from the *New York Times*, *Washington Star* and *Washington Post*:

#### PETRILLO "BACK TO NORMAL"

(*New York Times*, Dec. 26, 1945)

"Now that the war is over," writes James C. Petrillo to the broadcasting companies, "we believe that we should get back to normal as rapidly as possible. Therefore, will you kindly discontinue the broadcasting of any musical programs emanating from foreign countries effective Dec. 31, 1945."

Thus once more Mr. Petrillo decides what music the American people can and cannot hear. And his unchecked successes justify him in assuming that this is the "normal" situation. He doesn't give a hoot for the hopes of United Nations leaders for a greater exchange of cultural programs among the nations. All he cares for is more jobs for the members of his particular union, and, with his mercantilist mind, he imagines that this program will create them. In further accordance with this aim, he now insists that all radio stations now employing musicians must engage regular staffs of instrumentalists regardless of whether or not they need them.

In regard to his ban on foreign musical programs, Mr. Petrillo observes that the Federal Government imposes quotas on immigration. He insists that his union is merely following the same course, although it has to do it in a different manner because of the inherent power of radio to "affect American employment from a distance."

It is nothing new for Mr. Petrillo to assume the powers of Government. He already established the private power of taxation when he successfully imposed an excise tax on every musical record made, to be paid directly into his union's treasury. The United Automobile Workers merely follow admiringly in his footsteps when they insist on examining the books of each corporation so that they can levy a progressive income tax (in the form of a higher wage bill) on each employer in accordance with his individual "ability to pay."

Mr. Petrillo's irresponsible private dictatorship, we may assume, is perfectly satisfactory to Congress, to the Administration and to the Supreme Court. Not only have they done nothing to curb his power, but among them they have in fact conferred these powers upon him. Mr. Petrillo has the power to ruin any radio station by boycotting it. He can order his musicians not to work for it. He derives a large part of this power from the Wagner Act, which forces the broadcasting networks to negotiate with him and him alone no matter how fantastic his demands or how anti-social his course.

## COMMENT WANTED

Station comment is requested on the proposed FCC rule governing "assignment and transfer of control" of radio stations. The proposed rule, Section 1.383, appears in *NAB Reports* of December 24, 1945, page 634. NAB is preparing to file a brief in this matter and requests your response immediately.

The mere fact that he contemptuously ignored orders of the War Labor Board and defied decisions of the National Labor Relations Board (with regard to jurisdiction over "platter-turners," for example) does not count against him. There is nothing in the Wagner Act which says that any labor leader has to come before the NLRB with clean hands. He can still use the board to force the broadcasting companies to "bargain collectively" with him, and if they do not meet him more than half way, no matter how extravagant his demands, he can accuse them of "not bargaining in good faith."

Again, Mr. Petrillo has the power to force any musician into his union—again by the threat of boycotting both him and his employer—and thereby prevent him from making a living unless he joins and knuckles under to Mr. Petrillo's authority. Finally, Mr. Petrillo is immune in his capacity as a labor leader from the anti-trust and anti-conspiracy acts, from the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act, and from other laws which less privileged citizens must obey.

Will Mr. Petrillo's latest ukase at last sting Congress and the Administration into re-examining its labor legislation and its labor policy?

#### MR. PETRILLO AGAIN

(*Washington Evening Star*, Dec. 27, 1945)

It is something less than original to say that James Caesar Petrillo marks himself as a dictator in undertaking to forbid American radio stations to broadcast musical programs originating in any foreign country except Canada, the latter being exempt from the edict because musicians there belong to his American Federation of Musicians. It is less than original because Mr. Petrillo on a number of previous occasions has demonstrated his dictatorial capacities, and there is more than a little reason to suspect that he rather enjoys the role. And why not? It is a good thing, if one likes to take the short view, for him to be able to lay down the law to the people of the United States, to tell them what music they may hear and under what conditions they may listen to it. No one seems to object, with the exception of such misguided individuals as Thurman Arnold, who clung to the quaint notion that

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

Robert T. Bartley, *Director of FM and Government Relations*; John Morgan Davis, *General Counsel*; Willard D. Egolf, *Special Counsel*; Howard S. Frazier, *Director of Engineering*; Dorothy Lewis, *Coordinator of Listener Activity*; Frank E. Pellegrin, *Director of Broadcast Advertising*; Harlan Bruce Starkey, *Chief, News Bureau*; Arthur C. Stringer, *Director of Miscellaneous Activities*.

the antitrust laws might be made to apply to union monopolies under certain conditions, but who was overruled by the Supreme Court. Certainly the courts, Congress and the administration do not object, or, if they do object, are not willing to do anything about it. So why should Mr. Petrillo worry?

In his letter notifying the broadcasters of his latest ban, he pointed out that the union had permitted broadcasts of foreign music during the war as "a necessary wartime measure to promote good will and good relationships with other countries." But now, Mr. Petrillo says, "the war is over and we believe that we should get back to normal as rapidly as possible."

The only inference from this is that Mr. Petrillo is not interested in good will and good relationships with other nations in peacetime if that entails anything which might even remotely resemble nonunion competition from abroad with the American Federation of Musicians. Offhand, it would seem that a man with this outlook ought not to enjoy dictatorial power over his fellow Americans, especially when abuse of that power cuts across the proclaimed international policies of this Government. Perhaps, in this situation, the President and Congress will be moved to deal with Mr. Petrillo and others like him. But the chances are that they will continue to do nothing.

## AVE, CAESARI

(Washington Post, Dec. 28)

Just at the moment when the rest of us were invoking peace on earth and good will, Mr. J. Caesar Petrillo sent his Christmas message to the citizens of these United States. It took the form of an edict, insolently dated Christmas Eve, A. D. 1945, that after next week they no longer will be permitted to listen to musical concerts originating abroad. We anticipate that after a little interval of grumbling, this edict will be obeyed as meekly by the broadcasters as all of Mr. Petrillo's previous edicts have been. We likewise anticipate that Congress will do nothing to curb Mr. Petrillo's power to interfere at will with freedom of communications, and nothing to curb the arrogance which permits him to subordinate the tastes and cultural interests of other American citizens to the economic interests of the American Federation of Musicians.

There is nothing, of course, that even Mr. Petrillo can do to prevent the private reception, by those who have radio sets equipped for the purpose, of foreign musical programs broadcast by short wave. What he can do and has done is to prevent the rebroadcasting of such programs by American stations. At present such programs do not amount at most to more than a few hours a week, but Mr. Petrillo evidently anticipates that American musical programs will be substituted for them, and that his own boys might as well have the benefit of the little extra change thus to be picked up.

The next step, doubtless, would be for Mr. Petrillo to prohibit all nonmusical programs, whether they originate in this country or not, on the ground that they deprive American musicians of a livelihood to which they are entitled. There are a large number of such programs, and it is impossible to believe that it will be very long before Mr. Petrillo will discover that they are taking a good deal of bread and butter away from his boys.

Meantime, however, there is no shortage or scarcity of the meat upon which this, our Caesar, doth feed and that has made him grow so great. This being so, we may be grateful that Mr. Petrillo's edict was no harsher than it was. He might, indeed, have forbidden the networks to broadcast any Christmas programs this year, on the

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## MEETINGS AHEAD

### Committees and Board

Board of Directors

Jan. 3-4, 1946

Roosevelt Hotel

Hollywood, Calif.

### District Meetings

16th District

Jan. 7-8, 1946

Roosevelt Hotel

Hollywood, Calif.

15th District

Jan. 10-11, 1946

Fairmont Hotel

San Francisco, Calif.

17th District

Jan. 14-15, 1946

Olympic Hotel

Seattle, Wash.

10th District

Jan. 25-26, 1946

Fontenelle Hotel

Omaha, Nebr.

14th District

Jan. 28-29, 1946

Brown Palace

Denver, Colo.

13th District

Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1946

Baker Hotel

Dallas, Texas

12th District

Feb. 4-5, 1946

Tulsa Hotel

Tulsa, Okla.

6th District

Feb. 7-8, 1946

Peabody Hotel

Memphis, Tenn.

11th District

March 18-19, 1946

Nicollet Hotel

Minneapolis, Minn.

8th District

March 21-22, 1946

Pantlind Hotel

Grand Rapids, Mich.

7th District

March 28-29, 1946

Gibson Hotel

Cincinnati, Ohio



ground that it was an encouragement to a notoriously anti-union Christmas card industry. Now Christmas card pictures, as we all know, go out of their way to favor various sorts of musicians who are not and never have been members of the American Federation of Musicians, such, for example, as angels, little boy singers with muffers and lanterns, and elderly gentlemen in gaiters with flutes and old-fashioned viols.

## FM Department

### FM MEETING ASKS LICENSE EXTENSION

NAB's FM Department was directed to file a petition with the Federal Communications Commission, requesting the license period for FM stations to be extended from one year, as at present, to three years. Thus was one of several actions taken at the NAB-FM Executive Committee meeting held in Chicago December 27.

The committee expressed hearty endorsement of the FCC action which resulted in renumbering FM channels, and expressed the hope that manufacturers of new FM receiving sets would number the dials according to these new channel designations.

The FM Department was also instructed to work out a system of setting up a running tabulation of FM set distribution by areas, and to maintain this record as a current index of the number and location of FM receivers.

Attending were Justin Miller, NAB president; C. E. Arney, Jr., secretary-treasurer; Leslie Johnson, WHBF; Walter Damm, WTMJ; Paul Morency, WTIC; Wayne Coy, WINX; Gordon Gray, WSJS; John Shepard, Yankee network, and Robert Bartley, NAB FM Director.

## Broadcast Advertising

### DISTRICT SALES MEETING AGENDA

Agenda are being completed for the series of district sales managers meetings to begin in January. Booked for discussion are: proposal to achieve greater standardization in rate card format, to eliminate confusion now reported by timebuyers who must scan columns of fine print to obtain various items of information because no regular sequence is followed, and to eliminate much pencil work because multiplicity of discounts are offered on different bases, and often are not worked out, resulting in delay and expense at agency; proposed new NAB-AAAA standard contract form; progress report on the Joske retail radio clinic; proposal to establish an Advertising Agency Recognition Bureau; proposal to establish several sets of standards for audience measurement; suggested radio sales workbook for retail accounts, to enable time salesmen to do a more effective job of selling and servicing retail advertisers, and an outline of the new sales promotion section and various sales aids available to NAB members.

Suggestions for further topics are invited. General theme of the meetings again will be "to make it easier for more advertisers to buy more time on more stations." Suggestions received from the AAAA Timebuyers Committee will be relayed to the industry. Frank E. Pellegrin, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, will attend all meetings.

### RETAIL BOOKLET AVAILABLE

"How to Start a Small Store" is the title of a booklet issued by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 101 W. 31st St., New York 1, N. Y. Intended to help returning veterans establish themselves in the retail field, the booklet contains many helpful hints on what to do or avoid.

Radio salesmen seeking more knowledge of retailing, in order to serve retail advertisers more effectively, may find the booklet helpful.

### PER-INQUIRY AND FREE TIME

Member stations report effort by Marva Manufacturing Co. of Chicago to obtain P-I deals for cosmetics named for Marva Louis, wife of the boxer, and intended for sale to colored listeners. NAB has written the manufacturer, advising him of the industry's attitude toward such practices and inviting him to use radio advertising at card rates.

*Popular Science* magazine, through "The G. I. Handicraft Contest Committee" of New York, is attempting to obtain free time for announcements plugging the contest, with prizes donated by *Popular Science*. Comments one NAB member, "I believe radio stations can expect a good deal of this sort of thing from now on and I believe we should be concertedly on our guard. There is no doubt that many such projects are seemingly altruistic; however, usually in paragraph five or six the commercial hook is uncovered."

### NEW PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL SCHEDULES

Now in preparation and scheduled for early Spring publication by the NAB as an insert in the loose leaf Manual of Broadcast Advertising is a new chapter on radio advertising devoted to the brewing industry and beer.

The chapter will be a condensation of a series of articles by Marie Ford, Editor of Radio Showmanship, which for the past 18 months have appeared as an exclusive feature in *Modern Brewery Age*, house organ for the brewing industry.

Time and test proven methods of handling such diversified phases of broadcast advertising as dealer-consumer good will, time and station selection, frequency and consistency of broadcast, programming, promotion, and merchandising are discussed with numerous case histories cited to illustrate points.

Also in preparation and scheduled for early publication are additional chapters which deal with the use of radio advertising by bakeries, laundries, and hardware stores.

The NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising will immediately resume the preparation and distribution of the mimeographed success stories entitled, "Radio Gets Results," which were discontinued at the outbreak of the war.

"Radio Gets Results," as the title indicates, is a description of radio advertising campaigns which proved successful for specific sponsors of specific products.

Sales and Promotion Managers of member stations who have records of successful radio campaigns are urged to send them in to the NAB Department of Broadcast Advertising for inclusion in the growing list of radio success stories. The file of stories will be available to members.

## Small Market Stations

The agenda for district meetings of the small market stations has been completed. Copies are now in the mails to district chairmen. J. Allen Brown, Assistant Director

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of Broadcast Advertising in charge of small market stations, reveals that Order Number 91-C (third class license permit) will be given much attention at the district meetings. A recent survey was made by NAB to determine whether Order Number 91-C, permitting the use of restricted operators during wartime, had been satisfactory, and to learn what job opportunities there might be for returning veterans.

### MANAGEMENT STUDY PLANNED

Plans for the NAB "management study" in the small market field will take a top spot on the agenda. Arthur Stringer of the NAB staff will be sent out into the field to get first hand information about station operation in many sections of the nation.

The study will include standards of practice, employee-employer relations, public interest programs, amount of national and local advertising, sales methods, program and engineering practices, station's rate policy and structure, daily routine of the manager and his staff, promotion and publicity, importance of the station to its community and area, etc.

The study when completed will be released to all NAB members in the small market station classification so that each member may profit from the experience of the others.

News programming will be covered in full. The association is now undertaking news clinics in various districts at the request of NAB members.

BMB will be covered by Hugh Feltis, President of Broadcast Measurement Bureau, who will attend all district meetings.

The agenda will also include the commercial use of radio by government agencies.

Ample periods will be set aside for general discussion of all subjects related to small market station operation. The NAB in its expansion program is placing great emphasis on this phase of the industry's operation. Many fine comments are reaching headquarters every week from small stations in every section of the country. The men in these outlets feel that they are indebted to the small market stations committee for the good work they are doing in behalf of this segment of broadcasting.

### SALESMEN'S COMPENSATION SURVEY

Salesmen's compensation survey now under way reveals that management generally is thinking in terms of progressive operation. Additional excerpts reveal this trend of thinking:

OHIO STATION: "We pay our salesmen a weekly draw, which is, in effect, a salary, against which commissions earned are credited. Commissions are figured on 15% of collections. Of course, during the past few years the volume has always increased so we have not been in a position to reduce the salesmen's payments. I like our particular system because it gives the salesman a definite amount each week with the knowledge that as his business improves this amount will be increased and yet it does not involve figuring actual commissions for salary payment each week. In addition we have two individuals on the program staff who do a little outside selling. Their commissions are figured on the same basis, but they receive payment at the end of each four-week period for the exact amount."

PENNSYLVANIA: "We have found that our present method of a straight salary plus expenses has been to our advantage as well as to the advertiser's. We have found that no high-pressure selling takes place where an advertiser is promised more than we can offer. The salesman earns his increase on production and length of service. I feel this method also eliminates a lot of bookkeeping and headaches."

TEXAS: "We have one local salesman, who handles the local accounts, with the exception of some accounts which I handle and some house accounts, and telephone

calls made on special campaigns, like war bonds, etc. At present time we are paying this man approximately \$65 per week. His volume will average about \$2000 per month. We try to figure our sales cost at 15%. Previously we had a commercial manager whom we paid 20% of all local business on the station, but when he quit we decided that we would not give an exclusive sales representation to any man. We expect to give our salesman a two weeks' vacation, or extra pay equivalent, if he does not take the actual time off. Also we expect to give him a Christmas bonus. Somewhere around \$100 will be what we use this year."

VIRGINIA: "We prefer our present system of compensation which is salary and bonus—bonus, of course, being based on the amount of business done. We at one time had our sales department on a commission basis, and found it very unsatisfactory both from the station's point of view and also that of the sales department. Our sales department salaries range from \$150.00 per month minimum to \$250.00 per month, which does not include the bonus."

FLORIDA: "I hired both of my salesmen as combination salesmen-announcers. They are paid on the basis of \$27.50 plus 15% of their accounts. Since you are going to the trouble to compile this information on compensation of salesmen, why don't you go a step further? Since there are so many new CP's coming out it seems to me there must certainly be quite a few new folks in the business and NAB 'organization plan for small stations' should prove most helpful in building the station organization and determination of compensation and duties of each employee. I think most of us have a lot of lost motion and such a plan should prove most helpful in cleaning our houses. True, it can't work to the letter in every locality. Each operation must be tailor-made but it would be invaluable to the newcomer (and I'd like to see it, too)." (Note: the NAB Small Market Stations Management Study, now in progress, is intended to serve this purpose.)

## Engineering

### THE 1946 I.R.E. WINTER TECHNICAL MEETING AND RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW

Final plans have now been completed for the Institute of Radio Engineers' 1946 Winter Technical Meeting and Radio Engineering Show to be held January 23-26 at the Hotel Astor, Mr. Edward J. Content, chairman of the committee arranging for the meeting, announced today.

This meeting, according to Mr. Content, is expected to be the most important as well as one of the largest in the annals of the Institute. "The crowded calendar of professional and social events," Mr. Content declared, "gives members of the Institute an unprecedented opportunity to orientate themselves in the postwar pattern of the electronics and radio fields, to gain an understanding of the industry's reconversion program and to catch up on the newest developments and future prospects in the field."

Space in the Radio Engineering show—a display, according to Mr. Henry "Hank" Scarr, Exhibits Chairman, of unprecedented variety and importance, four times the size of any former I.R.E. Radio Engineering Show—has been fully spoken for by more than 120 firms.

The total of 168 exhibits occupying two floors and foyer space in the Hotel Astor, Mr. Scarr declared, will represent a comprehensive cross-section of the industry's newest and most important postwar products and should provide members with much information of value and interest to them in their particular fields.

At the annual I.R.E. Banquet to be held Thursday, January 24, 7:30 to 10:30 p. m., in the Grand Ballroom of

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the Hotel Astor, the principal speaker, it was announced by Mr. C. M. "Buck" Lewis, chairman of the Banquet Committee, will be Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences. Mr. Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will act as toastmaster.

At the President's Luncheon, honoring the Institute's incoming president, Dr. Frederick B. Llewellyn, to be held on Friday, January 25, at 12:30 p. m. in the Grand Ballroom, Mr. Don Miller, chairman of Special Features, announced that Mr. Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will be the speaker and Mr. Lewis M. Clement, Vice President in charge of Research and Engineering, the Crosley Corporation, will act as master of ceremonies.

Also at Thursday evening's banquet, Mr. Lewis declared the two annual I.R.E. awards will be made: The Institute Medal of Honor given in recognition of distinguished service in radio communications; and the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize, made to a member of the Institute who has made public during the recent past an important contribution to radio communications. Fifteen fellowships given by the Institute are also scheduled to be awarded.

Mr. Miller further declared that another enjoyable feature, the annual cocktail party, to be held Friday afternoon from 6:30 to 8:00 p. m. in the Grand Ballroom, promises to provide a pleasant medium for the renewing of old acquaintanceships, and the making of new social and business contacts.

Finally, Dr. A. E. Harrison, chairman of Papers Committee, announced that the backbone of every Technical Meeting, the splendid array of important technical papers on vital electronics and radio subjects, will this year take on added significance with discussion of the many remarkable war developments and newly released information on hitherto restricted items.

The subjects of the technical sessions to Mr. Harrison give some hint of their importance. They include: Military Applications of Electronics; F.M. and Standard Broadcasting; Circuits and Theory; Television; Radio Navigation Aids; Vacuum Tubes; Microwave Vacuum Tubes; Antennas; Radar; Microwave Technique; Industrial Electronics; Communication Systems and Relay Lines; Radio Propagation; Broadcast Receivers; Quartz Crystals and Crystal Rectifiers.

This year, as has been previously reported, the Institute of Radio Engineers will be host at a joint meeting with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, scheduled to be held in the Engineering Society's auditorium on Wednesday evening, January 23. To accommodate any overflow attendance such as occurred last year, Dr. Austin Bailey in charge of arrangements for this joint meeting, announced, arrangements have been made to install a public address system and to reserve another large meeting room in the same building. Dr. Bailey further reported that there will be a timely address at this gathering by a speaker prominent in the electrical and electronics field.

The complete program of events for the three-day meeting is as follows:

## PROGRAM OF EVENTS

January 23-26, 1946

Hotel Astor  
New York

Wednesday, January 23, 1946

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 9:00 A.M.- 5:30 P.M.  | Registration and sale of tickets            |
| 9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.  | Annual Meeting of Sections' Representatives |
| 12:30 P.M.- 2:00 P.M. | Luncheon for Sections' Representatives      |

2:00 P.M.- 5:00 P.M.

4:00 P.M.- 8:00 P.M.

6:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M.

Annual Meeting of Sections' Representatives

Radio Engineering Show

Joint Meeting of American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc.

Thursday, January 24, 1946

8:30 A.M.- 5:30 P.M.

9:00 A.M.- 7:00 P.M.

9:45 A.M.-10:30 A.M.

10:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.

2:00 P.M.- 5:00 P.M.

7:30 P.M.-10:30 P.M.

Registration and sale of tickets

Radio Engineering Show

Annual Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc.

Technical Sessions: Military Application of Electronics; Frequency Modulation and Standard Broadcasting; Circuits and Theory

Technical Sessions: Television; Radio Navigation Aids; Vacuum Tubes  
Annual I.R.E. Banquet; Speaker, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences. Toastmaster, Mr. Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc.

Friday, January 25, 1946

9:00 A.M.- 5:00 P.M.

9:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M.

9:30 A.M.-12:00 Noon

12:30 P.M.

Registration and sale of tickets

Radio Engineering Show

Technical Sessions: Microwave Vacuum Tubes; Antennas

President's Luncheon, honoring Dr. Frederick B. Llewellyn. Speaker, Mr. Paul Porter, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission. Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Lewis M. Clement, Vice President in charge of Research and Engineering, Crosley Corporation.

2:00 P.M.- 5:30 P.M.

6:30 P.M.- 8:30 P.M.

Technical Sessions: Radar; Microwave Technique.

Cocktail Party.

Saturday, January 26, 1946

9:00 A.M.- 3:00 P.M.

9:00 A.M.- 2:00 P.M.

9:30 A.M.-12:00 Noon

2:00 P.M.- 4:00 P.M.

Registration

Radio Engineering Show

Technical Sessions: Industrial Electronics; Communication Systems and Relay Lines; Radio Propagation.

Technical Sessions: Broadcast Receivers; Quartz Crystals; Crystal Rectifiers.

## Television

### FCC ANNOUNCES ASSIGNMENTS OF TELEVISION LICENSEES

The Federal Communications Commission this week made public a list of assignments for the present Commercial Television licensees and licensees of ten existing experimental television stations.

All of the commercial assignments which were announced are for Metropolitan stations with their existing powers and antenna heights. Changes in the assignments of ten existing experimental television stations were made to prevent interference to commercial stations, to achieve uniformity of licensing where the same equipment is used experimentally and commercially by the same licensee or

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to remove television operation from frequencies assigned to other services.

In regard to the date of the frequency change the Commission announced that the amateur service is using 56 to 60 mc. under Commission Order No. 130 until March 1, 1946. Since 54 to 60 mc. will be assigned to television and part of the 50 to 56 mc. band now assigned to television will be assigned to the amateur service, the frequency change may best be made on March 1, 1946. Since this requires a shift in frequencies for both the amateur service and the television service, the following procedure will be employed:

1. Existing stations that must change frequency will go off the air on or before March 1, 1946, and return to

the air with regular programs on or before July 1, 1946, on their new assignments.

2. The amateur service will change from the frequency space between 56 and 60 mc. to the space between 50 and 54 mc. on March 1, 1946.
3. Stations assigned channel No. 2 (54-60 mc.) may not begin operation before the 56 to 60 mc. frequency space is vacated by the amateur service on March 1, 1946.
4. The same procedure outlined in 1, 2 and 3 will be applied to experimental stations except that there will be no date set for return to new assignments.

The complete assignment of frequencies as made by the Commission is set forth in the following table:

#### Commercial Television Broadcast Stations

Location	Licensee	Call Letters	New Assignment Channel No.
Chicago.....	Balaban & Katz.....	WBKB	4 (66-72 mc)
New York.....	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.....	WCBW	2 (54-60 mc)
New York.....	Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc.....	WABD	5 (76-82 mc)
New York.....	National Broadcasting Co.....	WNBT	4 (66-72 mc)
Philadelphia.....	Philco Radio & Television Corp.....	WPTZ	3 (60-66 mc)
Schenectady.....	General Electric Co.....	WRGB	4 (66-72 mc)

#### Experimental Television Broadcast Stations

Chicago.....	Balaban & Katz.....	W9XBK	4 (66-72 mc)
Cincinnati.....	Crosley Corp.....	W8XCT	4 (66-72 mc)
New York & Passaic, N. J....	Allen B. DuMont Labs. Inc.....	{W2XVT W2XWV	5 (76-82 mc)
Los Angeles.....	Don Lee Broadcasting System.....	W6XAO	2 (54-60 mc)
Springfield Twp. Pa.....	Philco Radio & Television Corp.....	W3XE	3 (60-66 mc)
Los Angeles.....	Television Productions, Inc.....	W6XYZ	5 (76-82 mc)
Chicago.....	Zenith Radio Corp.....	W9XZV	2 (54-60 mc)
Camden, N. J.....	Radio Corp. of America.....	W3XEP	6 (82-88 mc)
Iowa City, Ia.....	State Univ. of Iowa.....	W9XUI	1 and 13 (44-50 mc) and (210-216 mc)

## Programming

### AWARDS FOR SPONSORED PROGRAMS

The Second Annual Radio and Business Conference of the New York City College School of Business will give "awards of merit to radio stations, regional and national networks, program producers, advertising agencies, and sponsors on the basis of the use of skill and craftsmanship in the creation during 1945 of effective sponsored radio programs and promotion campaigns designed to accomplish a specific purpose, such as to increase sales or audiences,

to develop or maintain good will and prestige, public and trade recognition, etc. Categories for the National Radio Awards will be announced shortly."

The Committee of Judges is as follows:

Reginald Clough, Editor, Tide  
E. W. Davidson, Director of Customer Relations, Sales Management  
Lou Frankel, Radio Editor, Billboard  
Lawrence Hughes, New York Editor, Advertising Age  
Eldridge Peterson, Managing Editor, Printers' Ink  
Bruce Robertson, New York Editor, Broadcasting  
George Rose, Radio Editor, Variety  
M. H. Shapiro, Managing Editor, Radio Daily

The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. John Gray Peatman of the City College School of Business.

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## THE VICTORY CLOTHING COLLECTION

(January 7-31)

Clothing collected will be distributed by UNRRA.

The campaign's Radio Fact Sheet, Radio Kit, and transcription have been forwarded to all stations. The Kit contains 15 & 30-second spot announcements, human interest stories, and appeals written by celebrities.

The transcription contains six 4½-minute capsule dramas with original music, and starring Walter Huston, Katherine Cornell, Bert Lahr, Helen Hayes, Fredric March, and Josephine Hull.

The strategy of the campaign's radio department in developing the local station campaign is expressed in this quote from page one of the Radio Kit:

"Good news. Your local Victory Clothing Collection committee has been urged to discuss in advance their programming needs with you and your station staff . . . to rely on your experience and judgment, and to follow your suggestions."

Network radio, national magazines, and the press are supporting the drive. But most of the available spare clothing, shoes, and bedding is in the American clothes closet, and the medium closest to that source is your station signal.

We are confident that you will give this drive your co-operation, in the name of humanity.

Henry J. Kaiser is National Chairman, appointed by the President.

### PEABODY AWARDS CLOSE JANUARY 7

Dean John E. Drewry of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia reports a steady stream of entries for the 1946 George Foster Peabody Radio Awards. The deadline for entries is January 7.

Entries may be submitted by individual stations, networks, radio editors of newspapers and magazines, listener groups, or any person or organization wishing to direct the attention of the Peabody Board to a special program or programs. The Board in its selections will not necessarily be restricted to entries, but will consider the reports of its own listening-post committees, and may on its own initiative select a program or a station for an award. The Board also reserves the right to make more or less than seven awards, depending upon the entries and the circumstances at the time of the awards.

This year's Peabody selections will coincide with the 25th anniversary of broadcasting and therefore will, on this account, have added significance to the radio industry of this country and the world, Dean Drewry of the Grady School pointed out.

## Miscellany

### REQUESTS FOR JUDGE MILLER'S PICTURE

The NAB has received a number of requests from members asking for an autographed photograph of Justin Miller, NAB President.

These requests will be filled as rapidly as possible.

### COMMUNICATIONS: AN IMPLEMENT TO THE PEACE

By Ray C. Wakefield

Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission

(Before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, San Francisco and Fresno Sections, Engineers Club, San Francisco, California, December 28, 1945.)

In modern times the structure of any industry rests firmly upon its technical development. During the war, the

technology of communications, as you know, has undergone revolutionary changes. I should like first to describe briefly a few of these changes and then to discuss their effects on our systems of communication, especially upon international communication.

The first of these developments is the opening up for practical utilization of the higher regions of the spectrum. Before the war, recognized communication services were for most practical purposes limited to frequencies under 300,000 kilocycles, although far higher frequencies were known, at least in theory, to be usable. As FCC Chairman Paul A. Porter expressed it in his recent testimony endorsing the proposed Federal agency for scientific research:

"For many years, the human race has been like a fortunate young wastrel who inherits a vast estate, and then fails to use or even explore more than a portion of it."

That is no longer the case. As a result of wartime research, the upper limit of the usable radio spectrum has been raised from 300,000 kilocycles to 30 million kilocycles, or from 300 megacycles to 30,000 megacycles. This expansion of available radio channels in turn makes possible a tremendous expansion of radio services generally.

The so-called "beamed radio relay" is an example of the new services which can be established through the use of these ultra-high frequency "microwaves." Five companies have already received experimental authorizations from the Federal Communications Commission to construct experimental radio relay beams. In general, their plans involve the erection of a series of low-powered radio stations at intervals of 20 or 30 miles along such routes as New York-Boston, New York-Washington, or even New York-San Francisco. Each of these stations is equipped with highly directional antennas, of a type growing out of wartime radar research, so that it can beam a bundle of radio circuits from point to point without wasting the power of the transmitter in directions other than the direction toward which the circuits are beamed. At the next station, a similar directional receiving antenna picks up the beamed signal. It is then amplified and beamed on to the next relay point. In this way, a large number of telephone, telegraph, teletypewriter, facsimile, and television circuits can be handled simultaneously.

The newly opened regions of the spectrum have short-range characteristics; and while it is possible to overcome this short-range limitation in domestic communications by erecting chains of such stations at intervals across the country, it is not possible to utilize microwaves in this way for transoceanic communication. The region of the spectrum usable for international communications, accordingly, remains limited for the present to the lower frequencies, those below 30 megacycles. But while the band of frequencies available for international communications has not greatly increased, wartime research has brought a number of developments which make possible a much more intensive use of these bands.

One such development is "frequency shift keying" in radiotelegraphy, in which the carrier amplitude remains constant while the frequency is shifted from one value for the "mark" signal to another value for the "space" signal. The two frequencies employed may differ by only a few hundred cycles. This system tends to overcome selective fading as well as certain amounts of interference. Should the signal on either frequency fade or be interfered with, the signal on the remaining frequency can be utilized. Extensive use of this system has been made by the armed forces and several commercial companies.

A means of making many signals travel over a channel which formerly carried only one is the awkwardly named "single sideband multitone multiplex transmission," which permits the simultaneous transmission of numerous messages on each side of the carrier, or the transmission of a telephone conversation on one side and several telegraph messages simultaneously on the other. This technique has contributed substantially toward the saving of valuable radio spectrum space.

Still another development is the adaptation of "time division multiplex telegraphy" to radio circuits. Time division multiplex has been in use on wire circuits for a number of years and with modern improvements it has

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become practicable on radio circuits. This type of multiplex operation, when combined with the use of printers, permits the handling of upward of eight telegraph channels simultaneously by means of a single radio transmitter. This system has contributed more towards the saving of frequency space than the multitone channeling system, but requires more complicated terminal office equipment than the latter.

Not only have the methods of keying radio transmitters been improved, but keying speeds have been doubled over certain circuits. Whereas 400 words per minute was considered top speed before the war, circuits handling 800 words are now in daily operation. The foregoing techniques are not, of course, necessarily cumulative but rather give alternate methods of improving reliability, speed of service, or otherwise saving frequencies.

Let me mention also "pulse time modulation" which makes use of a very interesting fact about the human ear. Just as the moving picture is made up of a series of many separate pictures run off so fast that the human eye sees them as continuous and moving, so the human ear hears a series of rapidly produced sounds as one continuous sound. Pulse time modulation makes use of this phenomenon and instead of sending out a continuous radio signal, the pulse time transmitter sends out a series of separate pulse-like signals at very frequent intervals which are received as one continuous sound. Nevertheless, the transmitter is used for only a fraction of the time to transmit a particular message, and the time between pulses is thus left available for many other messages, similarly pulse modulated. Twenty-four messages have been transmitted simultaneously in this way over a single transmitter.

A somewhat more speculative communication development is "stratovision," a means whereby airplanes, flying in circles at a height of about six miles above the surface of the earth, can be used as relay points, so that communications of all kinds originating, let us say, on the east coast, can be relayed to the west coast from plane to plane. An estimated eight planes would be necessary for such coast-to-coast relay transmission. Whether stratovision will actually develop such relay systems depends, of course, on relative economic considerations as compared with the relay beam and coaxial cable. One of the most interesting features of this stratovision operation is that the same planes which are used as relays can also be used to broadcast to the areas beneath them. One of the problems of FM and television with their relatively short distances of transmission has been how to reach the rural listeners in the wide open spaces. This broadcasting from airplanes may be an answer to that problem.

Along with these developments, improvements have been made in the facsimile transmission of pictures, printed and written matter, both by wire and radio, and the remarkable development of portable and mobile equipment, including the widely-publicized walkie-talkies and handytalkies.

Technicalities aside, what will these developments mean in terms of ordinary human life? The answer to that question cannot be stated as yet, but I think it is safe to predict that the tremendous improvements in communications techniques which lie immediately ahead will have at least as great an effect as previous communication developments. Just as the pony express brought California into our commonwealth of states and the transcontinental railroad mail service linked us still more firmly as a nation, and just as the coming of the telegraph and the long distance telephone profoundly altered our national patterns of thought and action, so it may well be that better communications between this and other countries will strengthen and stimulate our understanding of other nations and make of us one people of one world. Just as our postal system serves any part of the world, it is necessary that the United States have available to it direct, rapid and efficient world-wide communication facilities.

In 1939, A. G. Mott, former Chief Engineer of the California Railroad Commission and now Valuation Engineer of the Board of Equalization of the State, and his wife were two of the first three passengers who circled the world by commercial airlines. A. G. took motion pictures of the trip and in the fall of 1939 brought them over to the Railroad Commission to show them to some of his old

friends there and gave us an enjoyable hour or so of his experiences on the trip. In the meantime, the war had broken out in Europe, and commercial world flying had ceased. As I was talking to him afterwards, he said, "You know, the sad part about this whole thing is that technologically this trip could have been made anytime in the last 10 years. Actually, it has only been possible for two months because of human differences."

Technologically, the United States can achieve a world-wide communications system. What are some of the problems, human and otherwise, to be met? Have there been deficiencies in our prewar communications operations? If so, how can they be remedied? Perhaps the best way to answer these questions is to describe briefly the status of our privately owned communication facilities and the "wartime" world-wide communication system of the armed forces.

Our privately operated international communication assets at present consist of three major communication types. First, there are the cables, the oldest form of international communication. The British, who were the great builders of cables during the nineteenth century, retain a dominant position in the cable picture. As is shown on the charts now being distributed, Great Britain controls approximately 58% of the world's cables and the United States, roughly, 32%. The remaining 10% is divided among France, Denmark, and before the war, Italy and Germany. British cables serve some 46 major overseas points while the United States cables link 28 important communication terminals.

Challenging the primacy of the cables is the radiotelegraph, in which the United States has taken an unchallenged lead. Direct international radiotelegraph facilities link the United States to some 70 foreign points of communication as compared with British circuits to approximately 40 overseas points.

Telegraph messages destined to foreign points of communications which are not linked with the United States by direct communication facilities are transmitted to a connecting foreign carrier who then retransmits the message to its point of destination. Take, for example, messages from New York destined to Capetown, South Africa, or to Rabat, French Morocco. No direct facilities are available between the United States, on the one hand, and Capetown and Rabat, on the other. Such messages would be transmitted from New York to London or Paris where they would be received by the British or French carriers—and then retransmitted via the British or French facilities to Capetown or Rabat. The difficulties in such roundabout methods of communication are obvious. Details of the operation are duplicated, and there are frequently long hours of delay at the connecting point bottleneck, since such messages when received at London or Paris become merged into all of the telegraph traffic of the respective foreign terminal.

A third major means of international communication is the radiotelephone which now provides direct communication between the United States and 39 foreign points of communication which interconnect with the domestic telephone systems of many countries. Eventually it should be possible by means of radiotelephone and landlines to link any two telephones in any two countries of the world.

These three media of communication—the cable, the radiotelegraph, and the radiotelephone—constituted the communications facilities with which we entered the war. It quickly became apparent, however, that many points of crucial wartime importance could not be reached over these privately owned United States carriers' facilities, and that the combined capacity of such private installations was far from adequate to handle the tremendous volume of international war messages. Accordingly, great systems of communications were established by the Army and Navy. The outstanding leadership of General Frank E. Stoner, Chief of the Army Communications Service of the Signal Corps, and Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications, must be highly commended. The importance of these military systems of international communications can be indicated by the fact that the estimated investment in the Army and Navy communications systems totals at least \$250,000,000 as

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compared with private depreciated investments of approximately \$54,000,000 in all United States owned international cable, radiotelegraph and radiotelephone facilities.

The Army system is perhaps the only communications system which is world-wide in a literal sense. It radiates from the War Department in Washington, covering the United States by leased landline circuits. It spreads out by radio to every foreign spot where American troops have been stationed. It utilizes the "radio relays" at five strategic locations along the approximate region of the equator. By means of interconnection with teletypewriter devices, it has made the operation of these relay stations semi-automatic, capable of forwarding messages without the delay incident to manual operation. The automatic relay station in receiving the incoming message on a machine perforates a tape which is used to key the transmitter for forwarding the message. Tape perforators and automatic relay stations have also made possible the holding of teletype conferences between parties separated by one-half the circumference of the globe and over circuits which heretofore have been too long and unreliable for this type of service.

Our privately owned international radiotelegraph companies maintain direct circuits to such countries as Russia, Australia, New Zealand, India and China. Such circuits, however, cannot guarantee continuous service, and to some points may be usable only a few hours a day because of operating difficulties resulting from the long transmission paths and the proximity of such paths to the north polar regions. The great circle path followed by the radio signals in reaching their destinations approach or cross through the polar regions where they are severely attenuated. The Army's five automatic relay stations which are located at Algiers, Asmara, New Delhi, Manila, and Honolulu approach the ideal equatorial belt which has been proposed by communication engineers. The establishment of the Army communication belt recognized that radio communication in a north-south direction is, generally, more reliable than in an east-west direction, particularly in the northern and southern latitudes. Similarly, it is recognized that transmission near the equator is far more reliable than parallel transmission considerably north or south of it. Thus, the Army communications system routes messages along paths better suited for reliable communication. A message to Moscow, for example, instead of being sent by the direct path from San Francisco and thus being exposed to the absorption encountered in the auroral regions, could be transmitted by wireline to Washington, then by radio to Algiers from where it is automatically relayed to Moscow. This routing avoids the auroral zone and each portion of the route would cover a comparatively short distance. Twenty-four hours a day communication is thus afforded, whereas over the commercial direct radio route reliable communication is afforded for only a portion of the day.

Expensive and elaborate equipment at both ends of a long direct circuit is required even though little traffic moves over the circuit. The non-availability of such equipment at low volume traffic points, in many instances, has precluded the establishment of direct circuits between the United States and particular foreign points. The Army relay stations have been advantageously used as a relay point for traffic to and from many of such low volume centers, thus making possible the use of comparatively inexpensive facilities at the foreign end.

As a result of this and other advantages, our international military communications are the finest that the world has ever known. Some military circuits can handle messages at a rate of 800 words per minute—as compared with cable speeds of 40 to 60 words per minute, and private radiotelegraph speeds averaging 60 words per minute. The Army and Navy networks have handled as many as 50,000,000 words per day, compared with a capacity of roughly 12,500,000 words per day for all the United States private carriers combined. By use of the Army's semi-automatic relay system, it takes a message 3½ minutes to circle the globe. This vast system has made us aware for the first time of how good a world-wide communications system can be.

If we are to have the best possible postwar system of international communications, rather than returning to the standards of the prewar period, it seems to me that

certain definite steps must be taken in the immediate future. I should like briefly to outline these steps—not as a matured plan for postwar international communications, but as a bare minimum of what must be done, and done immediately, to provide the kind of international service we need, want, and have a right to expect.

*First:* Strategically located radio relay stations must be established.

In considering this matter, one thing must be borne in mind; namely, that the private carriers, and the same would be true of a government in peace times, will not have the same opportunity that the Army had in setting up its world-wide communications system to place radio transmitters, relay stations or receivers at almost any place in allied or friendly countries where they were needed or could be best used. The very general practice among nations, to which we rigidly adhere, is that no one but a national citizen, or a corporation of any sovereign nation, or the government itself can operate communication transmitters upon its territory. This means that (1) despite the fact that semi-automatic relays are not used for original transmissions, diplomatic problems are involved in placing relay stations on foreign territory, and (2) that unlike the Army system which also operated the foreign end of each of its circuits, United States communication carriers must communicate with the foreign agency at the foreign end of each circuit.

The Algiers, Asmara, and New Delhi relay points used by the superlative Army system were made available to the United States for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. Accordingly, we cannot continue to operate them in the future under existing arrangements. However, other strategic relay points may well be available for American operation. For example, three United States carriers plan to establish radio relays at the International Settlement of Tangier which will serve the same function hereafter that the Army-Algiers installation has served during the war. Arrangements for one or two additional relay points to close the gap from Tangier to the Philippines and Hawaii might well make it possible for us to continue the world-wide Army relay belt which I have described.

*Second:* We need immediate policies with respect to the disposal of surplus military communications equipment which will insure that that equipment remains continuously useful. Certainly the disposition of the Army relay stations should await immediate diplomatic exploration. There are also other types of communication equipment. At present, such equipment is scattered all over the face of the earth. Under the policy effected in the administration of the Surplus Property Act, such surplus military communications property cannot be imported into the United States for commercial purposes. Accordingly, it must either be junked or used abroad. It is of the utmost importance to postwar world-wide communications that this equipment not be junked but rather be kept in working order as part of the kind of communications system which we want and need.

As I have stated, international communication is of necessity a two-way system. It follows that a rapid, efficient and world-wide system of communications depends upon the equipment, practices, and cooperation of the foreign agencies. Accordingly, it is to our interest to do whatever is possible to assist foreign agencies in establishing their own efficient communication centers. Inferior equipment at a foreign point can delay and impede our messages. Indeed, the failure of the United States international carriers to establish a more efficient world-wide system has been attributed in no small part to the non-availability of equipment at the foreign end—or to the inferior equipment in the hands of the foreign carriers with which they communicate. It may well be, accordingly, that one of the most important steps we can take to improve our own international communications is to make any surplus Army and Navy equipment available on the most reasonable possible terms and conditions to such foreign agencies with which we communicate and to those whose lack of facilities will not presently permit the establishment of direct circuits to this country.

Finally, and of the utmost importance, it is my opinion  
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that the kind of international communications system we want cannot be achieved without a merger into one company of all of our privately-owned international telegraph and cable carriers, except Press Wireless.

The development of our privately-owned international communications system has been on the basis of bitter competitive struggles among private commercial groups. There are eight international telegraph companies organized for the purpose of handling all classes of traffic, besides Press Wireless which has built up a world-wide system to major points, originally for the purpose of handling press traffic exclusively. During the war, it has been authorized to handle government messages and in some instances commercial traffic. R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company compete in the radiotelegraph field on a world-wide basis. The Commercial Cable Company and Western Union Telegraph Company compete in the Atlantic cable field but link the United States directly to only a few major points of communications in Europe. Commercial Pacific Cable Company, one-fourth American owned, and Globe Wireless operate directly to a relatively few points in the Pacific. Tropical Radio Telegraph Company serves the Caribbean area and Central America and the northern part of South America. The All America Cable and Radio Company and Western Union operate cables to Latin America. Several of these companies—Commercial Cables, All America, Mackay, and the American fourth of Commercial Pacific—are under the common control of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The maps which are being circulated show the comparative operations of each company.

Most of those who work in the international communications field, both in government and in industry, agree that the competition of the United States carriers has forced a wasteful duplication of investment, costs of service and facilities; that it has required the expenditure of effort and resources of the carriers in their attempts to divert business at major points of communications from one to the other; and that such competitive operations do not readily lend themselves to the routing and distribution of international traffic in the manner most likely to assure prompt and efficient service. Of perhaps even more importance is the fact that competitive carriers make less than full use of the scarce and limited radio frequencies. Despite the rapid improvement in the radio art, the supply of radio channels is still limited, and maintaining two circuits along a route where the traffic could be handled by one is clearly wasteful.

The frequency saving argument is an important one. The radio frequencies best suited for long distance communications are so scarce that there is virtual agreement among interested United States Government agencies that no such frequencies will be used for domestic communication where wirelines are or can be made available.

What to do with our existing international cables constitutes one of our major postwar communication problems. Radio has forged ahead of cables as a method of communication and has proved itself to be a far less expensive, as well as a more versatile, method of communication. United States radiotelegraph carriers, as stated, have established direct circuits with 70 foreign points as compared with 28 served by direct cable connections; yet the investment, after depreciation, in radiotelegraph is only \$10,000,000 as compared with \$39,000,000 for cables.

Prior to May 1945, cable and radiotelegraph rates were largely geared to cable costs rather than low cost radio operations. Rates were predicated upon the much higher cable investment costs and distance factors, despite the fact that distance has a very small effect upon the cost of transmitting an international radiotelegraph message. Thus, there arose a pattern of non-uniform rates. Until May 1945 the full rate to London was 20¢ per word, with a press rate of 3¢ a word. The full rate to Finland was 29¢, to Czechoslovakia 31¢, to Bulgaria 33¢, and to Russia 30¢ a word, with a press rate which ranged from 4¢ to 9¢ a word, depending upon the United States carriers' route over which the traffic was sent. The full rate to China was 88¢ per word and the press rate varied according to the agreement reached by the United States carrier with

the Chinese National Government, ranging from 12½¢ to 16¢ per word.

Since May 1945, for the first time in the history of United States communications, a 20¢ uniform rate, more nearly geared to radio costs and disregarding distance factors, is developing to apply to traffic from the United States to foreign points of communication throughout the world. It applied first to the European continent. It was then extended to Latin America and to the Philippine Islands. Recently, it was extended to traffic from the United States to China and to Asiatic Russia. Press rates to many points of communication have also been reduced. But rates which apply to traffic between the United States and Africa, parts of the Asiatic area, to British Empire points of communication, and to French Empire points of communication remain at their prewar high cable-geared level. For example, the present full rate to Algiers is 30¢ a word, to French Indo-China 81¢, to Cairo 42¢, to Bombay 46¢, to Gambia 81¢, to Australia 60¢, and to New Zealand 58¢.

Just a few weeks ago, a conference between United States and British Government and communication representatives was held in Bermuda. Among other problems determined at that conference was the one with respect to the high rates between the United States and many British Empire points. As a result of this conference, it was agreed that, not later than April 1, 1946, rates between any point in the United States and any place in the British Empire will be not more than 30¢ per full rate word and the press rate will be reduced to not more than 6½¢ per word. Since this 30¢ ceiling will include any necessary landline handling, it more nearly approaches the 20¢ uniform international rate previously established from gateway points in the United States to other foreign points of communication.

Some advocates of merger believe that consolidation should be limited to permitting radio carriers to merge in one company and cable operators in a second company, and that these two companies should fight it out to see which shall survive. The argument advanced in favor of this is that a merged company, embracing both radio and cable, may be weighted with the present depreciated investment in cables of \$39,000,000 and would, therefore, be held back in its greatest use of radio by its desire to protect its cable investment. Obviously, on an investment cost basis, cables cannot effectively compete with radio, except possibly on the heavy traffic routes.

Against this, however, are the facts that neither the military authorities nor the State Department have ever officially taken the position that cables may not still be required for privacy and secrecy, and that it may be desirable to retain cables between points of *high traffic density* for the purpose of saving frequencies, and that some engineers believe that cable operation still may be as economical as radio operation along heavy traffic lanes, such as between New York and London. In connection with the argument regarding preservation of cables for military and diplomatic security purposes, it is a fact, however, that many top Army and Navy communications authorities have stated that radio operations can now be made as secret as cables.

The British are much more inclined than we are to attempt to protect the full existing investment in cables. However, the fact that they are not unanimous in this view is shown by the following letter written by Sir Ernest Fiske, formerly a director of the Amalgamated Wireless of Australia, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, Limited, which appeared in the *London Times* on October 16, 1945.

"May I open this letter by stating that I have no personal interest in the economics of any newspaper or Press association. I have, however, a keen and long-established interest in the utility and efficiency of British oversea communication services, in which field I have been directly occupied both in pioneering and in operating for many years.

"I have read the published copy of a letter from the president of the Empire Press Union to the Prime Minister's adviser on public relations concerning the important question of telegraph charges for Press messages between the separate parts of the British Commonwealth

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and Empire, and I am surprised to learn that there should be, in these days, any suggestion of increasing the charges for such communications. I can only imagine one reason to justify any increase in these charges—namely, that the high costs of an older submarine cable service are to be met out of the revenues of more up-to-date beam wireless services. Without such a handicap beam wireless, with its modern improvements, should be capable of linking all British territories for high-speed telegraph communication with great efficiency and at low cost.

"The question whether submarine cables are essential for defense purposes is one to be determined by the expert defense advisers to the Governments, but an alternative question whether a modern system of commercial communication ought to be shackled with a cost required largely for security is one of great concern to the Press, to the commerce, and to the social welfare of British people in all parts of the world. No reasonable person would suggest that revenues earned by the British Merchant Marine should be applied to the support of the Navy, nor that the traffic charges of commercial air services should be handicapped by the cost of maintaining a defensive Air Force.

"British territories are located round and about the world in a manner which permits effective use to be made of modern science and engineering to provide efficient radio telegraph and radio telephone services with far greater carrying capacity and much lower operating costs than are possible with long submarine cables. Fuller use of these modern developments, which are largely British in their origin, would involve relatively low capital outlay and would provide such efficient means of communication and such high traffic capacity as to permit of much lower charges being made for all classes of traffic that exist today. In such circumstances there should be no suggestion of increasing the Press rate, but rather investigation as to the possibility of substantial reduction for all classes of traffic. The urgent necessity for developing the vast resources of the British nations and colonies all over the world is now widely appreciated, and I submit that a major contributing factor in that development should be the utmost use of scientific and engineering knowledge in the field of cheap and efficient oversea communications."

While I might want to debate with Sir Ernest his assertion that modern radiotelegraph developments are "largely British in their origin," if by this he means predominately so, I agree with his philosophy of international telegraph operations and rate making. I have long felt that if cables are to be maintained solely for security purposes, the cost of this operation should be borne by the taxpayer rather than the rate payer.

It is evident that the same issue of high cable investments vs. low radiotelegraph costs, and the same need for cheap world-wide telecommunications must be faced by the United States. It is my opinion that any sensible United States postwar communications program must recognize the increasing obsolescence of existing cable facilities, and that the merged company should take over the existing cables at a price which would be commensurate with their value in a merged world-wide communications system. All existing cables may well be used as a part of a general communications system so long as the expense of replacement and major repairs does not appear formidable. It is essential, however, that a merged company not be saddled with an investment in cables higher than their worth in a technically advancing industry and that adequate provision be made for amortization following the merger.

It is my further opinion that there is considerable merit to the arguments which have been advanced for the continued existence of Press Wireless, Inc., as an independent carrier devoted exclusively to the handling of press messages, provided that adequate frequencies can be found to permit the maintenance of an independent press communications agency. This would involve the return of Press Wireless to its prewar status of being strictly a press carrier and an abandonment of its emergency wartime commercial and governmental traffic services. It is not contemplated that the merged carriers shall be prohibited from transmitting press messages, but that the exclusive

press carrier should concentrate its operations upon the special needs and requirements of the press for high priority in transmission of press material at low rates throughout the world. One of the prime reasons for the organization of Press Wireless in 1929 was the fact that the less profitable press business was neglected by the commercial carriers for commercial and high priority government business.

It is possible that eventually the merged carrier will supply the press with service so good at rates so low that a separate press carrier will not be necessary. But until then, I believe that the public and the news agencies of this country are entitled to the continued independent operation of Press Wireless as a carrier of press messages exclusively. However, to permit Press Wireless to continue to handle other types of traffic will defeat the purpose for which it was organized, and for which it should be continued.

An objection to merger of any kind is the argument that it would abolish competition and that competition is a means whereby benefits are conferred upon the public in the way of better or more efficient goods or services at lower costs. This argument loses much of its weight with reference to public utility operations. Moreover, the type of merger I propose, involving only radiotelegraph and cable carriers, retains very real competition. Even if cable and radiotelegraph companies were merged into a single concern, with Press Wireless exempt from the merger, competition would nevertheless remain among three media of communications—the airmail, the merged radiotelegraph and cable carriers, and radiotelephone. Inferior service or high rates on one type of operation would shift traffic to another. The essence of competition would be retained, while the waste resulting from duplication of identical circuits between identical points would be eliminated. Moreover both the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Press Wireless have been responsible for many technological communication advances. Exclusion of these companies from the merged carrier will continue to serve as a stimulus to the merged carrier to use the most modern equipment and will provide a yardstick as to whether it is doing so.

Let me conclude with a word about the deeper significance of the various communication developments which I have described. At the technological level, it seems to me, we have no cause for concern. Our scientists and engineers during the war have outdistanced even their own marvelous prewar achievements. I am confident that this type of progress will continue unabated. More difficult is the problem of organizing these media of communication upon sound, economic, and social foundations, so that they will be freely available for the use of the people of the world. And more difficult still will be the ultimate task of assuring that the organized communication facilities of the world will be used in the interests of peace and world unity.

They can contribute greatly to the solution of the tremendous problems which lie ahead of us. No matter what machinery of world organization is evolved, permanent peace cannot come without a more perfect understanding among the people and governments of the world, and such a world-wide communication system as I envision can contribute mightily to that understanding. This much of a contribution to world peace is almost certain. Whether beyond that, they help produce a better world depends upon the use we make of them.

## **Federal Communications Commission Docket**

### **HEARINGS**

The following broadcast hearings are scheduled to be heard before the Commission during the week beginning Monday, December 31. They are subject to change.

*(Continued on next page)*



### Wednesday, January 2

NEW—George H. Thomas, James J. Davidson, Jr., and Daniel H. Castille, a partnership d/b as New Iberia Broadcasting Company, New Iberia, La.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

To Be Held Before Commissioner Wakefield  
In Court Room of United States District Court, Federal Building, Fresno, California

NEW—FM Radio and Television Corp., San Jose, Calif.—C. P., 1370 kc., 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited.

NEW—Broadcasters, Inc., San Jose, Calif.—C. P., 1370 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited, DA-day and night.

NEW—United Broadcasting Company, San Jose, Calif.—C. P., 1380 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—DeHaven, Hall and Oates, Salinas, Calif.—C. P., 1380 kc., 1 KW, unlimited.

NEW—Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley, Calif.—C. P., 1380 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, unlimited DA-night.

### Thursday, January 3

To Be Held Before Commissioner Denny  
In the Grand Jury Room, Federal Building  
Capitol Street, Charleston, West Virginia

NEW—James H. McKee, Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Gus Zaharis and Penelope Zaharis, d/b as Chemical Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va.—C. P., 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

### Thursday, January 3

#### Consolidated Hearing

NEW—Syracuse Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.—C. P., 1260 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited DA-night.

WLEU—WLEU Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa.—C. P., 1260 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, unlimited DA-night.

#### Other Participants

The Yankee Network, Inc., Intervenor.

### Friday, January 4

NEW—Bruce Bartley & F. L. Pruitt d/b as Bremerton Broadcast Company, Bremerton, Wash.—C. P., 1250 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

Because of the holiday this week there was no routine meeting of the Commission.

## Federal Communications Commission Action

### APPLICATIONS GRANTED

WDAD—Indiana Broadcast, Inc., Indiana, Pa.—Granted modification of construction permit, which authorized a new standard broadcast station, for installation of a new transmitter and changes in ground system. The permittee hereunder is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55 (b) and 3.60 of the Commission's Rules; conditions.

WAIR—WAIR Broadcasting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Granted construction permit to install new vertical antenna and change transmitter location to So. Stratford, Winston-Salem, N. C.

WHTB—Voice of Talladega, Inc., Talladega, Ala.—Granted license to cover construction permit for new station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. The licensee is granted a waiver of Secs. 3.55 (b) and 3.60 of the Commission's rules; conditions.

W2XJT—Wm. B. Still tr/as Jamaica Radio Television Co., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—Granted license to cover construction permit authorizing a new experimental television broadcast station; frequencies: Channel #13, 210-216 mc.; emission A5 and special for FM: Power: Vis 400 watts (peak); Aur; 100 watts; unlimited time. The license is granted subject to changes in frequency assignment which may result from proceedings in Docket 6651, upon an experimental basis only; conditions.

KVAN—Vancouver Radio Corporation, Vancouver, Wash.—930 kc., 1 KW night, 1 KW day, directional antenna day and night. Unlimited.

KSEI—Radio Service Corporation, Pocatello, Idaho—930 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW DA, DA-unlimited.

KOVO—KOVO Broadcasting Company, Provo, Utah—960 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.

NEW—United Broadcasting Company, Ogden, Utah—960 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Bernard Lee Blum, Waterbury, Conn.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Mitchell G. Meyers, Ruben E. Aronheim, and Milton H. Meyers, a partnership, Waterbury, Conn.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Associated Electronic Enterprises, Woonsocket, R. I.—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Norwich Broadcasting Company, a partnership composed of H. Ross Perkins and J. Eric Williams—1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

WGTM—Penn Thomas Watson, Wilson, N. C.—590 kc., 5 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night and day, unlimited.

WGBR—Eastern Carolina Broadcasting Company, Goldsboro, N. C.—590 kc., 5 KW, unlimited, DA-night and day.

WFTC—Jonas Weiland, Kinston, N. C.—590 kc., 5 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

WSLS—Roanoke Broadcasting Corporation, Roanoke, Va.—590 kc., 1 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

WLVA—Lynchburg Broadcasting Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.—610 kc., 1 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Edgar T. Bell, Peoria, Ill.—1350 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-day and night.

NEW—Central Illinois Radio Corporation, Peoria, Ill.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—WJPS, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—1330 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.

NEW—Tri-State Broadcasting Corporation, Evansville, Ind.—1330 kc., 5 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Flint, Mich.—1330 kc., 1 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Wabash Valley Broadcasting Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind.—1350 kc., 5 KW night and day, DA-unlimited.

NEW—Wichita Broadcasting Company, Inc., Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Air Capital Broadcasting Company, Inc., Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Louis Levand, Max Levand, and John Levand d/b as The Wichita Beacon Broadcasting Company, Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—KAIR Broadcasting Company, Inc., Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—KTOP, Inc., Topeka, Kans.—1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

KTSW—Emporia Broadcasting Company, Inc., Emporia, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Adelaide Lillian Carrell, Wichita, Kans.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WIP—Penna. Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated proceeding now scheduled to be held Jan. 7 to 11, 1946, and the issues in re applications of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Service and Donald Flamm were amended and enlarged.

(Continued on next page)



Paul D. P. Spearman, Jackson, Miss.—Granted petition for leave to amend his application for a new station, and the application was removed from the hearing docket, provided, however, that within a reasonable time the petitioner shall file with the Commission his proposed amendment specifying the frequency upon which he proposes to operate.

Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Logansport, Ind.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for a new station. (B4-P-4108)

Luther E. Gibson, Vallejo, Calif.—Granted petition to dismiss without prejudice application for a new station. (B5-P-2787)

WWPG—Palm Beach Broadcasting Corp., Palm Beach, Fla.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on applications of Roderick T. Peacock, Sr., tr/as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Co., and Wade R. Sperry, et al, d/b as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Co.

FM Radio & Television Corp., San Jose, Calif.—Granted motion for leave to amend application for new station.

The Wichita Beacon Broadcasting Co., Wichita, Kans.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit (Docket 6978), and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted.

KAIR Broadcasting Co., Inc., Wichita, Kans.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit (Docket 6979), and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted.

Methodist Radio Parish, Inc., Flint, Mich.—Granted motion to amend application and the amendment filed with the motion was accepted and application as amended, removed from hearing docket.

WCAE—WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Denied petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on applications of WREN, et al, for use of the 1250 kc. frequency.

WLVA—Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing on application of Va. Broadcasting Corp. for a new station at Roanoke, Va.

WSUN—City of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Fla.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing now scheduled for March 8, and 11 to 16, 1946, re applications of WDNC, WROL, etc.

WICC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.—Granted petition for leave to intervene and for enlargement of issues in re the applications of The Metropolitan Broadcasting Service, New York, and Donald Flamm, New York, scheduled for hearing on January 7 to 11.

Diamond State Broadcast Corp., Dover, Del.—Granted motion for continuance of hearing on its application from January 3 to Feb. 4, 1946.

Southern Media Corp., Coral Gables, Fla.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.

Glens Falls Publicity Corp., Glens Falls, N. Y.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station, and the amendment covering the matters was accepted and application as amended, removed from the hearing docket.

Muscatine Broadcasting Co., Muscatine, Iowa—Granted petition for leave to amend application for a new station.

Eleanor Patterson, tr/as The Times Herald, Washington, D. C.—Granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for construction permit for a new television station.

WNAC—The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing upon applications of WLEU, Erie, Pa., and Syracuse Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., and the issues in these proceedings were amended and enlarged.

San Bernadino Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Bernadino, Calif.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station so as to show changes in applicant corporation.

Fayette Associates, Inc., Montgomery, W. Va.—Granted petition to take depositions in re its application for a new station, a hearing on which is scheduled for Jan. 17-18, 1946.

Radio Corp. of Cedar Rapids, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Granted petition to take depositions in re its application for

a new station now scheduled for hearing Feb. 11-14, 1946.

Central Ill. Radio Corp., Peoria, Ill.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for new station so as to specify frequency 1290 kc. instead of 1340 kc.; the amendment was accepted and the application as amended, redesignated for hearing in consolidation with application of Greater Peoria Radio Broadcasters, Ill. Valley Broadcasting Co., and F. F. McNaughton, all of Peoria, Ill.

Caprock Broadcasting Co., Lubbock, Texas—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station so as to request frequency 1590 instead of 559 kc.; and the application was removed from the hearing docket, provided, however, that petitioner shall file its proposed amendment with the Commission within 15 days from December 27, 1945.

WSAV—WSAV, Inc., Savannah, Ga.—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.

Permian Basin Broadcasting Co., Odessa, Texas—Granted petition for leave to amend application for construction permit, and the amendment filed with petition was accepted.

NEW Iberia Broadcasting Co., New Iberia, La.—Granted motion insofar as petitioner seeks a 30-day continuance of hearing on its application for a new station now scheduled for January 2, 1946, and the hearing was continued from January 2 to March 6, 1946.

WINX—WINX Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the hearing now scheduled for Feb. 4, 1946, on the application of Diamond State Broadcast Corp. for a new station in Dover, Delaware.

WERC—Presque Isle Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa.—Granted petition for leave to intervene in the consolidated hearing on applications of Syracuse Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., and WLEU, Erie, Pa., scheduled for January 3, 1946.

United Broadcasting Co., San Jose, Calif.—Granted petition for leave to amend its application for a new station so as to specify the frequency 1370 kc., 1 KW power day and night, instead of 1380 kc., 250 watts, day and night, and the amendment was accepted.

## NOTICES OF HEARING MAILED BY DOCKET SECTION

WBOC—The Peninsula Broadcasting Company, Salisbury, Md.—960 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-for night use.

NEW—Eastern Shore Broadcasting Company, Preston, Md.—970 kc., 500 watts, unlimited DA-for night use.

WRRN—Frank T. Nied and Perry H. Stevens, d/b as Nied and Stevens, Warren, Ohio—1440 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night & day.

WHHS—Daily Telegraph Printing Company, Bluefield, W. Va.—1440 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.

NEW—L. K. Corkern, Bogalusa, La.—1490 kc., 25 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Roderick T. Peacock, Sr., tr/as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Company, Daytona Beach, Fla.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Wade R. Sperry, Edgar J. Sperry and Josephine T. Sperry, co-partners, d/b as Daytona Beach Broadcasting Company, Daytona Beach, Fla.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Central Broadcasting Corporation, Corpus Christi, Texas—1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Howard W. Davis tr/as The Walmae Company, Corpus Christi, Texas—1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Old Dominion Broadcasting Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.—1390 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

WBTM—Piedmont Broadcasting Corporation, Danville, Va.—1390 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

WCSC—John M. Rivers, Charleston, S. C.—1390 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night.

WCPO—Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—630 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited.

NEW—Queen City Broadcasting, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—630 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

WLAP—American Broadcasting Corporation, Lexington, Ky.—630 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, DA-night & day, unlimited.

(Continued on next page)

NEW—N. Pratt Smith, Flagstaff, Ariz.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—James L. Stapleton, Jesse Martin Neil, Jr., and Duard K. Nowlin d/b as Grand Canyon Broadcasting Company, Flagstaff, Ariz.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Rupert W. Bradford and Harry F. Pihl, a partnership, d/b as Bemidji Broadcasting Company, Bemidji, Minn., Bemidji, Minn.—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Russell E. Kaliher, Bemidji, Minn.—1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Albert S. Drohlich and Robert A. Drohlich d/b as Drohlich Brothers, Flint, Mich.—1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

NEW—Booth Radio Stations, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.—1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

NEW—Valley Broadcasting Association, Inc., McAllen, Texas—910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited, directional antenna.

NEW—Howard W. Davis, McAllen, Texas—910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night.

KEEW—Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., Brownsville, Texas—910 kc., 1 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

KRRV—Red River Valley Broadcasting Corporation, Sherman, Texas—910 kc., 5 KW, unlimited DA-night and day.

NEW—Voice of Augusta, Inc., Augusta, Ga.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—The Augusta Chronicle Broadcasting Company, Augusta, Ga.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—Savannah Valley Broadcasting Company, Augusta, Ga.—1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—John L. Plummer tr/as John L. Plummer Enterprises, Bogalusa, La.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

NEW—J. O. Emmerich, Bogalusa, La.—1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited.

### DOCKET CASE ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission today announced adoption of an Order making its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions (B 213), dated September 4, 1945, as modified, the Commission's Findings of Fact and Conclusions, in the matter of applications of KOMA, Inc. (KOMA), Oklahoma City, Okla., and Hugh J. Powell (KGGF), Coffeyville, Kans.

### APPLICATIONS FILED AT FCC

#### 1240 Kilocycles

KANS—The KANS Broadcasting Co., Wichita, Kans.—Voluntary assignment of license to Kansas Broadcasting Inc.

#### 1450 Kilocycles

NEW—Ruth Braden Weber, Edward F. Braden, George E. Mead, John H. Braden, Lala Braden Bouthton and Kirke M. Beall, d/b as Escambia Broadcasting Company, Pensacola, Fla.—Construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation. Amended to change studio location. (call "WBRS" reserved.)

### FM APPLICATION

NEW—Lee Segall Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas—Construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be assigned by FCC and coverage of 11,900 square miles.

### TELEVISION APPLICATIONS

NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1, 50-56 mcs. and ESR of 8630. Amended to change frequency from Channel #1, 50-56 mcs. to Channel #4, 66-72 mcs.

NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Columbus, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #2, 60-66 mcs. and ESR of 6850. Amended to change frequency from Channel #2, 60-66 mcs., to Channel #3, 60-66 mcs.

NEW—The Crosley Corporation, Dayton, Ohio—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 78-84 mcs., and ESR of 1920. Amended to change frequency from Channel #4, 78-84 mcs., to Channel #5, 76-82 mcs.

NEW—Television Productions, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.—Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4, 66-72 mcs., and ESR of 14800. Amended to change ESR from 14800 to 1380.

### MISCELLANEOUS

KUSC—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.—Modification of construction permit (B5-PED-31), as modified, which authorized a new non-commercial educational broadcast station for extension of commencement and completion dates from 6-21-45 and 12-21-45 to 12-21-45 and 6-21-46, only.

## Federal Trade Commission Docket

No complaints, cease and desist orders, or stipulations were issued this week by the Commission.

### AYRES FTC CHAIRMAN

W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, becomes Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on January 1, to serve during the calendar year 1946. Commissioner Garland S. Ferguson, of North Carolina, becomes Vice Chairman.

Commissioner Ayres has been a member of the Commission since 1934 when he was appointed by President Roosevelt to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner James M. Landis. He was appointed for the full seven-year term in 1940. He becomes Chairman for the third time, the office rotating annually among the five members.