

# Regulation, imposed and voluntary

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## How to Apply for a Broadcasting Station

Any qualified citizen, firm, or group may apply to the Federal Communications Commission for authority to construct a standard (am), frequency modulation (fm), or television (tv) broadcast station.

Licensing of these facilities is prescribed by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which sets up certain basic requirements. In general, applicants must satisfy the Commission that they are legally, technically and financially qualified, and that operation of the proposed station would be in the public interest.

The licensing procedure is detailed in Part 1 of the Commission's Rules, "Practice and Procedure," while station operation is covered by Part 3, "Radio Broadcast Services." The latter includes technical standards for am, fm, and tv stations; fm frequency allocations by classes of stations, and tv channel assignments by states and communities.

Following is a summary of the consecutive steps to be followed in applying for authorization to build and operate a broadcast station. The application procedure is substantially the same whether the facility sought is am, fm, or tv.

### Selecting a Frequency

Am broadcast stations operate on "local," "regional," or "clear" channels. Stations of 250 watts power serve small communities; stations of 500 watts to 5 kilowatts power cover centers of population and surrounding areas; stations of 10 to 50 kilowatts power are for large area coverage, particularly at night. There is no separate classification for am operation by educational stations. To determine whether an am frequency is available for assignment in a particular area, it is necessary for the applicant to have a frequency search made by a competent engineer. The Commission does not make such studies for prospective applicants.

An applicant for a commercial fm station must specify a frequency available to the area to be served. The Commission has allocated geographic blocks of frequencies to accommodate Class A stations, 250 watts to 1 kilowatt in power, for community service; and Class B stations, up to 20 kilowatts power, for metropolitan or rural coverage. Operating fm stations may apply for a "Subsidiary Communications Authorization" to furnish background music and other supplemental program service. Noncommercial educational fm stations are in a separate category.

An applicant for a commercial tv station must request a vhf (very high frequency) or a uhf (ultra high frequency) channel assigned to the community involved for operation there or a place within a 15-mile radius. "Satellite" and tv "translator" stations serve communities unable to afford regular tv stations. They pick up and rebroadcast locally the programs of outside stations, with the latter's permission. "Satellites" operate on channels assigned to the places in which they are located; "translators" operate on the upper 14 uhf channels. Channels are set apart for noncommercial educational tv operation.

### Applying for a Construction Permit

Once a prospective licensee has decided upon the type of station he desires, and the place where it would be located, the next step is to apply for a construction permit. This is done on FCC Form 301, "Application for Authority to Construct a New Broadcast Station or Make Changes in an Existing Broadcast Station," which covers am, fm, or tv broadcast. This form requires information about the citizenship and character of the applicant, as well as his financial, technical, and other qualifications, plus details about the transmitting apparatus

to be used, antenna and studio locations, and the service proposed. A specific channel or frequency must be requested. Triplicate copies are required, one of which must be executed under oath or affirmation.

### Application Processing

Applications for new broadcast stations are twice reported by the Commission—when first tendered and, again, when accepted for filing. Such an application is not acted upon until at least 30 days after public notice is given of its acceptance.

Applications are, in general, processed in the order in which accepted. They are reviewed in their engineering, legal, and financial aspects by the Broadcast Bureau, which makes recommendations to the Commission.

If, upon examination of an application, the Commission determines that there are no engineering or other conflicts, that the applicant is qualified, and that all other requirements are met, the application is granted without hearing and a construction permit is issued. All such grants are announced publicly.

Any grant made by the Commission without hearing is subject to protest within 30 days, during which the protesting party may request a hearing. Within 30 days thereafter the Commission determines whether the objection merits a hearing.

The law requires that, in general, decision on noncontested applications be made within three months from the date of the original filing, and within six months from the conclusion of a hearing in those cases which go through a hearing.

### Hearings

Where it appears that an application violates the Commission's rules and regulations; that serious interference would be caused; or that the minimum separation requirements for tv stations are not met; or if other serious questions of a technical, legal, or financial character are involved, a hearing is usually required. The Commission must accord a hearing to competing applicants.

If unable to grant an application, the Commission is required to notify the applicant and other known parties in interest as to the reason. The applicant is usually given 30 days in which to reply. After that, if the Commission is still unable to make a grant, a hearing is ordered.

In designating an application for hearing, the Commission gives public notice of the issues for the information of the applicant and others concerned. Findings are made upon the basic qualifications (legal, financial, and technical) of the applicant in the hearing order. The hearing notice generally allows the applicant 60 days or more in which to prepare. Even after being designated for hearing, an applicant may find it possible to amend his application to resolve engineering or other problems.

Hearings are customarily conducted by an examiner. The hearing examiner has authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses and rule upon the admission of evidence. A pre-hearing conference is generally held within a few weeks after a case has been designated for hearing, either at the request of one of the

parties or on the examiner's own initiative. Additional prehearing conferences may be held as needed.

Within 20 days after the close of a record by the hearing examiner, each party and the chief of the Broadcast Bureau of the Commission has the privilege of filing proposed findings of fact and conclusions to support their contentions. After review of the evidence and statements, the hearing examiner issues an initial decision.

If he wishes to contest the initial decision, the applicant or any other interested party has 30 days from the date on which the initial decision was announced to file exceptions. In all cases heard by an examiner, the Commission will hear oral argument on timely request of any party. After oral argument, the Commission may adopt, modify, or reverse the hearing examiner's initial decision. Within 30 days thereafter, any party involved may petition for rehearing.

If no exceptions are filed, and the Commission does not initiate a review of the hearing examiner's initial decision, the latter becomes effective 50 days after its issuance, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. Court appeals can be taken within 30 days following announcement of the Commission decision.

### Construction Permit

When and if an application meets requirements, it is granted and a construction permit is issued. The permittee may then suggest call letters which, if available and conforming to the rules, are issued. A maximum of 60 days from date of the construction permit is provided in which construction shall begin, and a maximum of 6 months thereafter as the time for completion (or 8 months in all). Application to modify a broadcast construction authorization, or to make changes in an existing station, or to modify a license, is made on the same form (301) used in seeking initial construction authorization. If the permittee is unable to build his station within the time specified, he must apply for extension of time on Form 701 ("Application for Additional Time to Construct a Radio Station"), giving the reasons. Upon completion of construction the permittee conducts equipment tests.

### License

The final step is to apply for the actual license on Form 302 ("Application for New Broadcast Station License"). Applicants must show compliance with all terms, conditions, and obligations set forth in the original application and the construction permit. After applying for a license and receiving authority from the Commission, the holder of a construction permit then conducts program tests. A station license is issued if no new cause or circumstance has come to the attention of the Commission that would make operation of the station contrary to public interest.

Am, fm, and tv broadcast stations are licensed for the statutory limit of three years. Applications for renewal of license are made on Form 303 ("Application for Renewal of Broadcast Station License").

### Forms for Other Purposes

If the holder of a construction permit or license desires to assign the same to someone else, he makes application on Form 314 ("Application for Consent to Assignment of Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License").

Should the permittee or the licensee wish to transfer corporate control, he applies on Form 315 ("Application for Consent to Transfer Control of Corporation Holding Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License"). In certain cases Form 316 ("Application for Assignment or Transfer—Short Form") may be used when the transfer or assignment involves no substantial changes in interest.

### CONCERNING FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS

"How to Apply for a Broadcast Station License" is a concise report prepared by the FCC Office of Reports & Information as a lay language guide. Serious applicants will also wish to study the FCC Rules & Regulations. Excerpts of the rules begin on page B-12.

# The Television Code of the National Assn. of Broadcasters

## Preamble

Television is seen and heard in every type of American home. These homes include children and adults of all ages, embrace all races and all varieties of religious faith, and reach those of every educational background. It is the responsibility of television to bear constantly in mind that the audience is primarily a home audience, and consequently that television's relationship to the viewers is that between guest and host.

The revenues from advertising support the free, competitive American system of telecasting, and make available to the eyes and ears of the American people the finest programs of information, education, culture and entertainment. By law the television broadcaster is responsible for the programming of his station. He, however, is obligated to bring his positive responsibility for excellence and good taste in programming to bear upon all who have a hand in the production of programs, including networks, sponsors, producers of film and of live programs, advertising agencies, and talent agencies.

The American businesses which utilize television for conveying their advertising messages to the home by pictures with sound, seen free-of-charge on the home screen, are reminded that their responsibilities are not limited to the sale of goods and the creation of a favorable attitude toward the sponsor by the presentation of entertainment. They include, as well, responsibility for utilizing television to bring the best programs, regardless of kind, into American homes.

Television and all who participate in it are jointly accountable to the American public for respect for the special needs of children, for community responsibility, for the advancement of education and culture, for the acceptability of the program materials chosen, for decency and decorum in production, and for propriety in advertising. This responsibility cannot be discharged by any given group of programs, but can be discharged only through the highest standards of respect for the American home, applied to every moment of every program presented by television.

In order that television programming may best serve the public interest, viewers should be encouraged to make their criticisms and positive suggestions known to the television broadcasters. Parents in particular should be urged to see to it that out of the richness of television fare, the best programs are brought to the attention of their children.

## Advancement of Education and Culture

1. Commercial television provides a valuable means of augmenting the educational and cultural influences of schools, institutions of higher learning, the home, the church, museums, foundations, and other institutions devoted to education and culture.

2. It is the responsibility of a television broadcaster to call upon such institutions for counsel and cooperation and to work with them on the best methods of presenting educational and cultural materials by television. It is further the responsibility of stations, networks, advertising agencies and sponsors consciously to seek opportunities for introducing into telecasts factual materials which will aid in the enlightenment of the American public.

3. Education via television may be taken to mean that process by which the individual is brought toward informed adjustment to his society. Television is also responsible for the presentation of overtly instructional and cultural programs, scheduled so as to reach the viewers who are naturally drawn to such programs, and produced so as to attract the largest possible audience.

4. In furthering this realization, the television broadcaster:

a) Should be thoroughly conversant with the educational and cultural needs and desires of the community served.

b) Should affirmatively seek out responsible and accountable educational and cultural institutions of the community with a view toward providing opportunities for the instruction and enlightenment of the viewers.

c) Should provide for reasonable experimentation in the development of programs specifically directed to the advancement of the community's culture and education.

## Acceptability of Program Material

Program materials should enlarge the horizons of the viewer, provide him with wholesome entertainment, afford helpful stimulation, and remind him of the responsibilities which the citizen has towards his society. Furthermore:

a) (i) Profanity, obscenity, smut and vulgarity are forbidden, even when likely to be understood only by part of the audience. From time to time, words which have been acceptable, acquire undesirable meanings, and telecasters should be alert to eliminate such words. (ii) Words (especially slang) derivative of any race, color, creed, nationality or national derivation, except wherein such usage would be for

the specific purpose of effective dramatization such as combating prejudice, are forbidden, even when likely to be understood only by part of the audience. From time to time, words which have been acceptable, acquire undesirable meanings, and telecasters should be alert to eliminate such words. (iii) The Television Code Review Board (see Regulations and Procedures of the Code, VI, Section 3, Authority and Responsibilities) shall maintain and issue to subscribers, from time to time, a continuing list of specific words and phrases which should not be used in keeping with this subsection. This list, however, shall not be considered as all-inclusive.

b) (i) Attacks on religion and religious faiths are not allowed. (ii) Reverence is to mark any mention of the name of God, His attributes and powers. (iii) When religious rites are included in other than religious programs the rites are accurately presented and the ministers, priests and rabbis portrayed in their callings are vested with the dignity of their office and under no circumstances are to be held up to ridicule.

c) (i) Contests may not constitute a lottery. (ii) Any telecasting designed to "buy" the television audience by requiring it to listen and/or view in hope of reward, rather than for the quality of the program, should be avoided. (see Contests).

d) Respect is maintained for the sanctity of marriage and the value of the home. Divorce is not treated casually nor justified as a solution for marital problems.

e) Illicit sex relations are not treated as commendable.

f) Sex crimes and abnormalities are generally unacceptable as program material.

g) Drunkenness and narcotic addiction are never presented as desirable or prevalent.

h) The administration of illegal drugs will not be displayed.

i) The use of liquor in program content shall be de-emphasized. The consumption of liquor in American life, when not required by the plot or for proper characterization, shall not be shown.

j) The use of gambling devices or scenes necessary to the development of plot or as appropriate background is acceptable only when presented with discretion and in moderation, and in a manner which would not excite interest in, or foster, betting nor be instructional in nature. Telecasts of actual sport programs at which on-the-scene betting is permitted by law should be presented in a manner in keeping with Federal, state and local laws, and should concentrate on the subject as a public sporting event.

k) In reference to physical or mental afflictions and deformities, special precautions must be taken to avoid ridiculing sufferers from similar ailments and offending them or members of their families.

l) Exhibitions of fortune-telling, astrology, phrenology, palm-reading, and numerology are acceptable only when required by a plot or the theme of a program, and then the presentation should be developed in a manner designed not to foster superstition or excite interest or belief in these subjects.

m) Televised drama shall not simulate news or special events in such a way as to mislead or alarm. (see News).

n) Legal, medical and other professional advice, diagnosis and treatment will be permitted only in conformity with law and recognized ethical and professional standards.

o) The presentation of cruelty, greed and selfishness as worthy motivations is to be avoided.

p) Excessive or unfair exploitation of others or of their physical or mental afflictions shall not be presented as praiseworthy.

q) Criminality shall be presented as undesirable and unsympathetic. The condoning of crime and the treatment of the commission of crime in a frivolous, cynical or callous manner is unacceptable.

r) The presentation of techniques of crime in such detail as to invite imitation shall be avoided.

s) The use of horror for its own sake will be eliminated; the use of visual or aural effects which would shock or alarm the viewer, and the detailed presentation of brutality or physical agony by sight or by sound are not permissible.

t) Law enforcement shall be upheld, and the officers of the law are to be portrayed with respect and dignity.

u) The presentation of murder or revenge as a motive for murder shall not be presented as justifiable.

v) Suicide as an acceptable solution for human problems is prohibited.

w) The exposition of sex crimes will be avoided.

x) The appearances or dramatization of persons featured in actual crime news will be permitted only in such light as to aid law enforcement or to report the news event.

y) The use of animals, both in the production of television programs and as a part of television program content, shall at all times, be in conformity with accepted standards of humane treatment.

## Responsibility Toward Children

1. The education of children involves giving them a sense of the world at large. Crime, violence and sex are a part of the world they will

be called upon to meet, and a certain amount of proper presentation of such is helpful in orienting the child to his social surroundings. However, violence and illicit sex shall not be presented in an attractive manner, nor to an extent such as will lead a child to believe that they play a greater part in life than they do. They should not be presented without indications of the resultant retribution and punishment.

2. It is not enough that only those programs which are intended for viewing by children shall be suitable to the young and immature. (Attention is called to the general items listed under Acceptability of Program Materials). Television is responsible for insuring that programs of all sorts which occur during the times of day when children may normally be expected to have the opportunity of viewing television shall exercise care in the following regards:

a) In affording opportunities for cultural growth as well as for wholesome entertainment.

b) In developing programs to foster and promote the commonly accepted moral, social and ethical ideals characteristic of American life.

c) In reflecting respect for parents, for honorable behavior, and for the constituted authorities of the American community.

d) In eliminating reference to kidnapping of children or threats of kidnapping.

e) In avoiding material which is excessively violent or would create morbid suspense, or other undesirable reactions in children.

f) In exercising particular restraint and care in crime or mystery episodes involving children or minors.

## Decency and Decorum in Production

1. The costuming of all performers shall be within the bounds of propriety and shall avoid such exposure or such emphasis on anatomical detail as would embarrass or offend home viewers.

2. The movements of dancers, actors, or other performers shall be kept within the bounds of decency, and lewdness and impropriety shall not be suggested in the positions assumed by performers.

3. Camera angles shall avoid such views of performers as to emphasize anatomical details indecently.

4. Racial or nationality types shall not be shown on television in such a manner as to ridicule the race or nationality.

5. The use of locations closely associated with sexual life or with sexual sin must be governed by good taste and delicacy.

## Community Responsibility

A television broadcaster and his staff occupy a position of responsibility in the community and should conscientiously endeavor to be acquainted fully with its needs and characteristics in order better to serve the welfare of its citizens.

## Treatment of News and Public Events

### News

1. A television station's news schedule should be adequate and well-balanced.

2. News reporting should be factual, fair and without bias.

3. Commentary and analysis should be clearly identified as such.

4. Good taste should prevail in the selection and handling of news: Morbid, sensational or alarming details not essential to the factual report, especially in connection with stories of crime or sex, should be avoided. News should be telecast in such a manner as to avoid panic and unnecessary alarm.

5. At all times, pictorial and verbal material for both news and comment should conform to other sections of these standards, wherever such sections are reasonably applicable.

6. Pictorial material should be chosen with care and not presented in a misleading manner.

7. A television broadcaster should exercise due care in his supervision of content, format, and presentation of newscasts originated by his station, and in his selection of newscasters, commentators, and analysts.

8. A television broadcaster should exercise particular discrimination in the acceptance, placement and presentation of advertising in news programs so that such advertising should be clearly distinguishable from the news content.

9. A television broadcaster should not present fictional events or other non-news material as authentic news telecasts or announcements, nor should he permit dramatizations in any program which would give the false impression that the dramatized material constitutes news. Expletives, (presented aurally or pictorially) such as "flash" or "bulletin" and statements such as "we interrupt this program to bring you . . ." should be reserved specifically for news room use. However, a television broadcaster may properly exercise discretion in the use in non-news programs of words or phrases which do not necessarily imply that the material following is a news release.

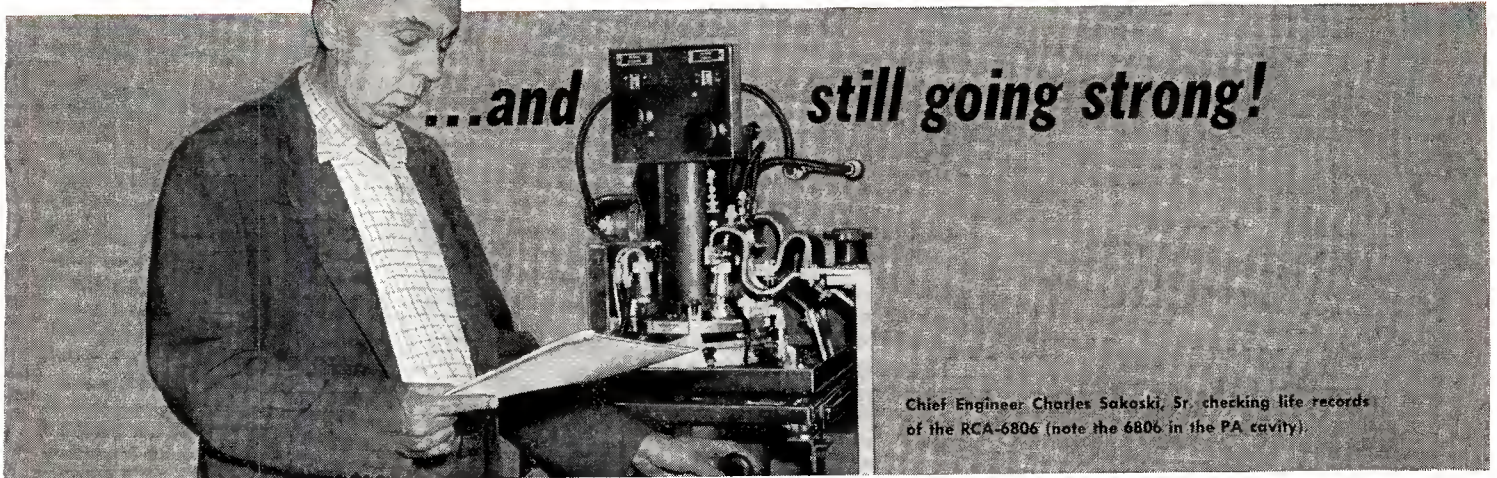
## Public Events

1. A television broadcaster has an affirmative responsibility at all times to be informed of

RCA-6806—The Beam Power Tube  
that made 1 million watts of ERP  
an UHF possible.



# 11,000 hours on Ch. 28



Chief Engineer Charles Sakoski, Sr. checking life records  
of the RCA-6806 (note the 6806 in the PA cavity).

Read what WBRE-TV's Chief Engineer Charles Sakoski, Sr. says about the RCA-6806 high-power beam tube:

*"It is my candid opinion that you have something big in the 6806. One of our 6806 final amplifiers has passed its 11,000th hour of highly satisfactory transmission at full output power and the other 6806 is approaching its 10,000th hour of useful life. The drive power required and output efficiency of these tubes are the same as the day they were installed.*

*"I wish to point out that we are not squeezing out the last few hours of life from these tubes. All applied voltages including filament remain the same as the day the tubes were installed. Considering the initial cost of the 11,000 plus hour tube, the cost per hour to us is approxi-*

*mately 56 cents and is still going down each hour it is used. Consider the fact that UHF frequencies, one megawatt of power, and color transmission are involved."*

Authorized to operate with a visual power of 1000 kw, ERP, and an aural power of 515 kw, ERP, WBRE-TV is not only making TV station history on Channel 28—WBRE-TV also is setting a record for long tube life in high-power UHF.

WBRE-TV's enthusiastic report on low tube cost per hour of transmitter operation is just one instance among many in which broadcast and television stations are getting "high mileage" on RCA power tubes.

Where lower transmitter tube cost is the goal, RCA power tubes are the answer. Your RCA Electron Tube Distributor stands ready to serve your needs promptly. Just call him.



**RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA**  
Electron Tube Division  
Harrison, N. J.

public events, and to provide coverage consonant with the ends of an informed and enlightened citizenry.

2. Because of the nature of events open to the public, the treatment of such events by a television broadcaster should be effected in a manner to provide for adequate and informed coverage as well as good taste in presentation.

**Controversial Public Issues**

1. Television provides a valuable forum for the expression of responsible views on public issues of a controversial nature. In keeping therewith the television broadcaster should seek out and develop with accountable individuals, groups and organizations, programs relating to controversial public issues of import to its fellow citizens; and to give fair representation to opposing sides of issues which materially affect the life or welfare of a substantial segment of the public.

2. The provision of time for this purpose should be guided by the following principles:

- a) Requests by individuals, groups or organizations for time to discuss their views on controversial public issues, should be considered on the basis of their individual merits, and in the light of the contribution which the use requested would make to the public interest, and to a well-balanced program structure.
- b) Programs devoted to the discussion of controversial public issues should be identified as such, and should not be presented in a manner which would mislead listeners or viewers to believe that the program is purely of an entertainment, news, or other character.

**Political Telecasts**

Political telecasts should be clearly identified as such, and should not be presented by a television broadcaster in a manner which would mislead listeners or viewers to believe that the program is of any other character.

**Religious Programs**

1. It is the responsibility of a television broadcaster to make available to the community as part of a well-balanced program schedule adequate opportunity for religious presentations.

2. The following principles should be followed in the treatment of such programs: a) Telecasting which reaches men of all creeds simultaneously should avoid attacks upon religion. b) Religious programs should be presented respectfully and accurately and without prejudice or ridicule. c) Religious programs should be presented by responsible individuals, groups and organizations. d) Religious programs should place emphasis on broad religious truths, excluding the presentation of controversial or partisan views not directly or necessarily related to religion or morality.

3. In the allocation of time for telecasts of religious programs it is recommended that the television station use its best efforts to apportion such time fairly among the representative faith groups of its community.

**Subliminal Perception**

The use of the television medium to transmit information of any kind by use of the process called "subliminal perception," or by the use of any similar technique whereby an attempt is made to convey information to the viewer by transmitting messages below the threshold of normal awareness, is not permitted.

**Presentation of Advertising**

1. Ever mindful of the role of television as a guest in the home, a television broadcaster should exercise unceasing care to supervise the form in which advertising material is presented over his facilities. Since television is a developing medium, involving methods and techniques distinct from those of radio, it may be desirable from time to time to review and revise the presently suggested practices:

- a) Advertising messages should be presented with courtesy and good taste; disturbing or annoying material should be avoided; every effort should be made to keep the advertising message in harmony with the content and general tone of the program in which it appears.
- b) A sponsor's advertising messages should be confined within the framework of the sponsor's program structure. A television broad-

caster should avoid the use of commercial announcements which are divorced from the program either by preceding the introduction of the program (as in the case of so-called "cow-catcher" announcements) or by following the apparent sign-off of the program (as in the case of so-called "trailer" announcements). To this end, the program itself should be announced and clearly identified, both audio and video, before the sponsor's advertising material is first used, and should be signed off, both audio and video, after the sponsor's advertising material is last used.

c) Advertising copy should contain no claims intended to disparage competitors, competing products, or other industries, professions or institutions.

d) Since advertising by television is a dynamic technique, a television broadcaster should keep under surveillance new advertising devices so that the spirit and purpose of these standards are fulfilled.

e) Television broadcasters should exercise the utmost care and discrimination with regard to advertising material, including content, placement and presentation, near or adjacent to programs designed for children. No considerations of expediency should be permitted to impinge upon the vital responsibility towards children and adolescents, which is inherent in television, and which must be recognized and accepted by all advertisers employing television.

f) Television advertisers should be encouraged to devote portions of their allotted advertising messages and program time to the support of worthy causes in the public interest in keeping with the highest ideals of the free competitive system.

g) A charge for television time to churches and religious bodies is not recommended.

**Acceptability of Advertisers and Products—General**

1. A commercial television broadcaster makes his facilities available for the advertising of products and services and accepts commercial presentations for such advertising. However, a television broadcaster should, in recognition of his responsibility to the public, refuse the facilities of his station to an advertiser where he has good reason to doubt the integrity of the advertiser, the truth of the advertising representations, or the compliance of the advertiser with the spirit and purpose of all applicable legal requirements. Moreover, in consideration of the laws and customs of the communities served, each television broadcaster should refuse his facilities to the advertisement of products and services, or the use of advertising scripts, which the station has good reason to believe would be objectionable to a substantial and responsible segment of the community. The foregoing principles should be applied with judgment and flexibility, taking into consideration the characteristics of the medium and the form and content of the particular presentation. In general, because television broadcast is designed for the home and the family, including children, the following principles should govern the business classifications listed below:

a) The advertising of hard liquor should not be accepted.

b) The advertising of beer and wines is acceptable only when presented in the best of good taste and discretion, and is acceptable subject to Federal and local laws.

c) Advertising by institutions or enterprises which in their offers of instruction imply promises of employment or make exaggerated claims for the opportunities awaiting those who enroll for courses is generally unacceptable.

d) The advertising of firearms and fireworks is acceptable only subject to Federal and local laws.

e) The advertising of fortune-telling, occultism, spiritualism, astrology, phrenology, palm-reading, numerology, mind-reading or character-reading is not acceptable.

f) Because all products of a personal nature create special problems, such products, when accepted, should be treated with especial emphasis on ethics and the canons of good taste; however, the advertising of intimately personal products which are generally regarded as unsuitable conversational topics in mixed social groups is not acceptable.

g) The advertising of tip sheets, race track publications, or organizations seeking to advertise for the purpose of giving odds or promoting betting or lotteries is unacceptable.

2. Diligence should be exercised to the end that advertising copy accepted for telecasting complies with pertinent Federal, state and local laws.

3. An advertiser who markets more than one product should not be permitted to use advertising copy devoted to an acceptable product for purposes of publicizing the brand name or other identification of a product which is not acceptable.

4. "Bait-switch" advertising, whereby goods or services which the advertiser has no intention of selling are offered merely to lure the customer into purchasing higher-priced substitutes, is not acceptable.

**Advertising of Medical Products**

1. The advertising of medical products presents considerations of intimate and far-reaching importance to the consumer, and the following principles and procedures should apply in the advertising thereof: a) A television broadcaster should not accept advertising material which in his opinion offensively describes or dramatizes distress or morbid situations involving ailments, by spoken word, sound or visual effects: b) Because of the personal nature of the advertising of medical products, claims that a product will effect a cure and the indiscriminate use of such words as "safe," "without risk," "harmless," or terms of similar meaning should not be accepted in the advertising of medical products on television stations.

**Contests**

1. Contests should offer the opportunity to all contestants to win on the basis of ability and skill, rather than chance.

2. All contest details, including rules, eligibility requirements, opening and termination dates should be clearly and completely announced and/or shown, or easily accessible to the viewing public, and the winners' names should be released and prizes awarded as soon as possible after the close of the contest.

3. When advertising is accepted which requests contestants to submit items of product identification or other evidence of purchase of product, reasonable facsimiles thereof should be made acceptable.

4. All copy pertaining to any contest (except that which is required by law) associated with the exploitation or sale of the sponsor's product or service, and all references to prizes or gifts offered in such connection should be considered a part of and included in the total time allowances as herein provided. (See Time Standards for Advertising Copy.)

**Premiums and Offers**

1. Full details of proposed offers should be required by the television broadcaster for investigation and approved before the first announcement of the offer is made to the public.

2. A final date for the termination of an offer should be announced as far in advance as possible.

3. Before accepting for telecast offers involving a monetary consideration, a television broadcaster should satisfy himself as to the integrity of the advertiser and the advertiser's willingness to honor complaints indicating dissatisfaction with the premium by returning the monetary consideration.

4. There should be no misleading descriptions or visual representations of any premiums or gifts which would distort or enlarge their value in the minds of viewers.

5. Assurances should be obtained from the advertiser that premiums offered are not harmful to person or property.

6. Premiums should not be approved which appeal to superstition on the basis of "luck-bearing" powers or otherwise.

**Time Standards for Advertising Copy**

1. In accordance with good telecast advertising practices, the time standards for advertising copy as follows [see chart below]:

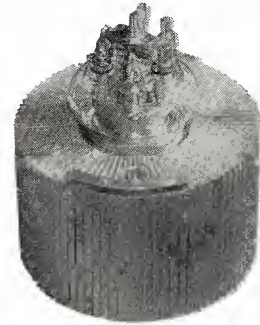
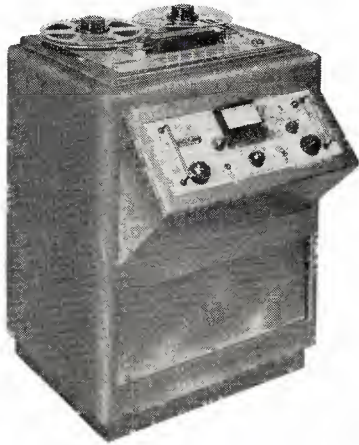
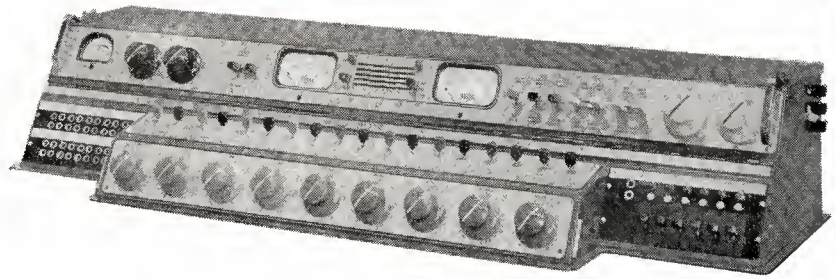
2. Reasonable and limited identification of prize and statement of the donor's name within formats wherein the presentation of contest awards or prizes is a necessary and integral part of program content shall not be included as commercial time within the meaning of paragraph 1, above; however, any oral or visual presentation concerning the product or its donor, over and beyond such identification and statement, shall be included as commercial time within the meaning of paragraph 1, above.

3. The time standards set for [in chart] do not affect the established practice of reserving

**Time Standards for Advertising Copy**

Length of Program (in Minutes)	5:00	10:00	15:00	20:00	25:00	30:00	35:00	40:00	45:00	50:00	55:00	60:00
"AA" and "A" Time	1:00	2:00	2:30	2:40	2:50	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00
All Other Time	1:15	2:10	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:15	4:45	5:15	5:45	6:10	6:35	7:00
Length of Program (in Minutes)	65:00	70:00	75:00	80:00	85:00	90:00	95:00	100:00	105:00	110:00	115:00	120:00
"AA" and "A" Time	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00
All Other Time	7:35	8:10	8:45	9:20	9:55	10:30	11:05	11:40	12:15	12:50	13:25	14:00

Above time standards are for sponsored programs. "Participation" programs, carrying announcements for different individual advertisers, may not exceed one minute of advertising per five minutes of programming. (See paragraph 4.)



# Broadcasters can benefit

by Graybar's wealth of experience  
in selecting and supplying thousands  
of maintenance and equipment items

Graybar suppliers and Graybar Broadcasting Specialists were active participants in the beginning of radio broadcasting and telecasting. Graybar aided in the choice of original equipment for many famous radio and TV stations, and Graybar's ground-floor knowledge of these fast growing plants led naturally to the supply of everything electrical for their maintenance.

That's the sort of experience that goes to work for you today when you order any piece of apparatus or equipment from Graybar. At each of more than 130 offices and warehouses, men

familiar with your electrical needs will furnish you with complete catalog and price information. And, at nineteen strategically located district offices, Graybar Communications Specialists are available for consultation on technical problems.

Call Graybar for technical help with anything you need. Supplement your own broad experience with the scientific and practical broadcasting know-how of the Graybar organization. *Graybar Electric Company, Inc., Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.*

## Everything Electrical for Broadcasting

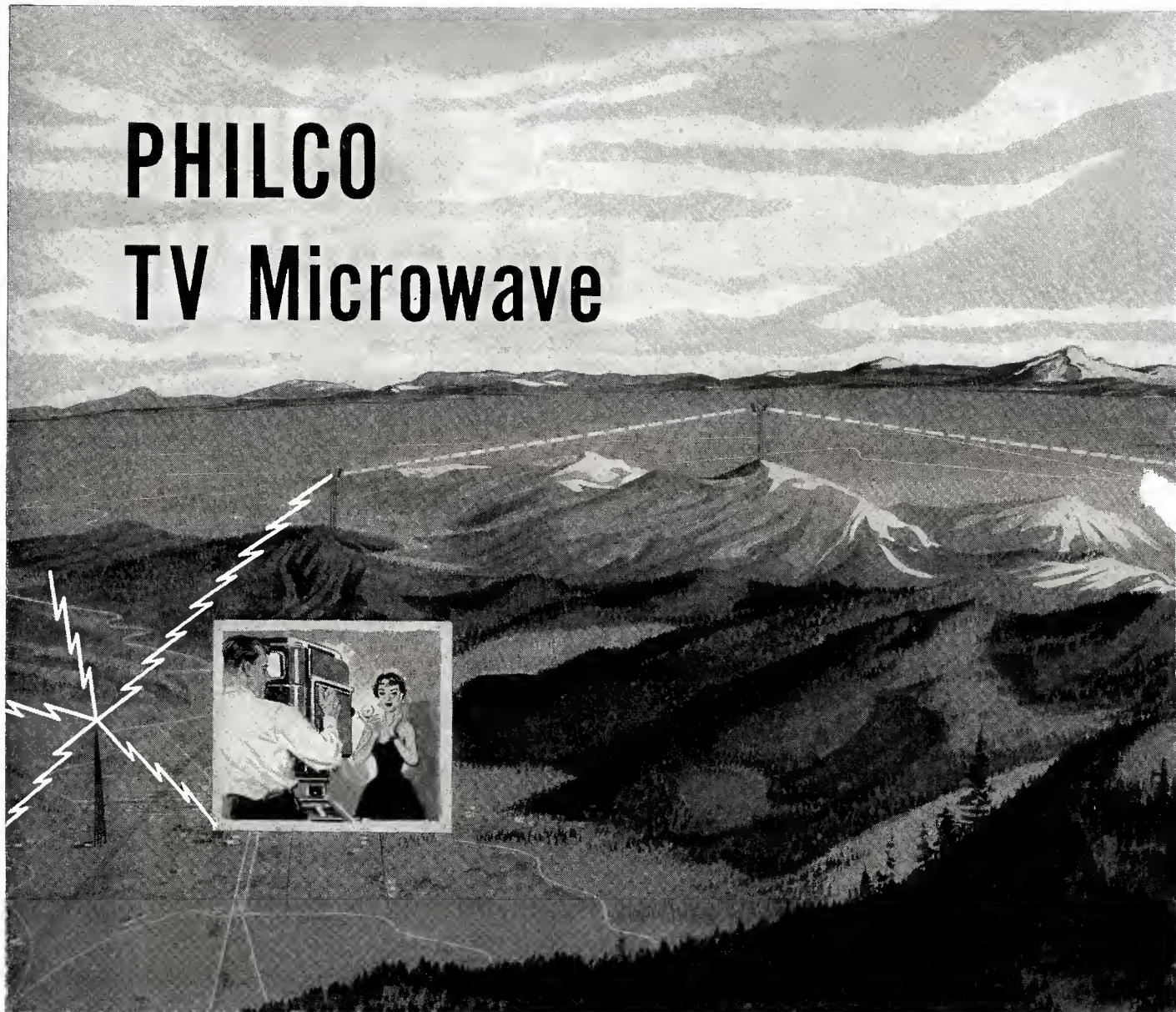
Amplifiers • Consoles • Frequency and Modulation Monitors, Test Equipment • Loudspeakers and Accessories • Microphones and Accessories • Recorders and Accessories • Speech Input Equipment • Towers • Tower and Studio Lighting Equipment • Transmission Line and Accessories • AM Transmitters • Tubes • Turntables, Reproducers and Accessories • Video and Audio Monitors • Wiring Supplies and Devices

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL TO KEEP YOU ON THE AIR



IN OVER 130 PRINCIPAL CITIES

# PHILCO TV Microwave



## **... provides reliable, low-cost, unattended TV relaying!**

Philco television microwave systems provide economical transmission of NTSC compatible color or monochrome TV signals . . . plus full audio channel. Here is modern microwave . . . especially designed to meet the needs of community TV operators for thoroughly dependable operation. Philco TLR systems provide S-T-L relaying in the 5900 to 7400 mc bands.

Heavy duty power supply provides 1 full watt output to insure outstanding operational reliability in continuous unattended service.

All components mount in standard 19" racks.

Unitized circuit construction simplifies maintenance. Built-in test and metering circuits combine with automatic stand-by to assure uninterrupted service at all times.

Here is reliability of performance unaffected by severe weather, free from the many limitations of wire and pole lines, unhampered by problems of difficult terrain, overwater transmission or expensive rights-of-way.

Philco engineers will be happy to help you with your special Microwave requirements. Please contact us for further information. Look ahead . . . and you'll choose Philco.



- **Highly reliable, unattended one-watt operation**
- **Field proven in extended multi-hop applications**
- **True repeater permits top quality, long haul operation**
- **Highest power in the industry**
- **Full voice channel multiplexing**
- **Philco offers complete turnkey service . . . surveys . . . installation . . . maintenance**

◀ **Repeater**—The Philco TLR-4 Microwave Repeater is a true repeater utilizing the heterodyne principle to produce high performance quality and simplicity of operation and maintenance.

Because video performance of a microwave system is determined mainly by the transmitting and receiving terminals, the introduction of the TLR-4 Heterodyne Repeater, which is essentially transparent, results in optimum overall system performance.

The output frequency of the TLR-4 Repeater is derived from the input signal ( $\pm 190$  mc) provided by a crystal. Therefore, the output frequency is independent of adjustment or drift of the microwave local oscillator.

Field maintenance testing of the TLR-4 Repeater is rapid, consisting only of RF and IF bandpass checks. Only simple IF sweep equipment is needed to obtain original factory alignment of the IF strips for differential phase and differential gain requirements. No special phase testing nor phase correction adjustments need be made.

**Transmitter**—The Philco Model TLR-6 Transmitter consists of three basic units: (1) a transmitter chassis, (2) a +750 volt dc power supply and (3) a +300 volt dc power supply. All units are designed for rack mounting in a standard 19" relay rack.

Transmitter chassis contains the reflex klystron r-f generator and associated modulator, a-f-c circuits; wavemeter and amplifier, metering circuits for monitoring within the equipment, a built-in test signal generator, and a -500 volt power supply. All operating controls and the more frequently used maintenance controls are located on the front panel of the transmitter chassis.

▶ **Receiver**—The Philco Model TLR-6 Receiver consists of seven basic units: (1) a Pre-Amplifier and Mixer Assembly, (2) a Receiver Chassis, (3) an Automatic Frequency Control Chassis, (4) a Local Oscillator Chassis, (5) a Video Chassis, (6) a 300 Volt Power Supply and (7) a 105 Volt Power Supply.

The Pre-Amplifier and Mixer Assembly is connected to the waveguide support at the rear of the rack, while the remaining six units are rack mounted.

The Receiver Chassis contains an IF amplifier plus metering circuits for monitoring critical points within the equipment.

The Automatic Frequency Control Chassis contains a repeller power supply in addition to the AFC circuits.

To meet the challenge of advancing technology, support the rapid expansion of scientific education. At Philco, opportunities are unlimited in electronic research and engineering—transistor circuit applications—computer logic design, test and evaluation and input/output equipment design.



# PHILCO®

## GOVERNMENT & INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

4708 Wissahickon Avenue • Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania

In Canada: Philco Corporation of Canada Limited, Don Mills, Ontario

## Tv Code CONTINUED

for station use the last 30 seconds of each program for station break and spot announcements.

4. Announcement programs are designed to accommodate a designated number of individual live or recorded announcements, generally one minute in length, which are carried within the body of the program and are available for sale to individual advertisers. Normally not more than 3 one-minute announcements (which should not exceed approximately 125 words if presented live) should be scheduled within a 15-minute period and not more than six such announcements should be scheduled within a 30-minute period in local announcement programs; however, fewer announcements of greater individual length may be scheduled, provided that the aggregate length of the announcements approximates three minutes in a 15-minute program or six minutes in a 30-minute program. In announcement programs other than 15 minutes or 30 minutes in length, the proportion of one minute of announcement

within every five minutes of programming is normally applied. The announcements must be presented within the framework of the program period designated for their use and kept in harmony with the content of the program in which they are placed.

5. Programs presenting women's services, features, shopping guides, market information, and similar materials, provide a special service to the listening and viewing public in which advertising material is an informative and integral part of the program content. Because of these special characteristics the time standards set forth above may be waived to a reasonable extent.

6. More than two back-to-back announcements plus the conventional sponsored 10 second station ID are not acceptable between programs or within the framework of a single program. Announcements scheduled between programs shall not interrupt a preceding or following program.

7. Any casual reference by talent in a program to another's product or service under any trade name or language sufficiently descriptive to identify it should, except for normal guest identifications, be condemned and discouraged.

8. Stationary backdrops or properties in television presentations showing the sponsor's name or product, the name of his product, his trade-mark or slogan may be used only incidentally. They should not intrude on program interest or entertainment. "On Camera" shots of such materials should be fleeting, not too frequent, and mindful of the need of maintaining a proper program balance.

### Dramatized Appeals and Advertising

1. Appeals to help fictitious characters in television programs by purchasing the advertiser's product or service or sending for a premium should not be permitted, and such fictitious characters should not be introduced into the advertising message for such purposes.

2. Dramatized advertising involving statements or purported statements by physicians, dentists, or nurses must be presented by accredited members of such professions.

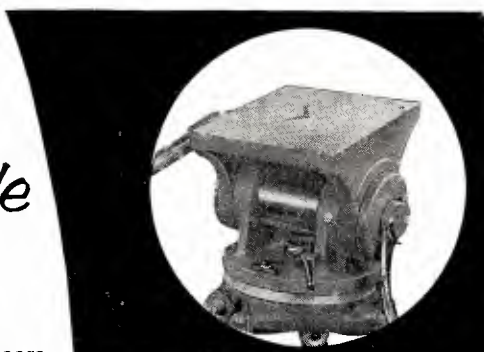
### Sponsor Identification

Identification of sponsorship must be made in all sponsored programs in accordance with the requirements of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

## Portable Versatile Dependable CECO\* Vidicon SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

gives top performance—Indoors or Outdoors

Expressly designed for the ever increasing TV field, this equipment consists of a pan and tilt Tripod Head with internal Balancing spring. Vidicon Cameras with electronic viewfinder can be easily mounted and operated. The head mounts on the CECO Professional Tripod (or any other standard mounting flange) and the CECO Pro Senior Collapsible Three Wheel Dolly makes this a complete versatile package.

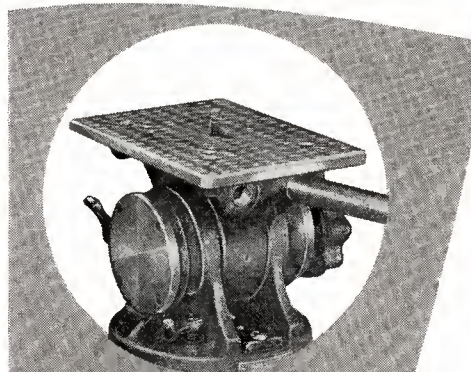


### Specifications:

CECO Vidicon Head designed for use with a variety of Vidicon cameras, weighing from 45 pounds up. Vertical and horizontal movement of tilt head controlled by independent friction locking devices. Super-smooth action.

Tripod folds quickly and compactly. Offers a height range from 36 to over 53 inches. Double leg locks.

Pro Senior Collapsible Dolly is lightweight and compact. Rubber-tired wheels may be locked or set in a straight line position.



### Professional Jr. Spring Head

Ideal for Viewfinder Vidicon Cameras weighing up to 35 lbs. Internal balancing spring. Built-in spirit level. Fits standard Pro Jr. Tripod, Baby and Hi-Hat (low mount).



\*CECO trademark of  
Camera Equipment Company

FRANK C. ZUCKER

**CAMERA EQUIPMENT CO., INC.**

Dept. B 315 West 43rd St., N. Y. 36, N. Y. Judson 6-1420

## The Radio Code of the National Assn. of Broadcasters

### The Radio Broadcaster's Creed

We Believe:

That radio broadcasting in the United States of America is a living symbol of democracy; a significant and necessary instrument for maintaining freedom of expression, as established by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

That its influence in the arts, in science, in education, in commerce, and upon the public welfare is of such magnitude that the only proper measure of its responsibility is the common good of the whole people;

That it is our obligation to serve the people in such manner as to reflect credit upon our profession and to encourage aspiration toward a better estate for all mankind; by making available to every person in America such programs as will perpetuate the traditional leadership of the United States in all phases of the broadcasting art;

That we should make full and ingenious use of man's store of knowledge, his talents, and his skills and exercise critical and discerning judgment concerning all broadcasting operations to the end that we may, intelligently and sympathetically:

Observe the proprieties and customs of civilized society;

Respect the rights and sensitivities of all people;

Honor the sanctity of marriage and the home;

Protect and uphold the dignity and brotherhood of all mankind;

Enrich the daily life of the people through the factual reporting and analysis of news, and through programs of education, entertainment, and information;

Provide for the fair discussion of matters of general public concern; engage in works directed toward the common good; and volunteer our aid and comfort in times of stress and emergency;

Contribute to the economic welfare of all by expanding the channels of trade, by encouraging the development and conservation of natural resources, and by bringing together the buyer and seller through the broadcasting of information pertaining to goods and services.

Toward the achievement of these purposes we agree to observe the following:

### PROGRAM STANDARDS

#### News

Radio is unique in its capacity to reach the largest number of people first with reports on current events. This competitive advantage bespeaks caution—being first is not as important as being right. The following standards are predicated upon that viewpoint.

**NEWS SOURCES.** Those responsible for news on radio should exercise constant professional care in the selection of sources—for the integrity of the news and the consequent good reputation of radio as a dominant news medium depend largely upon the reliability of such sources.

**NEWSCASTING.** News reporting should be factual and objective. Good taste should prevail in the selection and handling of news. Morbid, sensational, or alarming details not essential to factual reporting should be avoided. News should be broadcast in such a manner as to avoid creation of panic and unnecessary alarm. Broadcasters should be diligent in their supervision of content, format, and presentation of news broadcasts. Equal diligence should be exercised in selection of editors and reporters who direct news gathering and dissemination, since the station's per-



*There must be  
a reason why...*

**MORE AND MORE  
BROADCASTERS...**

**AM and TV  
...ARE BUYING  
STAINLESS TOWERS**



*Stainless will be pleased to  
provide the facts on how you  
can get*

- TOP PERFORMANCE
- DEPENDABILITY
- ECONOMY

*when you buy  
Stainless*

\* A partial list—AM in black, TV in red



**Stainless, inc.**  
NORTH WALES • PENNSYLVANIA



WHOM  
WGBS  
WLTR  
WDOS  
WICE  
WKRT  
WKCT  
KMUS  
KTRY  
WCRB  
WHAW  
WHBO  
WOBS  
WKOY  
WMMB  
KCOH  
KDDD  
KXIT  
WSPD  
WKLY  
WPPA  
KBON  
WJBS  
WGMS  
WDOV  
KPAN  
WGYV  
WAZL  
WKLO  
WRHI  
WKID  
WHSY  
WBIS  
WLSI  
WGIG  
WIDE  
KGYN  
WGVM  
WIRC  
WOLS  
WGLS  
WIRJ  
WCVA  
WFEC  
WWHG  
KNEX  
WNAV  
KXLW  
WJCD  
WBRM  
WEPM  
WPLI  
WMIK  
WJAY  
WVWR  
KLMX

WAGA  
KTVO  
KARD  
KCJB  
WFBM  
KELO  
WKRK  
WXEX  
WVUE  
WJIM  
KGBT  
WSIX  
WOOD  
WITN  
WIN  
WHTN  
KOA  
WMBV  
KDAL  
KUMV  
WUNC  
WNBF  
WBAY  
WBRC  
WCOV  
WABT  
WTIQ  
WTVY  
KVEC  
KHSL  
KCCC  
KFRE  
KCSJ  
KRDO  
WNBC  
WATR  
WMBR  
WDBO  
WJHP  
WINK  
WFTL  
WMAZ  
WETV  
WDAK  
WALB  
WEEK  
WTVP  
WGEM  
WREX  
WDAN  
WFIE  
WRAY  
WDAL  
WPFH  
WNEX  
WKJG



formance in this vital informational field depends largely upon them.

**COMMENTARIES AND ANALYSES.** Special obligations devolve upon those who analyze and/or comment upon news developments, and management should be satisfied completely that the task is to be performed in the best interest of the listening public. Programs of news analysis and commentary should be clearly identified as such, distinguishing them from straight news reporting.

**EDITORIALIZING.** Some stations exercise their rights to express opinions about matters of general public interest. Implicit in these efforts to provide leadership in matters of public consequence and to lend proper authority to the station's standing in the community it serves, is an equal obligation to provide opportunity for qualified divergent viewpoints.

The reputation of a station for honesty and accuracy in editorializing depends upon willingness to expose its convictions to fair rebuttal.

Station editorial comment should be clearly identified as such.

**Public Issues**

A broadcaster, in allotting time for the presentation of public issues, should exert every effort to insure equality of opportunity.

Time should be allotted with due regard to all elements of balanced program schedules, and to the degree of interest on the part of the public in the questions to be presented or discussed. (To discuss is "to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con.") The broadcaster should limit participation in the presentation of public issues to those qualified, recognized, and properly identified groups or individuals whose opinions will assist the general public in reaching conclusions.

Presentation of public issues should be clearly identified.

**Political Broadcasts**

Political broadcasts, or the dramatization of political issues designed to influence an election, should be properly identified as such.

**Advancement of Education and Culture**

Because radio is an integral part of American life, there is inherent in radio broadcasting a continuing opportunity to enrich the experience of living through the advancement of education and culture.

The radio broadcaster, in augmenting the educational and cultural influences of the home, the Church, schools, institutions of higher learning, and other entities devoted to education and culture:

- Should be thoroughly conversant with the educational and cultural needs and aspirations of the community served;
- Should cooperate with the responsible and accountable educational and cultural entities of the community to provide enlightenment of listeners;
- Should engage in experimental efforts designed to advance the community's cultural and educational interests.

**Religion and Religious Programs**

Religious programs should be presented respectfully and without prejudice or ridicule. Radio broadcasting, which reaches men of all creeds simultaneously, should avoid attacks upon religion.

Religious programs should be presented by responsible individuals, groups, or organizations.

Religious programs should place emphasis on broad religious truths, excluding the presentation of controversial or partisan views not directly or necessarily related to religion or morality.

**Dramatic Programs**

In determining the acceptability of any dramatic program containing any element of crime, mystery, or horror, proper consideration should be given to the possible effect on all members of the family.

Radio should reflect realistically the experience of living, in both its pleasant and tragic aspects, if it is to serve the listener honestly. Nevertheless, it holds a concurrent obligation to provide programs which will encourage better adjustments to life.

This obligation is apparent in the area of dramatic programs particularly. Without sacrificing integrity of presentation, dramatic programs on radio should avoid:

- Techniques and methods of crime presented in such manner as to encourage imitation, or to make the commission of crime attractive, or to suggest that criminals can escape punishment;
- Detailed presentation of brutal killings, torture, or physical agony, horror, the use of supernatural or climatic incidents likely to terrify or excite unduly;
- Episodes involving the kidnapping of children;
- Sound effects calculated to mislead, shock, or unduly alarm the listener;
- Disrespectful portrayal of law enforcement;
- The portrayal of suicide as a satisfactory solution to any problem.

**Children's Programs**

Programs specifically designed for listening by children should be based upon sound social concepts and should reflect respect for parents, law and order, clean living, high morals, fair play, and honorable behavior.

They should convey the commonly accepted moral, social, and ethical ideals characteristic of American life.

They should contribute to the healthy development of personality and character.

They should afford opportunities for cultural growth as well as for wholesome entertainment.

They should be consistent with integrity of realistic production, but they should avoid material of an extreme nature which might create undesirable emotional reaction in children.

They should avoid appeals urging children to purchase the product specifically for the purpose of keeping the program on the air or which, for any reason, encourage children to enter inappropriate places.

**General**

Sound effects and expressions characteristic associated with news broadcasts (such as "bulletins," "flash," etc.) should be reserved for announcement of news, and the use of any deceptive techniques in connection with fictional events and non-news programs should not be employed.

When plot development requires the use of material which depends upon physical or mental handicaps, care should be taken to spare the sensibilities of sufferers from similar defects.

Stations should avoid broadcasting program material which would tend to encourage illegal gambling or other violations of Federal, State and local laws, ordinances, and regulations.

Simulation of court atmosphere or use of the term "court" in a program title should be done only in such manner as to eliminate the possibility of creating the false impression that the proceedings broadcast are vested with judicial or official authority.

When dramatized advertising material involves statements by doctors, dentists, nurses, or other professional people, the material should be presented by members of such profession reciting actual experience, or it should be made apparent from the presentation itself that the portrayal is dramatized.

In cases of programs broadcast over multiple station facilities, the originating station or network should assume responsibility for conforming such programs to these Radio Standards of Practice.

**ADVERTISING STANDARDS**

Advertising is the principal source of revenue of the free, competitive American system of radio broadcasting. It makes possible the presentation to all American people of the finest programs of entertainment, education, and information.

Since the great strength of American radio broadcasting derives from the public respect for and the public approval of its programs, it must be the purpose of each broadcaster to establish and maintain high standards of performance, not only in the selection and production of all programs, but also in the presentation of advertising.

**Time Standards for Advertising Copy**

As a guide to the determination of good broadcast advertising practice, the time standards for advertising copy are established as follows:

The maximum time to be used for advertising, allowable to any single sponsor, regardless of type of program, should be—

5 minute programs	1:15
10 " "	2:10
15 " "	3:00
25 " "	4:00
30 " "	4:15
45 " "	5:45
60 " "	7:00

The time standards allowable to a single advertiser do not affect the established practice of allowance for station breaks between programs.

Any reference in a sponsored program to another's products or services under any trade name, or language sufficiently descriptive to identify it, should, except for normal guest identifications, be considered as advertising copy.

While any number of products may be advertised by a single sponsor within the specified time standards, advertising copy for these products should be presented within the framework of the program structure. Accordingly, the use on such programs of simulated spot announcements which are divorced from the program by preceding the introduction of the program itself, or by following its apparent sign-off should be avoided. To this end, the program itself should be announced and clearly identified before the use of what have been known as "cow-catcher" announcements, and the programs should be signed off after the use of what have been known as "hitch-hike" announcements.

**Presentation of Advertising**

The advancing techniques of the broadcast art have shown that the quality and proper integration of advertising copy are just as important as measurement in time. The measure of a station's service to its audience is determined by its over-all performance, rather than by any individual segment of its broadcast day.

Programs of multiple sponsorship presenting commercial services, features, shopping guides, marketing news, and similar information, may include more material normally classified as "commercial" or "advertising," if it is of such nature as to serve the interests of the general public and, if properly produced and intelligently presented, within the established areas of good taste.

The final measurement of any commercial broadcast service is quality. To this, every broadcaster should dedicate his best efforts.

**Acceptability of Advertisers and Products**

1. A commercial radio broadcaster makes his facilities available for the advertising of products and services and accepts commercial presentations for such advertising. However, he should, in recognition of his responsibility to the public, refuse the facilities of his station to an advertiser where he has good reason to doubt the integrity of the advertiser, the truth of the advertising representations, or the compliance of the advertiser with the spirit and purpose of all applicable legal requirements. Moreover, in consideration of the laws and customs of the communities served, each radio broadcaster should refuse his facilities to the advertisement of products and services, or the use of advertising scripts, which the station has good reason to believe would be objectionable to a substantial and responsible segment of the community. The foregoing principles should be applied with judgment and flexibility taking into consideration the characteristics of the medium and the form of the particular presentation. In general, because radio broadcasting is designed for the home and the entire family, the following principles should govern the business classifications listed below:

- a) The advertising of hard liquor should not be accepted.
  - b) The advertising of beer and wines is acceptable only when presented in the best of good taste and discretion, and is acceptable subject to existing laws.
  - c) The advertising of fortune-telling, occultism, spiritualism, astrology, phrenology, palm-reading, numerology, mind-reading, or character-reading is not acceptable.
  - d) All advertising of products of a personal nature, when accepted, should be treated with special concern for the sensitivities of the listeners.
  - e) The advertising of tip sheets, publications, or organizations seeking to advertise for the purpose of giving odds or promoting betting or lotteries is unacceptable.
2. An advertiser who markets more than one product should not be permitted to use advertising copy devoted to an acceptable product for purposes of publicizing the brand name or other identification of a product which is not acceptable.
3. Care should be taken to avoid presentation of "bait-switch" advertising whereby goods or services which the advertiser has no intention of selling are offered merely to lure the customer into purchasing higher-priced substitutes.

**Contests**

Contests should offer the opportunity to all contestants to win on the basis of ability and skill, rather than chance.

All contest details, including rules, eligibility requirements, opening and termination dates, should be clearly and completely announced or easily accessible to the listening public; and the winners' names should be released as soon as possible after the close of the contest.

When contestants are required to submit items of product identification or other evidence of purchase of product, reasonable facsimiles thereof should be made acceptable.

All copy pertaining to any contest (except that which is required by law) associated with the exploitation or sale of the sponsor's product or service, and all references to prizes or gifts offered in such connection should be considered a part of and included in the total time limitations heretofore provided.

All such broadcasts should comply with pertinent federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

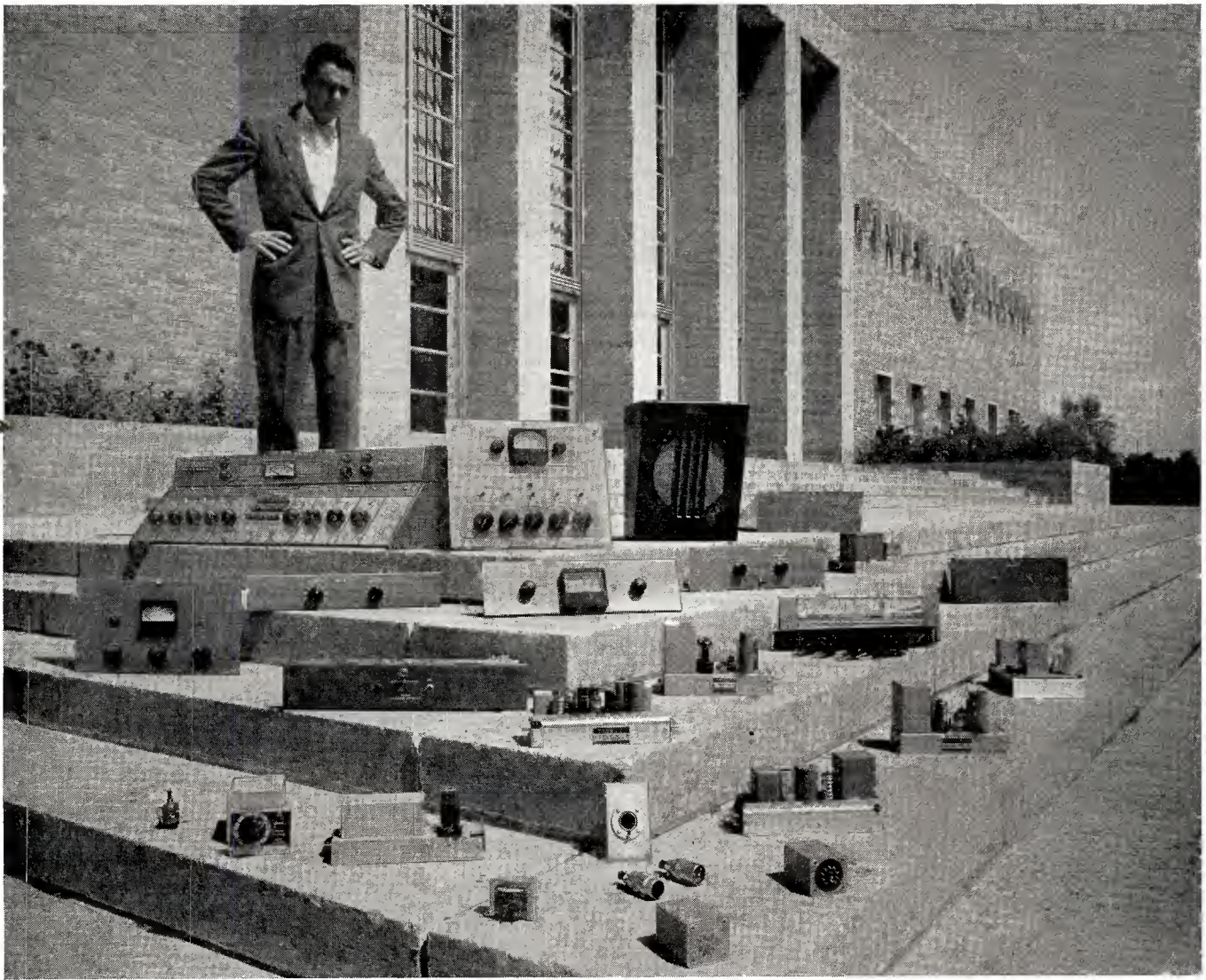
**Premiums and Offers**

The broadcaster should require that full details of proposed offers be submitted for investigation and approval before the first announcement of the offer is made to the public.

A final date for the termination of an offer should be announced as far in advance as possible.

If a consideration is required, the advertiser should agree to honor complaints indicating dissatisfaction with the premium by returning the consideration.

There should be no misleading descriptions or comparison of any premiums or gifts which will distort or enlarge their value in the minds of the listeners.



## Take your pick from the industry's most complete, most advanced line of audio equipment

At the entrance to Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York, Hal Condo, Broadcast Sales, is shown surrounded by representative pieces from the most advanced line of audio equipment in broadcasting. Many of these units represent significant breakthroughs in broadcast engineering design.

Consider the AGC units. Tried-true and available, hundreds are in use in studios throughout the country.

The Uni-Level Amplifiers—either the plug-in or self-powered rack-mounted model—automatically control level differences between two or more program sources. The Audiomatic Limiting Amplifier practically eliminates “thumping,” gives greater range. The exclusive Plug-in Uni-Level Preamplifier maintains near constant signal output, even when the talent moves around.

Find out how and where General Electric audio equipment can pay off for you. Call your Broadcast Equipment representative or write Broadcast Sales Manager, Technical Products Dept., Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York. In Canada, Canadian General Electric Company, Broadcast Equipment Sales, 830 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

**Lower step,** left to right: Bridging volume control; transcription equalizer; plug-in relay assembly; line-to-voice coil transformer; microphone plugs and receptacle; bridging-to-line transformer; line-to-line transformer; plug-in pre-amplifier; plug-in program/monitoring amplifier; and equalized transcription pre-amplifier.

**Second step,** left to right: audiomatic limiting amplifier (AGC); rack-mounted uni-level amplifier (AGC); plug-in uni-level pre-amplifier (AGC); plug-in uni-level amplifier (AGC); jack strip, includ-

ing jack panel and patch cords; and switch and fuse panel.

**Third step,** left to right: equalizer panel; program level indicator panel; sound effects filter panel; plug-in power supply.

**Top step,** left to right: transistorized audio console; audio control panel; studio wall speaker; and broadcast shelf. (The transistorized audio console will be available in early 1959, has 18 inputs, and not a tube in the circuitry.)

Equipment shown, plus other items are described in the Audio Data Book. For your free copy, write Section 1YB at the above address.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

# FCC Rules Regulating Radio-Television

(Selected sections amended to July 1, 1958. Compiled with the cooperation of Pike & Fischer Inc., publisher of Pike & Fischer Radio Regulation.)

## ALLOCATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

### In am rules . . .

**§3.1 Standard broadcast station.**—The term "standard broadcast station" means a station licensed for the transmission of radio-telephone emissions primarily intended to be received by the general public and operated on a channel in the band 535-1605 kilocycles, inclusive.

**§3.2 Standard broadcast band.**—The term "standard broadcast band" means the band of frequencies extending from 535-1605 kilocycles.

**§3.3 Standard broadcast channel.**—The term "standard broadcast channel" means the band of frequencies occupied by the carrier and two side bands of a broadcast signal with the carrier frequency at the center. Channels shall be designated by their assigned carrier frequencies. The 107 carrier frequencies assigned to standard broadcast stations shall begin at 540 kilocycles and be in successive steps of 10 kilocycles.

**§3.4 Dominant station.**—The term "dominant station" means a class I station, as hereinafter defined, operating on a clear channel.

**§3.5 Secondary station.**—The term "secondary station" means any station except a class I station operating on a clear channel.

**§3.6 Daytime.**—The term "daytime" means that period of time between local sunrise and local sunset.

**§3.7 Nighttime.**—The term "nighttime" means that period of time between local sunset and 12 midnight local standard time.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: On March 11, 1954, the FCC proposed to amend this section to specify that "nighttime" means that period from local sunset to local sunrise.]

**§3.8 Sunrise and sunset.**—The term "sunrise and sunset" means for each particular location and during any particular month, the time of sunrise and sunset as specified in the instrument of authorization.

**§3.9 Broadcast day.**—The term "broadcast day" means that period of time between local sunrise and 12 midnight local standard time.

**§3.10 Experimental period.**—The term "experimental period" means that time between 12 midnight and local sunrise. This period may be used for experimental purposes in testing and maintaining apparatus by the licensee of any standard broadcast station on its assigned frequency and with its authorized power, provided no interference is caused to other stations maintaining a regular operating schedule within such period. No station licensed for "daytime" or "specified hours" of operation may broadcast any regular or scheduled program during this period.

**§3.11 Service areas.**—(a) The term "primary service area" of a broadcast station means the area in which the ground wave is not subject to objectionable interference or objectionable fading.

(b) The term "secondary service area" of a broadcast station means the area served by the sky wave and not subject to objectionable interference. The signal is subject to intermittent variations in intensity.

(c) The term "intermittent service area" of a broadcast station means the area receiving service from the ground wave but beyond the primary service area and subject to some interference and fading.

**§3.12 Portable transmitter.**—The term "portable transmitter" means a transmitter so constructed that it may be moved about conveniently from place to place, and is in fact so moved about from time to time, but not ordinarily used while in motion. In the standard broadcast band, such a transmitter is used in making field intensity measurements for locating a transmitter site for a standard broadcast station. A portable broadcast station will not be licensed in the standard broadcast band for regular transmission of programs intended to be received by the public.

**§3.13 Auxiliary transmitter.**—The term "auxiliary transmitter" means a transmitter maintained only for transmitting the regular programs of a station in case of failure of the main transmitter.

### Allocations—(am)

**§3.21 Three classes of standard broadcast channels.**

(a) Clear channel: A "clear channel" is one on which the dominant station or stations render service over wide areas and which are cleared of objectionable interference within their primary service areas and over all or a substantial portion of their secondary service areas.

(b) Regional channel: A "regional channel" is one on which several stations may operate with powers not in excess of 5 kilowatts. The primary service area of a station operating on any such channel may be limited, as a consequence of interference, to a given field intensity contour.

(c) Local channel. A "local channel" is one on which several stations operate with powers not in excess of 1 kilowatt daytime, and 250

watts nighttime. The primary service area of a station operating on any such channel may be limited as a consequence of interference to a given field intensity contour.

NOTE: The power ceiling for Class IV stations under the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NAREBA) is 250 watts. The Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Concerning Radio Broadcasting in the Standard Broadcast Band would permit daytime operation of Class IV stations with a maximum power of 1 kilowatt in all areas of the United States more than 100 kilometers (62 miles) from the United States/Mexican border. Accordingly, before the Commission will take final action with respect to an application proposing the use of daytime power in excess of 250 watts by a Class IV station, appropriate coordination of the rules providing for the use of such power must be effected with other North American countries. (See Note under Section 3.28(b).)

**§3.22 Classes and power of standard broadcast stations.**—(a) Class I station: A "class I station" is a dominant station operating on a clear channel and designed to render primary and secondary service over an extended area and at relatively long distances. Its primary service area is free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels and its secondary service area free from interference except from stations on the same channel in accordance with the channel designation in section 3.25 or in accordance with the Engineering Standards of Allocation. The operating power shall be not less than 10 kilowatts nor more than 50 kilowatts. (Also see section 3.25 (a) for further power limitation.)

(b) Class II station: A "class II station" is a secondary station which operates on a clear channel (see section 3.25) and is designed to render service over a primary service area which is limited by and subject to such interference as may be received from class I stations. A station of this class shall operate with power not less than 0.25 kilowatt nor more than 50 kilowatts. Whenever necessary, a class II station shall use a directional antenna or other means to avoid interferences with class I stations and with other class II stations, in accordance with §3.182.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Since 1945 the FCC has been considering various changes in the Clear Channel assignments, including the question of daytime skywave. On April 15, 1958, FCC issued a Notice of Further Rule-Making in which it proposed to breakdown various clear channels. This is still pending FCC action.]

(c) Class III station: A "class III station" is a station which operates on a regional channel and is designed to render service primarily to a metropolitan district and the rural area contiguous thereto. Class III stations are subdivided into two classes:

(1) Class III-A station: A "class III-A station" is a class III station which operates with power not less than 1 kilowatt nor more than 5 kilowatts, and the service area of which is subject to interference in accordance with §3.182.

(2) Class III-B station: A "class III-B station" is a class III station which operates with a power not less than 0.5 kilowatt and not more than 1 kilowatt night and 5 kilowatts daytime, and the service area of which is subject to interference in accordance with the Engineering Standards of Allocation.

NOTE: The term "metropolitan district" as used in this paragraph is not limited in accordance with the definition given by the Bureau of the Census but includes any principal center of population in any area.

(d) Class IV station. A "class IV station" is a station operating on a local channel and designed to render service primarily to a city or town and the suburban and rural areas contiguous thereto. The power of a station of this class shall not be less than 0.1 kilowatt and not more than 0.25 kilowatt nighttime, and 1 kilowatt daytime, and its service area is subject to interference in accordance with Section 3.182.

**§3.23 Time of operation of the several classes of stations.**—The several classes of standard broadcast stations may be licensed to operate in accordance with the following:

(a) "Unlimited time" permits operation without a maximum limit as to time.

(b) "Limited time" is applicable to class II (secondary stations) operating on a clear channel only. It permits operation of the secondary station during daytime, and until local sunset if located west of the dominant station on the channel, or if located east thereof, until sunset at the dominant station; and in addition during night hours, if any, not used by the dominant station or stations on the channel.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: On March 11, 1954, the FCC proposed to amend this section in line with its proposed new definition of "nighttime." See Sec. 3.7 above. It also proposes other changes.]

(c) Daytime permits operation during the hours between average monthly local sunrise and average monthly local sunset. Daytime stations operating on local channels with a power of 0.1 kw or 0.25 kw may, upon notification to the Commission and to the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which they are located, operate at hours beyond those specified in their license.

(d) "Sharing time" permits operation during hours which are so restricted by the sta-

tion license as to require a division of time with one or more other stations using the same channel.

(e) Specified hours means that the exact operating hours are specified in the license. (The minimum hours that any station shall operate are specified in Section 3.71.) Specified hours stations operating on local channels with a power of 0.1 kw or 0.25 kw, except those sharing time with other stations may, upon notification to the Commission and the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which they are located, operate at hours beyond those specified in their license.

**§3.24 Broadcast facilities; showing required.**—(a) Applications for new stations or for modifications of existing authorizations shall be filed on FCC Form 301; for licenses, on FCC Form 302; for renewal of licenses, on FCC Form 303.

(b) An authorization for a new standard broadcast station or increase in facilities of an existing station will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others:

(1) That the proposed assignment will tend to effect a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service among the several states and communities.

(2) That objectionable interference will not be caused to existing stations or that if interference will be caused the need for the proposed service outweighs the need for the service which will be lost by reason of such interference. That the proposed station will not suffer interference to such an extent that its service would be reduced to an unsatisfactory degree (For determining objectionable interference, see §§3.182 and 3.186.)

(3) That the applicant is financially qualified to construct and operate the proposed station.

(4) That the applicant is legally qualified. That the applicant (or the person or persons in control of an applicant corporation or other organization) is of good character and possesses other qualifications sufficient to provide a satisfactory public service.

(5) That the technical equipment proposed, the location of the transmitter, and other technical phases of operation comply with the regulations governing the same, and the requirements of good engineering practice. (See technical regulations of this subpart and §3.182.)

(6) That the facilities sought are subject to assignment as requested under existing international agreements and the rules and regulations of the Commission.

(7) That the population within the 1 v/m contour does not exceed 1.0 percent of the population within the 25 mv/m contour; Provided, however, that where the number of persons within 1 v/m contour is 300 or less the provisions of this subparagraph are not applicable.

(8) That the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served through the operation under the proposed assignment.

**§3.25 Clear channels: Class I and II stations.**—The frequencies in the following tabulations are designated as clear channels and assigned for use by the classes of stations given:

(a) To each of the channels below there will be assigned one class I station and there may be assigned one or more class II stations operating limited time or daytime only: 640, 650, 660, 670, 700, 720, 750, 760, 770, 780, 820, 830, 840, 870, 880, 890, 1020, 1040, 1100, 1120, 1160, 1180, 1200 and 1210 kilocycles. There also may be assigned to these frequencies class I stations operating unlimited time in Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico which will not deliver over 5 microvolts per meter groundwave day or night or 25 microvolts per meter 10 percent time skywave at night at any point within the continental limits of the United States. The power of the class I stations on these channels shall not be less than 50 kilowatts.

(b) To each of the channels below there may be assigned class I and class II stations: 680, 710, 810, 850, 940, 1000, 1030, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1110, 1130, 1140, 1170, 1190, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, and 1560 kilocycles.

NOTE: Class I and II stations on 1540 kilocycles shall deliver not over 5 microvolts per meter groundwave or 25 microvolts per meter 10 percent time skywave at any point of land in the Bahama Islands, and such stations operating nighttime (i.e., sunset to sunrise at the location of the class I station) shall be located not less than 650 miles from the nearest point of land in the Bahama Islands.

(c) For class II stations which will not deliver over 5 microvolts per meter groundwave or 25 microvolts per meter 10 percent time skywave at any point on Canadian border and provided that such stations operating nighttime (i.e., sunset to sunrise at the location of the class II station) are located not less than 650 miles from the nearest Canadian border: 540, 690, 740, 860, 990, 1010, and 1580 kilocycles.

NOTE: A station on 1010 kilocycles shall also protect a class I-B station at Havana, Cuba.

(d) In continental United States, for class II stations which operate daytime only with power not in excess of 1 kilowatt and which will not deliver over 5 microvolts per meter groundwave at any point on the Mexican border, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for class II stations which will not deliver over 5 microvolts per meter groundwave or 25 microvolts per meter 10 per

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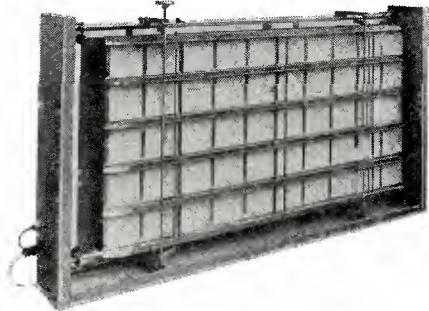
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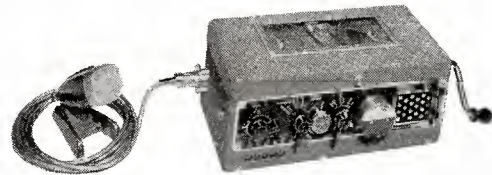
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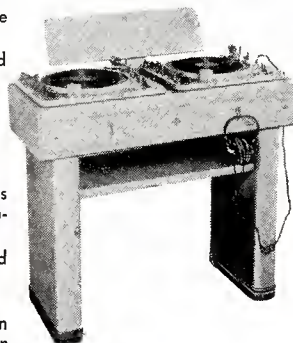
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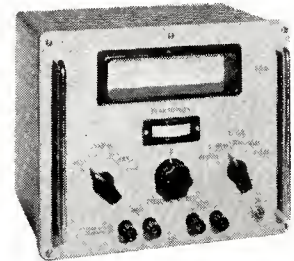
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## FCC Rules CONTINUED

cent time skywave at any point on the said border: 730, 800, 900, 1050, 1220 and 1570 kilocycles.

NOTE: See North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement for use of 1050 kc by a station in New York (Appendix I, Table IV).

NOTE: See agreement with Mexico for further use of 1220 kc.

**§3.26 Regional channels: Classes III-A and III-B stations.**—The following frequencies are designated as regional channels and are assigned for use by class III-A and III-B stations: 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 790, 910, 920, 930, 950, 960, 970, 980, 1150, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1590, and 1600 kilocycles.

NOTE: See North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement for special provisions concerning the assigning of class II stations in other countries of North America to 560, 570, 590, 630 and 1270 kcs. Such stations shall be protected from interference in accordance with Appendix II, Table I, of said agreement.

**§3.27 Local channels: Class IV stations.**—The following frequencies are designated as local channels and are assigned for use by class IV stations: 1230, 1240, 1400, 1450, and 1490 kilocycles.

**§3.28 Assignment of stations to channels.**—(a) The individual assignments of stations to channels which may cause interference to other United States stations only shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Part for the respective classes of stations involved. (For determining objectionable interference see §§3.182 and 3.183.)

(b) In all cases where an individual station assignment may cause interference with or may involve a channel assigned for priority of use by a station in another North American country, the classifications, allocation requirements and engineering standards set forth in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement shall be observed.

NOTE: Pending action with respect to ratification and entry into force of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Washington, 1950 (referred to herein as NARBA) and the agreement between the U.S.A. and the United Mexican States Concerning Radio Broadcasting in Standard Broadcast Band (referred to herein as the U.S./Mexican Agreement), no assignment for a standard broadcast station will be made which would be inconsistent with the terms of those agreements. (Remainder of footnote describes procedures to carry this out.)

(c) Upon showing that a need exists a class II, III or IV station may be assigned to a channel available for such class, even though interference will be received within its normally protected contour; provided: (1) no objectionable interference will be caused by the proposed station to existing stations or that if interference will be caused, the need for the proposed service outweighs the need for the service which will be lost by reason of such interference; and (2) primary service will be provided to the community in which the proposed station is to be located; and (3) the interference received does not affect more than 10% of the population in the proposed station's normally protected primary service area. However, in the event that the nighttime interference received by the proposed station would exceed this amount, then an assignment may be made if the proposed station would provide either a standard broadcast nighttime facility to a community not having such a facility, or if 25% or more of the nighttime primary service area of the proposed station is without primary nighttime service.

**§3.29 Class IV stations on regional channels.**—No license will be granted for the operation of a class IV station on a regional channel, provided, however, that class IV stations presently authorized to operate on regional channels will not be required to change frequency or power but will not be protected against interference from class III stations.

### In fm rules . . .

**§3.201. Numerical designation of fm broadcast channels.**—For convenience, the frequencies available for fm broadcasting (including those assigned to non-commercial educational broadcasting) are given numerical designations which are shown in the table below:

EDITOR'S NOTE: The band is 88-108 mc. Non-commercial educational fm occupies 88-92 mc. Class A commercial channels are shown in §3.203 (b), below. The rest are class B.]

**§3.202 Areas of the United States.**—For the purpose of allocation the United States is divided into two areas. The first area—Area I—includes southern New Hampshire; all of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; southeastern New York as far north as Albany-Troy-Schenectady; all of New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia; Maryland as far west as Hagerstown; and eastern Pennsylvania as far west as Harrisburg. The second area—Area II—comprehends the remainder of the United States not included in Area I.

NOTE: In some of the territory contiguous to Area I, the demand for frequencies requires that applications be given careful study and

consideration to insure an equitable distribution of facilities throughout the region. The region includes the remainder of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York (except the northeastern corner) not included in area I; Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio and Indiana; southern Michigan as far north as Saginaw; eastern Illinois as far west as Rockford-Decatur; and southeastern Wisconsin as far north as Sheboygan. Other regions may be added as required.

**§3.203 Class A Stations.**—(a) A class A station is a station which operates on a class A channel and is designed to render service primarily to a community or to a city or town other than the principal city of an area, and the surrounding rural area. The coverage of a class A station shall be not more than the equivalent of 1 kilowatt effective radiated power and antenna height of 250 feet above average terrain, as determined by the methods prescribed in §3.311.

[NOTE: For the purpose of determining equivalent coverage, the 1 mv/m contour should be used.]

A class A station will not be licensed with more than 1 kilowatt effective radiated power. The power rating of the transmitter used for a class A station shall be not less than 250 watts nor more than 1 kilowatt. The signal intensity requirements of §3.311 shall determine the minimum coverage of a class A station. Class A station will normally be protected to the 1 mv/m contour; however, assignments will be made in a manner to insure, insofar as possible, a maximum of service to all listeners, whether urban or rural, giving consideration to the minimum signal capable of providing service.

(b) The following frequencies, except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, are designated as class A channels and are assigned for use by class A stations:

Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel
92.1	221	96.7	244	102.3	272
92.7	224	97.7	249	103.1	276
93.5	228	98.3	252	103.9	280
94.3	232	99.3	257	104.9	285
95.3	237	100.1	261	105.5	288
95.9	240	100.9	265	106.3	292
		101.7	269	107.1	296

These channels are available for assignment (1) in cities which are not the central city or cities of a metropolitan district, and (2) in central cities of metropolitan districts which have fewer than six class B stations.

(c) In the Territory of Hawaii, the frequency band 98-108 mc is allocated for non-broadcast use. The frequencies 98.1 through 107 mc, inclusive, (channels 251 through 300 inclusive) will not be assigned in the Territory of Hawaii for use by fm broadcast stations.

(d) In the Territory of Alaska the frequency band 88-108 mc is allocated to Government radio services and the non-Government fixed service only. The frequencies 88.1 mc through 99.9 mc (channels 201 through 260 inclusive) will not be assigned in the Territory of Alaska for use by fm broadcast stations.

### §3.204 Class B Stations.

(a) A class B station is a station which operates on a class B channel and is designed to render service primarily to a metropolitan district or principal city and the surrounding rural area, or to rural areas removed from large centers of population. The service area of a class B station will not be protected beyond the 1 mv/m contour; however, class B assignments will be made in a manner to insure, insofar as possible, a maximum of service to all listeners, whether urban or rural, giving consideration to the minimum signal capable of providing service. Standard power ratings of transmitters used for class B stations shall be 1 kw or greater. The signal intensity requirements of §3.311 shall determine the minimum coverage of a class B station. In the following sub-sections, antenna height above average terrain and effective radiated power are to be determined by the methods prescribed in the technical standards of this subpart.

(1) The coverage of a class B station in Area I shall be not more than the equivalent of 20 kilowatts effective radiated power and antenna height of 500 feet above average terrain. A class B station in Area I will not be licensed with an effective radiated power greater than 20 kilowatts. [NOTE: for the purpose of determining equivalent coverage, the 1 mv/m contour should be used.]

(2) The coverage of a class B station in Area II shall normally be not more than the equivalent of 20 kilowatts effective radiated power and antenna height of 500 feet above average terrain. The use of greater power and antenna height will be encouraged in those portions of Area II where such use would not result in undue interference to stations already authorized or to probable assignments insofar as can be determined at the time of the grant. In such case, the power, antenna height, and area will be determined on the merits of each application with particular attention being given to rural areas which would not otherwise receive service. [NOTE: For the purpose of determining equivalent coverage, the 1 mv/m contour should be used.]

(b) The following frequencies, except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this sec-

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## FCC Rules CONTINUED

tion, are designated as class B channels and are assigned for use by class B stations.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Class B channels are those channels between 92 mc and 108 mc which are not designated as class A channels in §3.203(b).]

(c) In the Territory of Hawaii the frequency band 98-108 mc is allocated for nonbroadcast use. The frequencies 98.1 through 107.9 mc inclusive (channels 251 through 300 inclusive) will not be assigned in the Territory of Hawaii for use by fm broadcast stations.

(d) In the Territory of Alaska the frequency band 88-100 mc is allocated exclusively to Government radio services and the non-Government fixed service. The frequencies 88.1 mc through 99.9 mc (channels 201 through 260 inclusive) will not be assigned in the Territory of Alaska for use by fm broadcast stations.

### In tv rules . . .

§3.603. Numerical designation of television channels.—(a)

Channel No.	Frequency band (Megacycles)	Channel No.	Frequency band (Megacycles)
2	54-60	43	644-650
3	60-66	44	650-656
4	66-72	45	656-662
5	76-82	46	662-668
6	82-88	47	668-674
7	174-180	48	674-680
8	180-186	49	680-686
9	186-192	50	686-692
10	192-198	51	692-698
11	198-204	52	698-704
12	204-210	53	704-710
13	210-216	54	710-716
14	470-476	55	716-722
15	476-482	56	722-728
16	482-488	57	728-734
17	488-494	58	734-740
18	494-500	59	740-746
19	500-506	60	746-752
20	506-512	61	752-758
21	512-518	62	758-764
22	518-524	63	764-770
23	524-530	64	770-776
24	530-536	65	776-782
25	536-542	66	782-788
26	542-548	67	788-794
27	548-554	68	794-800
28	554-560	69	800-806
29	560-566	70	806-812
30	566-572	71	812-818
31	572-578	72	818-824
32	578-584	73	824-830
33	584-590	74	830-836
34	590-596	75	836-842
35	596-602	76	842-848
36	602-608	77	848-854
37	608-614	78	854-860
38	614-620	79	860-866
39	620-626	80	866-872
40	626-632	81	872-878
41	632-638	82	878-884
42	638-644	83	884-890

(b) In the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii the frequency bands 76-82 mc and 82-88 mc are allocated for nonbroadcast use. These frequency bands (Channels 5 and 6) will not be assigned in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii for use by television broadcast stations.

§3.606. Table of Assignments. (a) The following Table of Assignments contains the channels assigned to the listed communities in the United States, its Territories, and Possessions. Channels designated with an asterisk are assigned for use by non-commercial educational broadcast stations only. A station on a channel identified by a plus or minus mark is required to operate with its carrier frequencies offset 10 kc above or below, respectively, the normal carrier frequencies.

§3.607. Availability of channels.—(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, applications may be filed to construct television broadcast stations only on the channels assigned in the Table of Assignments and only in the communities listed therein. Applications which fail to comply with this requirement, whether or not accompanied by a petition to amend the Table, will not be accepted for filing provided, however, that applications specifying channels which accord with publicly announced Commission orders changing the Table of Assignments will be accepted for filing even though such applications are tendered before the effective dates of such channel changes.

(b) A channel assigned to a community listed in the Table of Assignments is available upon application in any unlisted community which is located within 15 miles of the listed community. In addition, a channel assigned to a community listed in the Table of Assignments and not designated for use by noncommercial educational stations only, is available upon application in any other community within 15 miles thereof which, although listed in the Table, is assigned only a channel designated for use only by noncommercial educational stations. Where channels are assigned to two or more communities listed in combina-

tion in the Table of Assignments the provisions of this paragraph shall apply separately to each community so listed. The distance between communities shall be determined by the distance between the respective coordinates thereof as set forth in the publication of the United States Department of Commerce entitled "Air Line Distances Between Cities in the United States." (This publication may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.) If said publication does not contain the coordinates of either or both communities, the coordinates of the main post office in either or both of such communities shall be used. The method to be followed in making the measurements is set forth in Section 3.611 (d).

§3.609. Zones. (a) For the purpose of allocation and assignment, the United States is divided into three zones as follows:

(1) Zone I consists of that portion of the United States located within the confines of the following lines drawn on the United States Albers Equal Area Projection Map (based on standard parallels 29½° and 45½°; North American datum): Beginning at the most easterly point on the State boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia; thence in a straight line to a point on the Virginia, West Virginia boundary line located at North Latitude 37° 49' and West Longitude 80° 12' 30"; thence westerly along the southern boundary lines of the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to a point at the junction of the Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri State boundary lines; thence northerly along the western boundary line of the State of Illinois to a point at the junction of the Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin State boundary lines; thence easterly along the northern State boundary line of Illinois to the 90th meridian; thence north along this meridian to the 43.5° parallel; thence east along this parallel to the 71st meridian; thence in a straight line to the intersection of the 69th meridian and the 45th parallel; thence east along the 45th parallel to the Atlantic Ocean. When any of the above lines pass through a city, the city shall be considered to be located in Zone I. (See Figure 1 of §3.699.)

(2) Zone II consists of that portion of the United States which is not located in either Zone I or Zone III, and Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and the Virgin Islands.

(3) Zone III consists of that portion of the United States located south of a line, drawn on the United States Albers Equal Area Projection Map (based on standard parallels 29½° and 45½°; North American datum), beginning at a point on the east coast of Georgia and the 31st parallel and ending at the United States-Mexican border, consisting of arcs drawn with a 150 mile radius to the north from the following specified points:

North Latitude	West Longitude
a) 29°40'00"	83°24'00"
b) 30°07'00"	84°12'00"
c) 30°31'00"	86°30'00"
d) 30°48'00"	87°58'30"
e) 30°00'00"	90°38'30"
f) 30°04'30"	93°19'00"
g) 29°46'00"	95°05'00"
h) 28°43'00"	96°30'30"
i) 27°52'30"	97°32'00"

When any of the above arcs pass through a city, the city shall be considered to be located in Zone II. (See Figure 2 of §3.699.)

§3.610. Separations. (a) The provisions of this section relate to assignment separations and station separations. Petitions to amend the Table of Assignments (§3.606(b)) (other than those also expressly requesting amendment of this section or §3.609) will be dismissed and all applications for new television broadcast stations or for changes in the transmitter sites of existing stations will not be accepted for filing if they fail to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section.

NOTE: Licensees and permittees of television broadcast stations which were operating on April 14, 1952 pursuant to one or more separations below those set forth in §3.610 may continue to so operate, but in no event may they further reduce the separations below the minimum. As the existing separations of such stations are increased, the new separations will become the required minimum separations until separations are reached which comply with the requirements of §3.610. Thereafter, the provisions of said section shall be applicable.

(b) Minimum co-channel assignment and station separations:

(1) Zone	Channels	Channels
I	2-13	14-83
II	170 miles	155 miles
III	190 miles	175 miles
	220 miles	205 miles

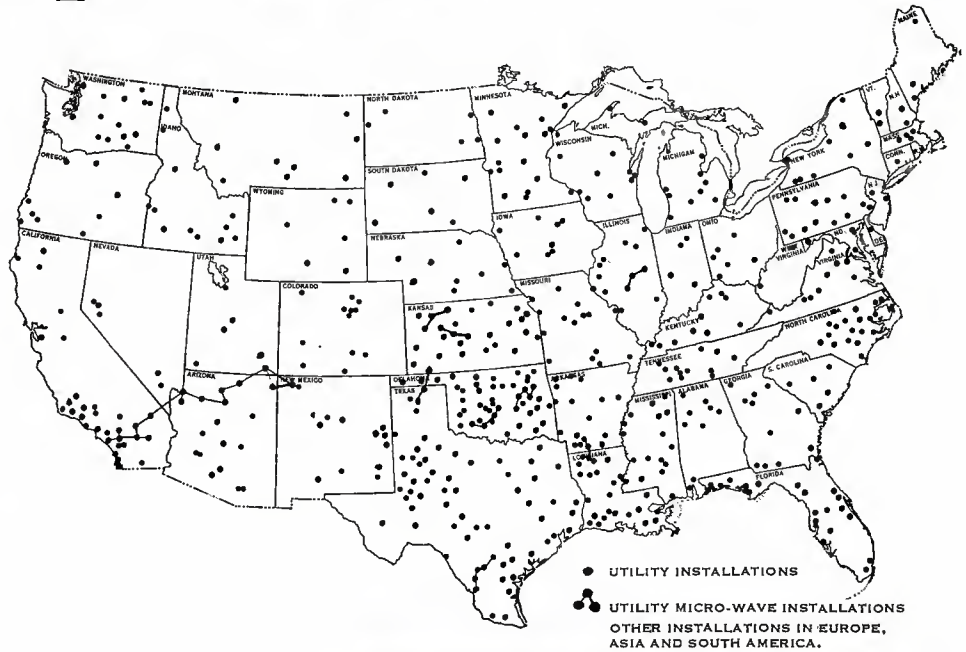
(2) The minimum co-channel mileage separation between a station in one zone and a station in another zone shall be that of the zone requiring the lower separation.

(c) Minimum assignment and station adja-

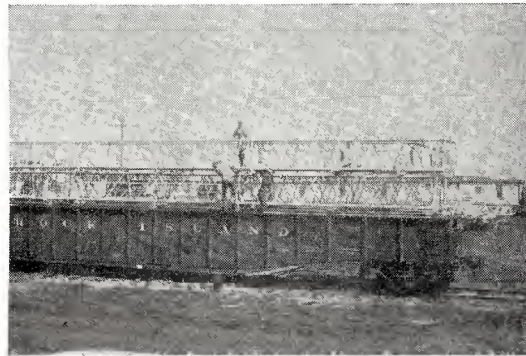


# Tops in Towers

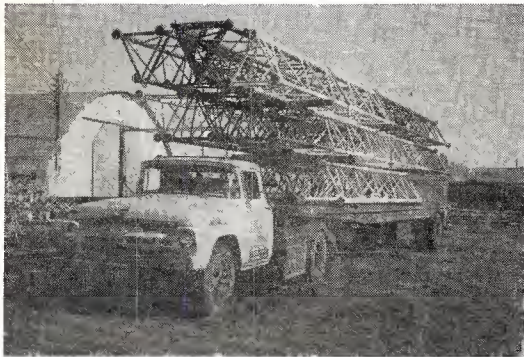
*There are no more wide open spaces, pardner! Utility has changed that.*



**BY  
 TRAIN LOAD ...**



**... OR  
 TRUCK LOAD**



**UTILITY TOWER CO.**

BOX 7022

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA**

**FCC Rules CONTINUED**

cent channel separations applicable to all zones:

(1) Channels 2-13 60 miles  
Channels 14-83 55 miles

(2) Due to the frequency spacing which exists between Channels 4 and 5, between Channels 6 and 7, and between Channels 13 and 14, the minimum adjacent channel separations specified above shall not be applicable to these pairs of channels (see §3.603).

(d) In addition to the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section, the minimum assignment and station separations between stations on Channels 14-83, inclusive, as set forth in Table IV of §3.698 must be met in either rule making proceedings looking towards the amendment of the Table of Assignments (§3.606(b)) or in licensing proceedings. No channel listed in column (1) of Table IV of §3.698 will be assigned to any city, and no application for an authorization to operate on such a channel will be granted unless the mileage separations indicated at the top of columns (2)-(7), inclusive, are met with respect to each of the channels listed in those columns and parallel with the channel in column (1).

(e) The zone in which the transmitter of a television station is located or proposed to be located determines the applicable rules with respect to co-channel mileage separations where the transmitter is located in a different zone from that in which the channel to be employed is located.

**§3.614. Power and antenna height requirements.**—(a) Minimum requirements. Applications will not be accepted for filing if they specify less than—10 dbk (100 watts) visual effective radiated power in any horizontal direction. No minimum antenna height above average terrain is specified.

(b) Maximum power. Applications will not be accepted for filing if they specify a power in excess of that provided for in this paragraph. Except as provided in subparagraph (1) below, the maximum effective radiated powers of television broadcast stations operating on the channels set forth below with antenna heights not in excess of 2000 feet above average terrain shall be as follows:

Channel Nos.	Maximum visual effective radiated power in db above one kilowatt (dbk)
2-6	20 dbk (100 kw)
7-13	25 dbk (316 kw)
14-83	37 dbk (5000 kw)

(1) In Zone I, on Channels 2-13, inclusive, the maximum powers specified above for these channels may be used only with antenna heights not in excess of 1000 feet above average terrain. Where antenna heights exceeding 1000 feet above average terrain are used on Channels 2-13, or antenna heights exceeding 2000 feet above average terrain are used on Channels 14-83, the maximum power shall be based on the chart designated as Figure 3 of §3.699.

NOTE: This limitation shall not apply to any licensee or permittee in Zone I who received an authorization after March 22, 1951, to relocate its transmitter site and construct a new tower and antenna to a height in excess of 1000 feet above average terrain and who constructed or who had substantially completed construction of said tower and antenna prior to April 14, 1952. In such case, maximum power may be utilized at the height above average terrain specified in the authorization. The limitation shall apply, however, where the tower or other principal supporting structure had been constructed prior to the date of such authorization.

(2) In Zones II and III, the maximum powers which may be used by television broadcast stations operating on the respective channels set forth in the above table with antenna heights exceeding 2000 feet above average terrain shall be based on the chart designated as Appendix III, Figure 2b.

(3) The effective radiated power in any horizontal or vertical direction may not exceed the maximum values permitted by this section and Appendix III, Figures 2(a) and 2(b).

(4) The maximum effective radiated power in any direction above the horizontal plane shall be as low as the state of the art permits and may not exceed the effective radiated power in the horizontal direction in the same vertical plane.

(c) The zone in which the transmitter of a television station is located or proposed to be located determines the applicable rules with respect to maximum antenna heights and powers for vhf stations when the transmitter is located in Zone I and the channel to be employed is located in Zone II, or the transmitter is located in Zone II and the channel to be employed is located in Zone I.

**MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP**

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.35 Multiple ownership.**—No license for a standard broadcast station shall be granted to any party (including all parties under common control) if

**TABLE IV**

(1) Channel	(2) 20 miles (I.F. beat)	(3) 20 miles (Intermod- ulation)	(4) 55 miles (Adjacent channel)	(5) 60 miles (Oscil- lator)	(6) 60 miles (Sound image)	(7) 75 miles (Picture image)
14	22	16-19	15	21	28	29
15	23	17-20	14,16	22	29	30
16	24	14,18-21	15,17	23	30	31
17	25	14-15,19-22	16,18	24	31	32
18	26	14-16,20-23	17,19	25	32	33
19	27	14-17,21-24	18,20	26	33	34
20	28	15-18,22-25	19,21	27	34	35
21	29	16-19,23-26	20,22	28,14	35	36
22	30,14	17-20,24-27	21,23	29,15	36	37
23	31,15	18-21,25-28	22,24	30,16	37	38
24	32,16	19-22,26-29	23,25	31,17	38	39
25	33,17	20-23,27-30	24,26	32,18	39	40
26	34,18	21-24,28-31	25,27	33,19	40	41
27	35,19	22-25,29-32	26,28	34,20	41	42
28	36,20	23-26,30-33	27,29	35,21	42,14	43
29	37,21	24-27,31-34	28,30	36,22	43,15	44,14
30	38,22	25-28,32-35	29,31	37,23	44,16	45,15
31	39,23	26-29,33-36	30,32	38,24	45,17	46,16
32	40,24	27-30,34-37	31,33	39,25	46,18	47,17
33	41,25	28-31,35-38	32,34	40,26	47,19	48,18
34	42,26	29-32,36-39	33,35	41,27	48,20	49,19
35	43,27	30-33,37-40	34,36	42,28	49,21	50,20
36	44,28	31-34,38-41	35,37	43,29	50,22	51,21
37	45,29	32-35,39-42	36,38	44,30	51,23	52,22
38	46,30	33-36,40-43	37,39	45,31	52,24	53,23
39	47,31	34-37,41-44	38,40	46,32	53,25	54,24
40	48,32	35-38,42-45	39,41	47,33	54,26	55,25
41	49,33	36-39,43-46	40,42	48,34	55,27	56,26
42	50,34	37-40,44-47	41,43	49,35	56,28	57,27
43	51,35	38-41,45-48	42,44	50,36	57,29	58,28
44	52,36	39-42,46-49	43,45	51,37	58,30	59,29
45	53,37	40-43,47-50	44,46	52,38	59,31	60,30
46	54,38	41-44,48-51	45,47	53,39	60,32	61,31
47	55,39	42-45,49-52	46,48	54,40	61,33	62,32
48	56,40	43-46,50-53	47,49	55,41	62,34	63,33
49	57,41	44-47,51-54	48,50	56,42	63,35	64,34
50	58,42	45-48,52-55	49,51	57,43	64,36	65,35
51	59,43	46-49,53-56	50,52	58,44	65,37	66,36
52	60,44	47-50,54-57	51,53	59,45	66,38	67,37
53	61,45	48-51,55-58	52,54	60,46	67,39	68,38
54	62,46	49-52,56-59	53,55	61,47	68,40	69,39
55	63,47	50-53,57-60	54,56	62,48	69,41	70,40
56	64,48	51-54,58-61	55,57	63,49	70,42	71,41
57	65,49	52-55,59-62	56,58	64,50	71,43	72,42
58	66,50	53-56,60-63	57,59	65,51	72,44	73,43
59	67,51	54-57,61-64	58,60	66,52	73,45	74,44
60	68,52	55-58,62-65	59,61	67,53	74,46	75,45
61	69,53	56-59,63-66	60,62	68,54	75,47	76,46
62	70,54	57-60,64-67	61,63	69,55	76,48	77,47
63	71,55	58-61,65-68	62,64	70,56	77,49	78,48
64	72,56	59-62,66-69	63,65	71,57	78,50	79,49
65	73,57	60-63,67-70	64,66	72,58	79,51	80,50
66	74,58	61-64,68-71	65,67	73,59	80,52	81,51
67	75,59	62-65,69-72	66,68	74,60	81,53	82,52
68	76,60	63-66,70-73	67,69	75,61	82,54	83,53
69	77,61	64-67,71-74	68,70	76,62	83,55	84,54
70	78,62	65-68,72-75	69,71	77,63	84,56	85,55
71	79,63	66-69,73-76	70,72	78,64	85,57	86,56
72	80,64	67-70,74-77	71,73	79,65	86,58	87,57
73	81,65	68-71,75-78	72,74	80,66	87,59	88,58
74	82,66	69-72,76-79	73,75	81,67	88,60	89,59
75	83,67	70-73,77-80	74,76	82,68	89,61	90,60
76	84,68	71-74,78-81	75,77	83,69	90,62	91,61
77	85,69	72-75,79-82	76,78	84,70	91,63	92,62
78	86,70	73-76,80-83	77,79	85,71	92,64	93,63
79	87,71	74-77,81-84	78,80	86,72	93,65	94,64
80	88,72	75-78,82-85	79,81	87,73	94,66	95,65
81	89,73	76-79,83	80,82	88,74	95,67	96,66
82	90,74	77-80	81,83	89,75	96,68	97,67
83	91,75	78-81	82	90,76	97,69	98,68

(1) such party directly or indirectly owns, operates or controls another standard broadcast station, a substantial portion of whose primary service area would receive primary service from the station in question, except upon a showing that public interest, convenience and necessity will be served through such multiple ownership situation; or

(2) such party, or any stockholder, officer or director of such party, directly or indirectly owns, operates, controls, or has any interest in, or is an officer or director of any other standard broadcast station if the grant of such license would result in a concentration of control of standard broadcasting in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity. In determining whether there is such a concentration of control, consideration will be given to the facts of each case with particular reference to such factors as the size, extent and location of area served, the number of people served, classes of stations involved and the extent of other competitive service to the areas in question. The Commission, however, will in any event consider that there would be such a concentration of control contrary to the public interest, convenience or necessity for any party or any of its stockholders, officers or directors to have a direct or indirect interest in, or be stockholders, officers, or directors of, more than seven standard broadcast stations.

NOTE: The word "control" as used herein, is not limited to majority stock ownership but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised.

NOTE: In applying the foregoing provisions to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own 1% or more of the outstanding voting stock.

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.240 Multiple ownership.**—No license for an fm broadcast station shall be granted to any party (including all parties under common control) if

(1) such party directly or indirectly owns, operates, or controls another fm broadcast station which serves substantially the same service area; or

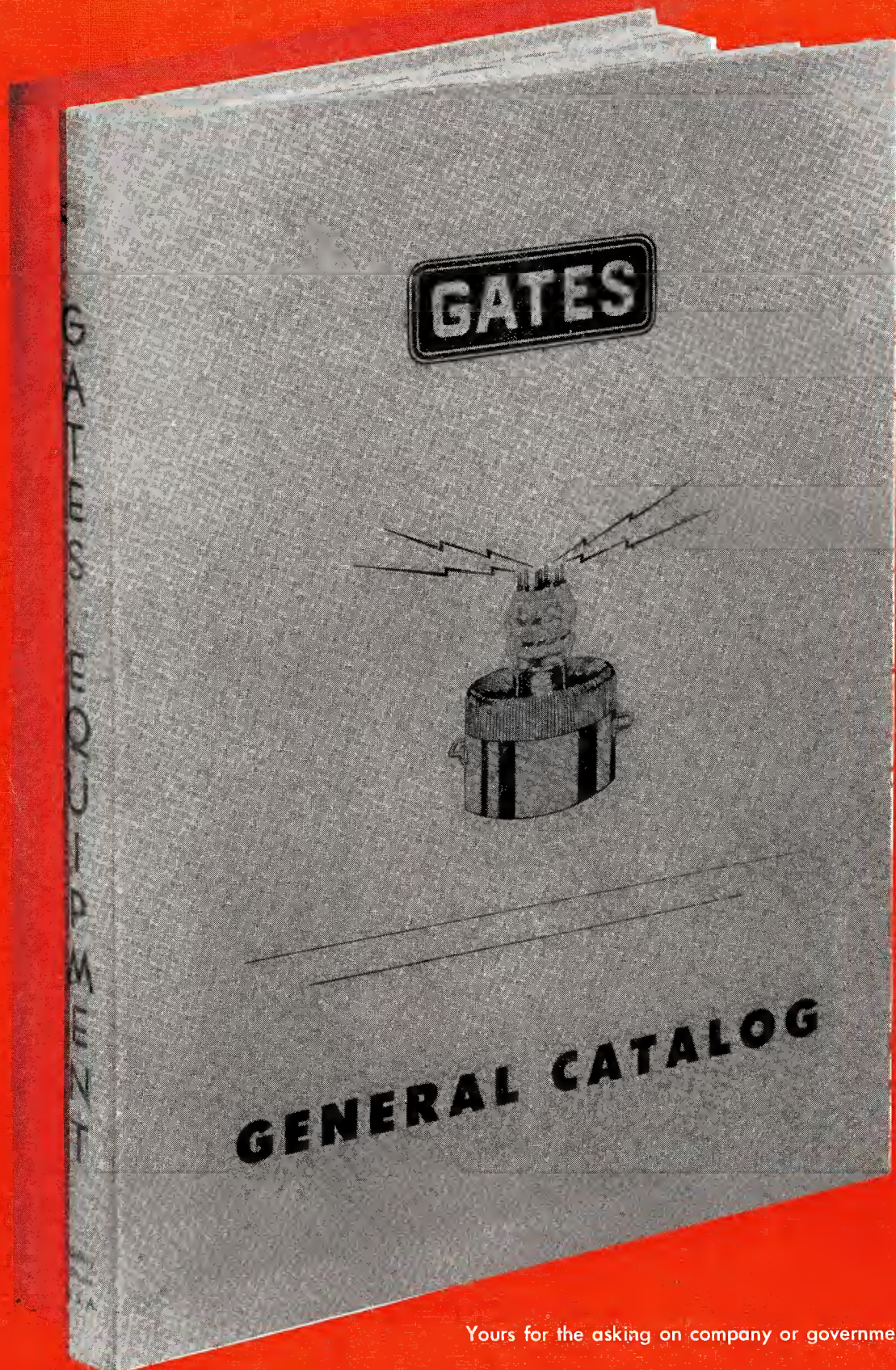
(2) such party, or any stockholder, officer or director of such party, directly or indirectly owns, operates, controls, or has any interest in, or is an officer or director of any other fm broadcast station if the grant of such license would result in a concentration of control of fm broadcasting in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience or necessity. In determining whether there is such a concentration of control, consideration will be given to the facts of each case with particular reference to such factors as the size, extent and location of areas served, the number of people served, classes of stations involved, and the extent of other competitive service to the areas in question. The Commission, however, will in any event consider that there would be such a concentration of control contrary to the public interest, convenience or necessity for any party or any of its stockholders, officers or directors to have a direct or indirect interest in, or be stockholders, officers, or directors of, more than seven fm broadcast stations.

NOTE: The word "control" as used herein, is not limited to majority stock ownership but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised.

NOTE: In applying the foregoing provisions to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own 1% or more of the outstanding voting stock.

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**GATES RADIO COMPANY**

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.636. Multiple ownership.**—(a) No license for a television broadcast station shall be granted to any party (including all parties under common control) if

(1) such party directly or indirectly owns, operates, or controls another television broadcast station which serves substantially the same area; or

(2) such party, or any stockholder, officer or director of such party, directly or indirectly owns, operates, controls, or has any interest in, or is an officer or director of any other television broadcast station if the grant of such license would result in a concentration of control of television broadcasting in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity. In determining whether there is such a concentration of control, consideration will be given to the facts of each case with particular reference to such factors as the size, extent and location of areas served, the number of people served, and the extent of other competitive service to the areas in question. The Commission, however, will in any event consider that there would be such a concentration of control contrary to the public interest, convenience or necessity for any party or any of its stockholders, officers or directors to have a direct or indirect interest in, or be stockholders, officers, or directors of, more than seven television broadcast stations, no more than five of which may be in the vhf band.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section is not applicable to non-commercial educational stations.

**NOTE 1:** The word "control" as used herein is not limited to majority stock ownership, but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised.

**NOTE 2:** In applying the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own 1% or more of the outstanding voting stock.

**STUDIO LOCATION ORIGINATIONS**

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.30. Station location and program origination.**—(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each standard broadcast station will be licensed to serve primarily a particular city, town, or other political subdivision, which will be specified in the station license and the station will be considered to be located in such place. Unless licensed as a synchronous amplifier transmitter, each station shall maintain a studio, which will be known as the main studio, in the place where the station is located, provided that the main

studio may be located at the transmitter site whether or not the transmitter site is in the place where the station is located. A majority (computed on the basis of duration and not number) of a station's programs or in the case of a station affiliated with a network two-thirds of such station's non-network programs, whichever is smaller, shall originate from the main studio or from other studios or remote points situated in the place where the station is located.

(b) Stations will be licensed to serve more than one city, town, or other political subdivision only where a satisfactory showing is made that such place meets all the requirements of the Rules and Standards of Good Engineering Practice with respect to the location of main studios; that the station can and will originate a substantial number of local live programs from each such place; and that the requirements as to origination of programs contained in paragraph (a) of this section would place an unreasonable burden on the station if it were licensed to serve only one city, town, or other political subdivision. A station licensed to serve more than one place shall be considered to be located in and shall maintain main studios in each such place. With respect to such station the requirements as to origination of programs contained in paragraph (a) of this section shall be satisfied by the origination of programs from any or all of the main studios or from other studios and remote points situated in any or all of the places in which the main studios are located.

(c) The transmitter of each standard broadcast station shall be so located that primary service is delivered to the borough or city in which the main studio is located in accordance with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice, prescribed by the Commission.

**§3.31. Authority to move main studio.**—The licensee of a station shall not move its main studio outside the borders of the borough or city, state, district, territory, or possession in which it is located, unless such move is to the location of the station's transmitter, without first securing a modification of construction permit or license. The licensee shall promptly notify the Commission of any other change in location of the main studio.

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.205.**—[EDITOR'S NOTE: In substance the same as §3.30, above, except that subsection (c) reads as follows:

"The transmitter of each fm broadcast station shall be so located that satisfactory service is delivered to the city where the main studio is located in accordance with the technical standards of this subpart; provided, however, upon special showing of need, authorization may be granted to locate the transmitter so that adequate service is not rendered to this city, but in no event shall this city be beyond the 50 uv/m contour."]

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.613. Main studio location.**—(a) The main studio of a television broadcast station shall be located in the principal community to be served. Where the principal community to be served is a city, town, village or other political subdivision, the main studio shall be located within the corporate boundaries of such city, town, village or other political subdivision. Where the principal community to be served does not have specifically defined political boundaries, applications will be considered on a case-to-case basis in the light of the particular facts involved to determine whether the main studio is located within the principal community to be served.

(b) In cases where an adequate showing is made that there is good cause for locating a main studio outside the principal community to be served and that to do so would not be inconsistent with the operation of the station in the public interest, the Commission will permit the use of a main studio location other than that specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The licensee or permittee of a television broadcast station shall not move his main studio outside the principal community in which it is located without first securing a modification of construction permit or license. Such a licensee or permittee shall notify the Commission promptly of any change of the location of the main studio within the community. In any case where the main studio is located outside the principal community to be served, the licensee or permittee of a television broadcast station shall not move his main studio without first securing a modification of construction permit or license.

**OPERATING SCHEDULES**

**For am stations . . .**

**§3.71. Minimum operating schedule.**—Except Sundays, the licensee of each standard broadcast station shall maintain a minimum operating schedule of two-thirds of the total hours that it is authorized to operate between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., local standard time, and two-thirds of the total hours it is authorized to operate between 6 p.m. and midnight, local standard time, except that in an emergency when, due to causes beyond the control of the licensee, it becomes impossible to continue operating, the station may cease operation for a period of not to exceed 10 days, provided that the Commission and the engineer in charge of the radio district in which the station is located shall be notified by writing immediately after the emergency develops.

**§3.72. Operation during experimental period.**—The licensee of each standard broadcast station shall operate or refrain from operating its station during the experimental period as directed by the Commission in order to facilitate frequency measurement or for the determination of interference.

**§3.73. Specified hours.**—If the license of a station specifies the hours of operation, the schedule so specified shall be adhered to except as provided in sections 3.71 and 3.72.

**§3.79. License to specify sunrise and sunset hours.**—If the licensee of a broadcast station is required to commence or cease operation, or to change the mode of operation of the station at the times of sunrise and sunset at any particular location, the controlling times of each month of the year are set forth in the station's instrument of authorization. Uniform sunrise and sunset times are specified for all of the days of each month, based upon the actual times of sunrise and sunset for the fifteenth day of that month adjusted to the nearest quarter hour. In accordance with a standardized procedure described therein, actual sunrise and sunset time are derived by interpolation in the tables of the 1946 American Nautical Almanac, issued by the Nautical Almanac Office of the United States Naval Observatory.

**§3.80. Secondary station; filing of operating schedule.**—The licensee of a secondary station authorized to operate limited time and which may resume operation at the time the dominant station (or stations) on the same channel ceases operation shall, with each application for renewal of license, file in triplicate a copy of its regular operating schedule, bearing a signed notation by the licensee of the dominant station of its objection or lack of objection thereto. Upon approval of such operating schedule, the Commission will affix its file mark and return one copy to the licensee authorized to operate limited time, which shall be posted with the station license and considered as a part thereof. Departure from said operating schedule will be permitted only in accordance with the procedure set forth in section 3.77.

**§3.81. Secondary station; failure to reach agreement.**—If the licensee of a secondary station authorized to operate limited time and a dominant station on a channel are unable to agree upon a definite time for resumption of operation by the station authorized limited time, the Commission shall be so notified by the licensee of the station authorized limited time. After receipt of such statement the Commission will designate for hearing the applications of both stations for renewal of license, and pending the hearing the schedule previously adhered to shall remain in full force and effect.

**§3.82. Departure from schedule; material violation.**—In all cases where a station license is required to prepare and file an operating schedule, any deviation or departure from such schedule, except as herein author-



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ized, shall be considered as a violation of a material term of the license.

**§3.83 Local standard time.**—All references herein to standard time or local standard time refer to local standard time as determined and fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**§3.84 Daylight saving time.**—If local time is changed from standard time to daylight saving time at the location of all stations sharing time on the same channel, the hours of operation of all such stations on that channel shall be understood to refer to daylight saving time, and not standard time, as long as daylight saving time is observed at such location. This provision shall govern when the time is changed by provision of law or general observance of daylight saving time by the various communities, and when the time of operation of such stations is specified in the license or is mutually agreed upon by the licensee; provided, however, that when the license specifies average time of sunrise and sunset, local standard time shall be observed. In no event shall a station licensed for daytime only operate on regular schedule prior to local sunrise, or shall a station licensed for greater daytime power than nighttime power or for a different radiation pattern for daytime operation than for nighttime operation operate with the daytime power or radiation pattern prior to local sunrise.

**§3.85 Changes in time; agreement between licensees.**—Where the local time is not changed from standard time to daylight saving time at the location of all stations sharing time on the same channel, the hours of operation of such stations shall be understood to have reference to standard time, and not daylight saving time, unless said licensees mutually agree upon a new schedule which shall be effective only while daylight saving time is observed at the location of some of the stations.

**§3.86 Local standard time; license provisions.**—The time of operation of any broadcast station which does not share time with other stations on the same channel shall be understood to have reference to local standard time unless modification of such license with respect to hours of operation is authorized by the Commission.

**§3.87 Program transmission prior to local sunrise.**—(a) The provisions of sections 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.23, 3.79 and 3.84 shall not prevent the transmission of programs between four o'clock a.m., local standard time, and local sunrise of standard broadcast stations with their authorized daytime facilities, provided, that the provisions of this rule shall not extend to:

(1) Stations regularly sharing time during daytime hours either under licenses pursuant to which time-sharing agreements have been entered into or licenses specifying hours of operation, unless time-sharing agreements have been reached covering such operation prior to local sunrise. Sections 3.74, 3.77, and 3.78 of these rules shall be applicable to such agreements.

(2) Any class II station causing interference as determined by the standard broadcast technical standards of this subpart by use of its daytime facilities within the 0.5 mv/m 50% skywave contour of any class I station either of the United States or of any country party to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, except (a) where the class I station is located East of the class II station, in which case operation may begin at local sunrise at the class I station; (b) where an agreement has been reached with the class I station to begin operation prior to local sunrise.

(3) Operation by use of its daytime facilities of any class II station on any class I-A channel not assigned to the United States under the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

(b) Any station operating during such hours receiving notice from the Commission that undue interference is caused shall refrain from such operation during such hours pending further notice from the Commission.

(c) Nothing contained in outstanding instruments of authorization for such stations shall prohibit such operation except as herein provided.

(d) The period 4 a.m. to 6 a.m., local standard time, shall not be included in determining compliance with section 3.71.

**§3.88 Blanketing Interference.**—The licensee of each broadcast station is required to satisfy all reasonable complaints of blanketing interference with the 1 v/m contour.

**For fm stations . . .**

**§3.261 Time of operation.**—All fm broadcast stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation. A minimum of 36 hours per week during the hours of 6 a.m. to midnight consisting of not less than 5 hours in any one day, except Sunday, must be devoted to the fm broadcast operation; time devoted to operations conducted pursuant to a Subsidiary Communications Authorization (see § 3.293-3.295) shall not be included in meeting this 36-hour broadcast requirement. In an emergency, however, when due to causes beyond the control of the licensee, it becomes impossible to continue operation, the station may cease operation for a period not to exceed 10 days, provided that the Commission and the engineer in charge of the radio district in which the station

is located shall be notified in writing immediately after the emergency develops.

**§3.262 Experimental operation.**—The period between 1:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., local standard time, may be used for experimental purposes in testing and maintaining apparatus by the licensee of any fm broadcast station on its assigned frequency or not in excess of its authorized power without specific authorization by the Commission.

**For tv stations . . .**

**§3.651 Time of operation.**—(a) All television broadcast stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation. Each such station shall maintain a regular program operating schedule as follows: not less than two hours daily in any five broadcast days per week and not less than a total of twelve hours per week during the first eighteen months of the station's operation; not less than two hours daily in any five broadcast days per week and not less than a total of sixteen hours, twenty hours and twenty-four hours per week for each successive six month period of operation, respectively; and not less than two hours in each of the seven days of the week and not less than a total of twenty-eight hours per week thereafter. "Operation" includes the period during which a station is operated pursuant to special temporary authority or during program tests, as well as during the license period. Time devoted to test patterns, or to aural presentations accompanied by the incidental use of fixed visual images which have no substantial relationship to the subject matter of such aural presentation, shall not be considered in computing periods of program service. If, in the event of an emergency due to causes beyond the control of a licensee, it becomes impossible to continue operation, the Commission and the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located shall be notified in writing immediately after the emergency develops and immediately after the emergency ceases and operation is resumed.

(b) Noncommercial educational television broadcast stations are not required to operate on a regular schedule and no minimum number of hours of operation is specified; but the hours of actual operation during a license period shall be taken into account when considering the renewal of noncommercial educational television broadcast licenses.

(c) (1) The aural transmitter of a television station shall not be operated separately from the visual transmitter except for the following purposes:

(i) For actual tests of station equipment or actual experimentation in accordance with Section 3.666; and

(ii) For emergency "fills" in case of visual equipment failure or unscheduled and unavoidable delays in presenting visual programs. In such situations the aural transmitter may be used to advise the audience of difficulties and to transmit for a short period program material of such nature that the audience will be enabled to remain tuned to the station; for example, music or news accompanying a test pattern or other visual presentation.

(2) During periods of transmission of a test pattern on the visual transmitter of a television station, aural transmission shall consist only of a single tone or series of variable tones. During periods when still pictures or slides are employed to produce visual transmissions which are accompanied by aural transmissions, the aural and visual transmission shall be integral parts of a program or announcement and shall have a substantial relationship to each other. Provided, That nothing herein shall preclude the transmission of a test pattern, still picture or slides for the following purposes and periods:

(i) To accompany aural announcements of the station's program schedule and aural news broadcasts or news commentaries, for a total period not to exceed one hour in any broadcast day.

(ii) To accompany aural transmissions for a period of time not to exceed fifteen minutes immediately prior to the commencement of a programming schedule.

Examples: (1) Duplication of am or fm programs on the aural transmitter of a television station while the same program is broadcast on the visual transmitter (i.e., a "simulcast") is consistent with this paragraph.

(2) Duplication of am or fm programs on the aural transmitter of a television station while a test pattern is broadcast on the visual transmitter is not consistent with this paragraph, except for the specific purposes and periods specified in paragraph (c) (2).

(3) A travel lecture in which the words of the lecturer are broadcast simultaneously with still pictures or slides of scenes illustrating the lecture, and a newscast in which the words of the newscaster are broadcast simultaneously with still pictures or slides of the news events, are examples of programs in which the aural and visual transmission are integral parts of the same program having a substantial relationship to each other within the meaning of paragraph (c) (2). Mood music unrelated to the visual transmission is not consistent with this paragraph.

(4) The broadcast of a test pattern accompanied by a musical composition for the purpose of demonstration, sale, installation or orientation of television receivers, or receiving

antennas is not consistent with this paragraph.

(5) Music accompanying the transmission of a test pattern upon which is visually imposed a moving text consisting of continuous program material, such as a running newscast or news commentary, is consistent with this paragraph.

(6) Music accompanying the transmission of a test pattern upon which is visually imposed a clock indicating the time of day, or a text that is changed at spaced intervals, is not consistent with this paragraph.

**OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS**

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.93 Operator requirements.**—(a) One or more radio operators holding a valid radiotelephone first-class operator license, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, shall be in actual charge of the transmitting apparatus and shall be on duty either at the transmitter location or remote control point.

(b) A station which is authorized for non-directional operation with power of 10 kilowatts or less may be operated by persons holding commercial radio operator license of any class, except an aircraft radiotelephone operator authorization or a temporary limited radiotelegraph second-class operator license, when the equipment is so designed that the stability of the frequency is maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified, and none of the operations, except those specified below, necessary to be performed during the course of normal operation may cause off-frequency operation or result in any unauthorized radiation. Adjustments of transmitting equipment by such operators, except when under the immediate supervision of a radiotelephone first-class operator, shall be limited to the following: (1) Those necessary to commence or terminate transmitter emissions as a routine matter. (2) Those external adjustments that may be required as a result of variations of primary power supply. (3) Those external adjustments which may be necessary to insure modulation within the limits required. (4) Those adjustments necessary to effect any change in operating power which may be required by the station's instrument of authorization. Should the transmitting apparatus be observed to be operating in a manner inconsistent with the station's instrument of authorization and none of the above adjustments are effective in bringing it into proper operation, a person holding other than a radiotelephone first-class operator license and not acting under the immediate supervision of radiotelephone first-class operator, shall be required to terminate the station's emissions.

NOTE: A person holding any class of radio operator license or permit who is authorized thereunder to perform limited operation of a standard broadcast station may, when a Conelrad Radio Alert is called, make adjustments necessary to effect operation on a Conelrad authorization; provided, that the station's full-time radiotelephone first-class operator shall have previously instructed such person in the adjustments to the transmitter which are necessary to accomplish Conelrad operation.

(c) The licensee of a station which is operated by one or more operators holding other than a radiotelephone first-class operator license shall have one or more operators holding a radiotelephone first-class operator license in regular full-time employment at the station whose primary duties shall be to effect and insure the proper functioning of the transmitting equipment. In the event that the licensee also operates an fm broadcast station in the same community, a regular fulltime radiotelephone first-class operator or operators employed in connection with the standard broadcast station may concurrently be employed to satisfy the requirements of §§ 3.265 (c) or 3.565 (c); Provided, that the duties of such operator or operators concerning the fm broadcast transmitting equipment shall in nowise interfere with the proper performance of his duties with respect to the standard broadcast transmitter.

(d) The licensed operator on duty and in charge of a standard broadcast transmitter may, at the discretion of the licensee, be employed for other duties or for the operation of another radio station or stations in accordance with the class of operator's license which he holds and the rules and regulations governing such other stations: Provided, however, that such duties shall in nowise interfere with the proper operation of the standard broadcast transmitter.

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.265 Operator requirements.**  
[EDITOR'S NOTE: Substantially the same as §3.93.]

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.661. Operator requirements.** One or more licensed radiotelephone first-class operators shall be on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus of each station is located and in actual charge thereof whenever it is being operated. The original license (or FCC Form No. 759) of each station operator shall be posted at the place where he is on duty. The licensed operator on duty and in charge of a television broadcast transmitter may, at the discretion of the licensee, be employed for other duties or for the operation of an-



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other station or stations in accordance with the class of operator's license which he holds and by the rules and regulations governing such stations. However, such duties shall in no wise interfere with the operation of the broadcast transmitter.

**FACSIMILE**

**§3.266 Facsimile broadcasting and multiplex transmission.**—(a) Fm broadcast stations may transmit simplex facsimile in accordance with transmission standards set forth in §3.318 during periods not devoted to fm aural broadcasting. Such transmissions may not exceed one hour during the period between 7 a.m. and midnight (no limit for the hours between midnight and 7 a.m.) and may not be counted toward the minimum operation required by section 3.261. The Commission shall be notified by the licensee of the fm broadcast station of its intent to transmit such facsimile.

(b) Fm broadcast stations may, upon securing authorization from the Commission, transmit multiplex facsimile in accordance with transmission standards set forth in §3.318; provided that the transmission of such facsimile does not reduce the quality of aural programs simultaneously transmitted by the licensee below that required by the technical standards of this subpart and that no degradation of such aural programs will result from such facsimile transmissions when received on fm receivers not equipped with filter or other additional equipment.

**NETWORK AFFILIATION**

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.131 Exclusive affiliation of station.**—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization under which the station is prevented or hindered from, or penalized for, broadcasting the programs of any other network organization. (The term "network organization" as used herein includes national and regional network organizations. See Chapter VII, J of Report on Chain Broadcasting.)

**§3.132 Territorial exclusivity.**—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization which prevents or hinders another station serving substantially the same area from broadcasting the network's programs not taken by the former station, or which prevents or hinders another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any program of the network organization. This section shall not be construed to prohibit any contract, arrangement, or understanding between a station and a network organization pursuant to which the station is granted the first call in its primary service area upon the programs of the network organization.

**§3.133 Term of affiliation.**—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization which provides, by original term, provisions for renewal, or otherwise for the affiliation of the station with the network organization for a period longer than two years; provided, that a contract, arrangement, or understanding for a period up to two years, may be entered into within six months prior to the commencement of such period.

**§3.134 Option time.**—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station which options for network programs any time subject to call on less than 56 days' notice, or more time than a total of three hours within each of four segments of the broadcast day, as herein described. The broadcast day is divided into four segments, as follows: 3:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.; 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.; 11:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. (These segments are to be determined for each station in terms of local time at the location of the station but may remain constant throughout the year regardless of shifts from standard to daylight saving time or vice versa.) Such option may not be exclusive as against other network organizations and may not prevent or hinder the station from optioning or selling any or all of the time covered by the option, or other time, to other network organizations.

NOTE: As used in this section, an option is any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, between a station and a network organization which prevents or hinders the station from scheduling programs before the network agrees to utilize the time during which such programs are scheduled, or which requires the station to clear time already scheduled when the network organization seeks to utilize the time.

NOTE: All time options permitted under this section must be for specified clock hours, expressed in terms of any time system set forth in the contract agreed upon by the station and network organization. Shifts from daylight saving to standard time or vice versa may or may not shift the specified hours correspondingly as agreed by the station and network organization.

**§3.135 Right to reject programs.**—No license

shall be granted to a standard broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization which (a) with respect to programs offered pursuant to an affiliation contract, prevents or hinders the station from rejecting or refusing network programs which the station reasonably believes to be unsatisfactory or unsuitable; or which (b) with respect to network programs so offered or already contracted for, prevents the station from rejecting or refusing any program which, in its opinion, is contrary to the public interest, or from substituting a program of outstanding local or national importance.

**§3.136 Network ownership of stations.**—No license shall be granted to a network organization, or to any person directly or indirectly controlled by or under common control with a network organization, for more than one standard broadcast station where one of the stations covers substantially the service area of the other station, or for any standard broadcast station in any locality where the existing standard broadcast stations are so few or of such unequal desirability (in terms of coverage, power, frequency, or other related matters) that competition would be substantially restrained by such licensing. (The word "control" as used herein, is not limited to full control but includes such a measure of control as would substantially affect the availability of the station to other networks.)

NOTE: Effective date of this section with respect to any station may be extended from time to time in order to permit the orderly disposition of properties; and it shall be suspended indefinitely with respect to regional network organizations.

**§3.137 Dual network operation.**—No license shall be issued to a standard broadcast station affiliated with a network organization which maintains more than one network; provided, that this section shall not be applicable if such networks are not operated simultaneously, or if there is no substantial overlap in the territory served by the group of stations comprising each such network.

**§3.138 Control by networks of station rates.**—No license shall be granted to a standard broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization under which the station is prevented or hindered from, or penalized for, fixing or altering its rates for the sale of broadcast time for other than the network's programs.

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.231-3.233, inclusive.**—[EDITOR'S NOTE: Same as §3.131-3.133, above, with the following exceptions: (1) references are to fm rather than standard stations and networks; and (2) the section on "Network Ownership of Stations" is changed to read as follows:

**§3.236 Network ownership of stations.**—No license shall be granted to a network organization, or to any person directly or indirectly controlled by or under common control of a network organization, for an fm broadcast station in any locality where the existing fm broadcast stations are so few or of such unequal desirability (in terms of coverage, power, frequency, or other related matters) that competition would be substantially restrained by such licensing.]

NOTE: The word "control" as used herein, is not limited to full control but includes such a measure of control as would substantially affect the availability of the station to other networks.

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.658. Affiliation agreements.**—(a) **Exclusive affiliation of station.** No license shall be granted to a television broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization under which the station is prevented or hindered from, or penalized for, broadcasting the programs of any other network organization.

(The term "network organization" as used herein includes national and regional network organizations. See ch. VII, J. of Report on Chain Broadcasting.)

(b) **Territorial exclusivity.** No license shall be granted to a television broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization which prevents or hinders another broadcast station in the same community from broadcasting the network's programs not taken by the former station, or which prevents or hinders another broadcast station located in a different community from broadcasting any program of the network organization. This regulation shall not be construed to prohibit any contract, arrangement, or understanding between a station and a network organization pursuant to which the station is granted the first call in its community upon the program of the network organization. As employed in this paragraph the term "community" is defined as the community specified in the instrument of authorization as the location of the station.

(c) **Term of Affiliation.** No license shall be granted to a television broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization which provides, by original terms, provisions for renewal, or otherwise for the affiliation of the station with the network

organization for a period longer than 2 years; Provided, that a contract, arrangement, or understanding for a period up to 2 years may be entered into within 6 months prior to the commencement of such period.

(d) **Option time.** No license shall be granted to a television broadcast station which options for network programs any time subject to call on less than 56 days' notice, or more time than a total of 3 hours within each of four segments of the broadcast day, as herein described. The broadcast day is divided into four segments, as follows: 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 6 p.m. to 11 p.m.; 11 p.m. to 8 a.m. (These segments are to be determined for each station in terms of local time at the location of the station but may remain constant throughout the year regardless of shifts from standard to daylight saving time or vice versa.) Such options may not be exclusive as against other network organizations and may not prevent or hinder the station from optioning or selling any or all of the time covered by the option, or other time, to other network organizations.

NOTE 1: As used in this section, an option is any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, between a station and a network organization which prevents or hinders the station from scheduling programs before the network agrees to utilize the time during which such programs are scheduled, or which requires the station to clear time already scheduled when the network organization seeks to utilize the time.

NOTE 2: All time options permitted under this section must be specified clock hours, expressed in terms of any time system set forth in the contract agreed upon by the station and network organization. Shifts from daylight saving to standard time or vice versa may or may not shift the specified hours correspondingly as agreed by the station and network organization.

(e) **Right to reject programs.** No license shall be granted to a television broadcast station having any contract, arrangement or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization which, (1) with respect to programs offered pursuant to an affiliation contract, prevents or hinders the station from rejecting or refusing network programs which the station reasonably believes to be unsatisfactory or unsuitable; or which (2) with respect to network programs so offered or already contracted for, prevents the station from rejecting or refusing any program which, in its opinion, is contrary to the public interest, or from substituting a program of outstanding local or national importance.

(f) **Network ownership of stations.** No license shall be granted to a network organization, or to any person directly or indirectly controlled by or under common control of a network organization, for a television broadcast station in any locality where the existing television broadcast stations are so few or of such unequal desirability (in terms of coverage, power, frequency, or other related matters) that competition would be substantially restrained by such licensing. (The word "control" as used in this section, is not limited to full control but includes such a measure of control as would substantially affect the availability of the station to other networks.)

(g) **Dual network operation.** No license shall be issued to a television broadcast station affiliated with a network organization which maintains more than one network of television broadcast stations: Provided, that this section shall not be applicable, if such networks are not operated simultaneously, or if there is no substantial overlap in the territory served by the group of stations comprising each such network.

(h) **Control by networks of station rates.** No license shall be granted to a television broadcast station having any contract, arrangement or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization under which the station is prevented or hindered from, or penalized for, fixing or altering its rates for the sale of broadcast time for other than the network's programs.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: FCC proposed additional "temporary" rules, "to remain effective while the scarcity of television broadcast stations persists," designed to balance competition among tv networks. FCC suggested this might be done by limiting the number of program hours which stations in one-, two- and three-station markets might accept from any one network, or, affirmatively, by setting a minimum number of hours to be taken from each network. Following this proposal, the networks in conjunction with AT&T worked out an arrangement to share intercity networking facilities. But as of July 15, the FCC's proposal was still pending.]

**COMMON ANTENNA SITE**

**§3.635. Use of common antenna site.** No television license or renewal of a television license will be granted to any person who owns, leases, or controls a particular site which is peculiarly suitable for television broadcasting in a particular area and (a) which is not available for use by other television licensees; and (b) no other comparable site is available in the area; and (c) where the exclusive use of such site by the applicant or licensee would unduly limit the number of television stations that can be authorized in a





particular area or would unduly restrict competition among television stations.

**REPORTS TO BE FILED**

**All broadcast stations . . .**

**§1.341 Financial report.**—Each licensee or permittee of a commercially operated standard, FM, television, or international broadcast station (as defined in Part 3 of this chapter) shall file with the Commission on or before April 1 of each year, on FCC Form 324, broadcast revenue and expense statements for the preceding calendar year together with a statement as to investment in tangible broadcast property as of Dec. 31 of such calendar year.

**§1.342 Filing of contracts.**—Each licensee or permittee of a standard, FM, television, or international broadcast station (as defined in Part 3 of this chapter), whether operating or intending to operate on a commercial or non-commercial basis, shall file with the Commission copies of the following contracts, instruments, and documents together with amendments, supplements, and cancellations, within 30 days of execution thereof. The substance of oral contracts shall be reported in writing.

(a) Contracts relating to network service. All network affiliation contracts, agreements, or understandings between a station and a national, regional, or other network shall be filed. Transcription agreements or contracts for the supplying of film for the television stations which specify option time must be filed. This section does not require the filing of transcription agreements or contracts for the supplying of film for television stations which do not specify option time, nor contracts granting the right to broadcast music such as ASCAP, BMI, or SESAC agreements.

(b) Contracts relating to ownership or control. Contracts, instruments, or documents relating to the present or future ownership or control of the licensee or permittee or of the licensee's or permittee's stock, rights, or interests therein, or relating to changes in such ownership or control. This paragraph shall include but is not limited to the following:

(1) Articles of partnership, association, and incorporation, and changes in such instruments;

(2) Bylaws, and any instruments effecting changes in such bylaws;

(3) Any agreement, document, or instrument (i) providing for the assignment of a license or permit or (ii) affecting, directly or indirectly, the ownership or voting rights of the licensee's or permittee's stock (common or preferred, voting or non-voting), such as:

(a) Agreements for transfer of stock; (b) Instruments for the issuance of new stock; or (c) Agreements for the acquisition of licensee's or permittee's stock by the issuing licensee or permittee corporation. Pledges, trust agreements, options to purchase stock and other executory agreements are required to be filed.

(4) Proxies with respect to the licensee's or permittee's stock running for a period in excess of one year; and all proxies, whether or not running for a period of one year, given without full and detailed instructions binding the nominee to act in a specified manner. With respect to proxies given without full and detailed instructions, a statement showing the number of such proxies, by whom given and received, and the percentage of outstanding stock represented by each proxy shall be submitted by the licensee or permittee within 30 days after the stockholders' meeting in which the stock covered by such proxies has been voted. Provided, however, that when the licensee or permittee is a corporation having more than 50 stockholders, such complete information need be filed only with respect to proxies given by stockholders who are officers or directors, or who have 1% or more of the corporation's voting stock; in cases where the licensee or permittee is a corporation having more than 50 stockholders and the stockholders giving the proxies are neither officers or directors nor hold 1% or more of the corporation's stock, the only information required to be filed is the name of any person voting 1% or more of the stock by proxy, the number of shares voted by proxy by such person, and the total number of shares voted at the particular stockholders' meeting in which the shares were voted by proxy;

(5) Mortgage or loan agreements containing provisions restricting the licensee's or permittee's freedom of operation, such as those affecting voting rights, specifying or limiting the amount of dividends payable, the purchase of new equipment, the maintenance of current assets, etc.; or

(6) Any agreement reflecting a change in the officers, directors, or stockholders of a corporation, other than the licensee or permittee, having an interest, direct or indirect, in the licensee or permittee as specified by §1.343.

(c) Contracts relating to the sale of broadcast time to "time brokers" for resale.

(d) Contracts relating to Subsidiary Communications Authorization Operation, except contracts granting licensees or permittees engaged in SCA the right to broadcast copyright music.

(e) Time sales contracts. Time sales contracts with the same sponsor for 4 or more

hours per day, except where the length of the events (such as athletic contests, musical programs, and special events) broadcast pursuant to the contract is not under control of the station.

(f) Contracts relating to personnel.

(1) The following contracts, agreements, or understandings shall be filed: management consultant agreements with independent contractors; contracts relating to the utilization in a management capacity of any person other than an officer, director, or regular employee of the licensee or permittee station; management contracts with any persons, whether or not officers, directors, or regular employees which provide for both a percentage of profits and a sharing in losses, or any similar agreements.

(2) The following contracts, agreements, or understandings need not be filed: agreements with persons regularly employed as general or station managers or salesmen; contracts with program managers or program personnel; contracts with chief engineers or other engineering personnel; contracts with attorneys, accountants, or consulting radio engineers; contracts with performers; contracts with station representatives; contracts with labor unions; or any similar agreements.

**§1.343 Ownership reports.**—(a) Each licensee of a standard, FM, or television station (as defined in Part 3 of this chapter), whether operating or intending to operate on a commercial or non-commercial basis, shall file an Ownership Report (FCC Form 323) at the time the application for renewal of station license is required to be filed: Provided, however, that licensees owning more than one standard, FM, or television broadcast station need file only one Ownership Report at three-year intervals. Ownership Reports shall give the following information as of a date not more than 30 days prior to the filing of the Ownership Report:

(1) In the case of an individual, the name of such individual;

(2) In the case of a partnership, the names of the partners and the interest of each partner;

NOTE: Any change in partners or in their rights will require prior consent of the Commission upon an application for consent to assignment of license or permit. If such change involves less than a controlling interest, the application for Commission consent to such change may be made upon FCC Form 316 (Short Form).

(3) In the case of a corporation, association, trust, estate, or receivership, the data applicable to each:

(i) The name, residence, citizenship, and stock-holdings of officers, directors, stockholders, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, and members of any association;

(ii) Full information as to family relationship or business association between two or more officers, and/or stockholders, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, and members of any association;

(iii) Capitalization with a description of the classes and voting power of stock authorized by the corporate charter or other appropriate legal instrument and the number of shares of each class issued and outstanding; and

(iv) Full information on FCC Form 323 with respect to the interest, and identity of any person having any direct, indirect, fiduciary, or beneficiary interest in the licensee or any of its stock;

For example:

(a) Where A is the beneficial owner or votes stock held by B, the same information should be furnished for A as is required for B.

(b) Where X corporation controls the licensee, or holds 25% or more of the number of issued and outstanding shares of either voting or non-voting stock of the licensee, the same information should be furnished with respect to X corporation (its capitalization, officers, directors, and stockholders and the amount of stock [by class] in X held by each) as is required in the case of the licensee, together with full information as to the identity and citizenship of the person authorized to vote licensee's stock, in case of voting stock.

(c) The same information should be furnished as to Y corporation if it controls X corporation or holds 25% or more of the number of issued and outstanding shares of either voting or non-voting stock of X, and as to Z corporation if it controls Y corporation or holds 25% or more of the number of issued and outstanding shares of either voting or non-voting stock of Y and so on back to natural persons.

(4) In the case of all licensees:

(i) A list of all contracts still in effect required to be filed with the Commission by §1.342 showing the date of execution and expiration of each contract; and

(ii) Any interest which the licensee may have in any other broadcast station.

(b) A permittee shall file an Ownership Report (FCC Form 323) within 30 days of the date of grant by the Commission of an application for original construction permit. The Ownership Report of the permittee shall give the information required by the applicable portions of paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) A supplemental Ownership Report (FCC Form 323) shall be filed by each licensee or permittee within 30 days after any change occurs in the information required by the Ownership Report from that previously reported.

Such report shall include without limitation:

(1) Any change in capitalization or organization;

(2) Any change in officers and directors;

(3) Any transaction affecting the ownership, direct or indirect, or voting rights of licensee's or permittee's stock, such as:

(i) A transfer of stock;

(ii) Issuance of new stock or disposition of treasury stock; or

(iii) Acquisition of licensee's or permittee's stock by the issuing corporation; or

(4) Any change in the officers, directors, or stockholders of a corporation other than the licensee or permittee such as X, Y, or Z corporation described in the example in paragraph (a) (3) of this section.

NOTE: Before any change is made in the organization, capitalization, officers, directors, or stockholders of a corporation other than licensee or permittee, which results in a change in the control of the licensee or permittee, prior Commission consent must be received under Section 310(b) of the Communications Act and §1.329. A transfer of control takes place when an individual, or group in privity, gains or loses affirmative or negative (50%) control. See instructions on FCC Form 323 "Ownership Report."

(d) Exceptions: Where information is required under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section with respect to a corporation or association having more than 50 stockholders or members, such information need be filed only with respect to stockholders or members who are officers or directors of the corporation or association, or to other stockholders or members who have 1% or more of either the voting or non-voting stock of the corporation or voting rights in the association.

**LICENSE RENEWALS**

**General . . .**

**§1.328 Application for renewal of license.**—

(a) Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, an application for renewal of license shall be filed at least 90 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be renewed except that applications for renewal of license of an experimental or developmental broadcast station or a television broadcast translator station shall be filed at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be renewed.

(b) No application for renewal of license of any broadcast station will be considered unless there is on file with the Commission the information, if any, currently required by §§1.341 to 1.343, inclusive, for the particular class of station. The renewal application shall include a reference by date and file number to such information on file.

(c) Whenever the Commission regards an application for a renewal of license as essential to the proper conduct of a hearing or investigation, and specifically directs that it be filed by a certain date, such application shall be filed within the time thus specified. If the licensee fails to file such application within the prescribed time, the hearing or investigation shall proceed as if such renewal application had been received.

(d) The following application forms shall be used:

[EDITOR'S NOTE: There follows a list of forms to be used in filing for license renewals.]

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.34 Normal license period.**—(a) All standard broadcast station licenses will be issued for a normal license period of three years. Licenses will be issued to expire at the hour of 3:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, in accordance with the following schedule, and three-year intervals thereafter:

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Expiration dates for licenses are grouped geographically.]

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.218 Normal license period.**—(a) All fm broadcast station licenses will be issued for a normal license period of three years. Licenses will be issued to expire at the hour of 3:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, in accordance with the following schedule and at three-year intervals thereafter:

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Expiration dates for licenses are grouped geographically.]

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.630 Normal license period.** (a) All television broadcast station licenses will be issued for a normal license period of three years. Licenses will be issued to expire at the hour of 3:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, in accordance with the following schedule and at three year intervals thereafter.

(1) For stations located in Delaware and Pennsylvania, August 1, 1957.

(2) For stations located in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, October 1, 1957.

(3) For stations located in North Carolina, South Carolina, December 1, 1957.

(4) For stations located in Florida, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, February 1, 1958.

(5) For stations located in Alabama and Georgia, April 1, 1958.

(6) For stations located in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, June 1, 1958.

(7) For stations located in Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, August 1, 1958.



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## P-75

### EDITOR II



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- (8) For stations located in Ohio and Michigan, October 1, 1958.
- (9) For stations located in Illinois and Wisconsin, December 1, 1958.
- (10) For stations located in Iowa and Missouri, February 1, 1956.
- (11) For stations located in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Colorado, April 1, 1956.
- (12) For stations located in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, June 1, 1956.
- (13) For stations located in Texas, August 1, 1956.
- (14) For stations located in Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Idaho, October 1, 1956.
- (15) For stations located in California, December 1, 1956.
- (16) For stations located in Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Guam, and Hawaii, February 1, 1957.
- (17) For stations located in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, April 1, 1957.
- (18) For stations located in New Jersey and New York, June 1, 1957.

**STATION IDENTIFICATION**

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.117 Station identification.**—(a) A licensee of a standard broadcast station shall make station identification announcement (call letters and location) at the beginning and ending of each time of operation and during operation (1) on the hour and (2) either on the half hour or at the quarter hour following the hour and at the quarter hour preceding the next hour: Provided,

(b) Such identification announcement need not be made on the hour when to make such announcement would interrupt a single consecutive speech, play, religious service, symphony concert, operatic production or forum of longer duration than 30 minutes. In such cases the identification announcement shall be made at the beginning of the program, at the first interruption of the entertainment continuity, and at the conclusion of the program.

(c) Such identification announcement need not be made on the half hour or quarter hours when to make such an announcement would interrupt a single consecutive speech, play, religious service, symphony concert, or operatic production. In such cases an identification announcement shall be made at the first interruption of the entertainment continuity and at the conclusion of the program; provided, that an announcement within 5 minutes of the time specified in paragraph (a) (2) of this section will satisfy the requirements of identification announcements.

(d) In the case of variety show programs, baseball game broadcasts, or similar programs of longer duration than 30 minutes, the identification announcement shall be made within 5 minutes of the hour and of the times specified in paragraph (a) (2) of this section.

(e) In the case of all other programs the identification announcement shall be made within 2 minutes of the hour and of the times specified in paragraph (a) (2) of this section.

(f) In making the identification announcement the call letters shall be given only on the channel of the station identified thereby, except as otherwise provided in §3.287 of the Commission's Rules Governing Fm Broadcast Stations.

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.287 Station Identification.**—(a) A licensee of an fm broadcast station shall make separate station identification announcement (call letters and location) for such station; provided, however, that if the same licensee operates an fm radio broadcasting station and a standard broadcast station and simultaneously broadcasts the same programs over the facilities of both such stations, station identification announcements may be made jointly for both stations for periods of simultaneous operation. If the call letters of the fm station do not clearly reveal that it is an fm station, the joint announcement shall state that one of the stations is an fm station. Station identification announcements shall be made at the beginning and ending of each time of operation and during operation (1) on the hour and (2) either on the half hour or at the quarter hour following the hour and at the quarter hour preceding the next hour: Provided,

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Remainder is identical with paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of §3.117 above.]

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.652. Station identification.**— (a) A licensee of a television broadcast station shall make station identification announcements (call letters and location) at the beginning and ending of each time of operation and during the operation on the hour. The announcement at the beginning and ending of each time of operation shall be by both aural and visual means. Other announcements may be by either aural or visual means.

(b) Identification announcements during operation need not be made when to make such

announcement would interrupt a single consecutive speech, play, religious service, symphony concert, or any type of production. In such cases, the identification announcement shall be made at the first interruption of the entertainment continuity and at the conclusion thereof.

**SPONSORED PROGRAMS**  
(Announcement of)

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.119 Sponsored programs, announcement of.**—(a) In the case of each program for the broadcasting of which money, services, or other valuable consideration is either directly or indirectly paid or promised to, or charged or received by, any radio broadcast station, the station broadcasting such program shall make, or cause to be made, an appropriate announcement that the program is sponsored, paid for, or furnished, either in whole or in part.

(b) In the case of any political program or any program involving the discussion of public controversial issues for which any records, transcriptions, talent, scripts, or other material or services of any kind are furnished, either directly or indirectly, to a station as an inducement to the broadcasting of such program, an announcement shall be made both at the beginning and conclusion of such program on which such material or services are used that such records, transcriptions, talent, scripts, or other material or services have been furnished to such station in connection with the broadcasting of such program, provided, however, that only one such announcement need be made in the case of any such program of five minutes' duration or less, which announcement may be made either at the beginning or the conclusion of the program.

(c) The announcement required by this section shall fully and fairly disclose the true identity of the person or persons by whom or in whose behalf such payment is made or promised, or from whom or in whose behalf such services or other valuable consideration is received, or by whom the material or services referred to in subsection (b) hereof are furnished. Where an agent or other person contracts or otherwise makes arrangements with a station on behalf of another, and such fact is known to the station, the announcement shall disclose the identity of the person or persons in whose behalf such agent is acting instead of the name of such agent.

(d) In the case of any program, other than a program advertising commercial products or services, which is sponsored, paid for or furnished, either in whole or in part, or for which material or services referred to in subsection (b) hereof are furnished, by a corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group, the announcement required by this section shall disclose the name of such corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group. In each such case the station shall require that a list of the chief executive officers or member of the executive committee or of the board of directors of the corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group shall be made available for public inspection at one of the radio stations carrying the program.

(e) In the case of programs advertising commercial products or services, an announcement stating the sponsor's corporate or trade name or the name of the sponsor's product, shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of this section and only one such announcement need be made at any time during the course of the program.

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.289.** [EDITOR'S NOTE: Identical with §3.119 above.]

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.654** [EDITOR'S NOTE: Identical with §3.119 above.]

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In a statement issued in 1950, the FCC warned that the sponsor or his product must be identified by a distinctive name and not by one merely descriptive of the type of business or product. The following are acceptable, the Commission said: "Henry Smith offers you . . ." or "Smith Stove Co. offers you . . ." or "Ajax Pens brings you . . ." The following are not acceptable: "Write to the Comb Man . . ." or "Send your money to Nylons, Box— . . ." or "This program is sponsored by your Sink Man . . ."]

**RECORDINGS and TRANSCRIPTIONS**  
(Identification of)

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.118 Mechanical reproductions.**—(a) No mechanically reproduced program consisting of a speech, news event, news commentator, forum, panel discussion, or special event in which the element of time is of special significance, or any other program in which the element of time is of special significance and presentation of which would create, either intentionally or otherwise, the impression or belief on the part of the listening audience that the event or program being broadcast is in fact occurring simultaneously with the broadcast, shall be broadcast without an appropriate announcement being made either at the beginning or end of such reproduction or at the beginning or end of the program in which such reproduction is used that it is a

mechanical reproduction or a mechanically reproduced program: Provided, however, That each such program of one minute or less need not be announced as such.

(b) The exact form of identifying announcement is not prescribed, but the language shall be clear and in terms commonly used and understood. Any other program mechanically reproduced or series of mechanical reproductions, including a mechanical reproduction used for background music, sound effects, station identification, program identification (theme music of short duration) or identification of sponsorship of the program proper, need not be announced as provided in subsection (a), but the licensee shall not attempt affirmatively to create the impression that any program being broadcast by mechanical reproduction consists of live talent.

(c) The requirements of subsection (a) are waived with respect to network programs, transcribed and rebroadcast at a later hour because of the time zone differentials between the place where the program originates and where it is rebroadcast, this waiver being applicable whether the off-the-line recording is made by the network itself at one of its key stations or by an individual station, but only when the off-the-line recording is for broadcast at an hour not exceeding the time zone differential between the place where the program originates and where it is rebroadcast. Each station which broadcasts network programs at a later hour in accordance with this waiver shall make an appropriate announcement at least once each day between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., stating that some or all of the network programs which are broadcast by that station are delayed broadcasts by means of transcription. This waiver provision also applies during the annual period in which daylight saving time will be effective with respect to network programs transcribed and rebroadcast one hour later because of the time differential resulting from the adoption of daylight saving time in some areas.

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.298**—[EDITOR'S NOTE: Identical with §3.118, above.]

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.653**—[EDITOR'S NOTE: Identical with §3.118 above.]

**POLITICAL BROADCASTS**

**For am, fm and tv . . .**

**§3.120 Definitions.**—(a) A "legally qualified candidate" means any person who has publicly announced that he is a candidate for nomination by a convention of a political party or for nomination or election in a primary, special, or general election, municipal, county, state or national, and who meets the qualifications prescribed by the applicable laws to hold the office for which he is a candidate, so that he may be voted for by the electorate directly or by means of delegates or electors, and who

- (1) has qualified for a place on the ballot or
- (2) is eligible under the applicable law to be voted by sticker, by writing in his name on the ballot, or other method, and (1) has been duly nominated by a political party which is commonly known and regarded as such, or (2) makes a substantial showing that he is a bona fide candidate for nomination or office, as the case may be.

(b) General requirements.—No station licensee is required to permit the use of its facilities by any legally qualified candidate for public office, but if any licensee shall permit any such candidate to use its facilities it shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office to use such facilities; provided that such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast by any such candidate.

(c) Rates and practices.—(1) The rates, if any, charged all such candidates for the same office shall be uniform and shall not be rebated by any means direct or indirect. A candidate shall, in each case, be charged no more than the rate the station would charge if the candidate were a commercial advertiser whose advertising was directed to promoting its business within the same area as that encompassed by the particular office for which such person is a candidate. All discount privileges otherwise offered by a station to commercial advertisers shall be available upon equal terms to all candidates for public office.

(2) In making time available to candidates for public office no licensee shall make any discrimination between candidates in charges, practices, regulations, facilities, or services for or in connection with the service rendered pursuant to this part, or make or give any preference to any candidate for public office or subject any such candidate to any prejudice or disadvantage; nor shall any licensee make any contract or other agreement which shall have the effect of permitting any legally qualified candidate for any public office to broadcast to the exclusion of other legally qualified candidates for the same public office.

(d) Records: inspections.—Every licensee shall keep and permit public inspection of a complete record of all requests for broadcast time made by or on behalf of candidates for public office, together with an appropriate notation showing the disposition made by the

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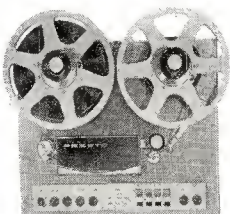
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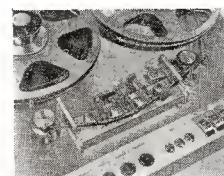
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licensee of such request, and the charges made, if any, if request is granted. Such records shall be retained for a period of two years.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In fm this is §3,290; in tv, §3.657.]

**REBROADCASTS**

**In am rules . . .**

**§3.121 Rebroadcast.**—(a) The term "rebroadcast" means reception by radio of the program of a radio station, and the simultaneous or subsequent retransmission of such program by a broadcast station.

NOTE: As used in this section, program includes any complete program or part thereof, or any signals if other than A-3 emission. In case a program is transmitted from its point of origin to a broadcast station entirely by telephone facilities in which a section of such transmission is by radio, the broadcasting of this program is not considered a rebroadcast.

(b) The licensee of a standard broadcast station may, without further authority of the Commission, rebroadcast the program of a United States standard or high frequency broadcast station, provided the Commission is notified of the call letters of each station rebroadcast and the licensee certifies that express authority has been received from the licensee of the station originating the program.

NOTE: The notice and certification of consent shall be given within three (3) days of any single rebroadcast, but in case of the regular practice of rebroadcasting certain programs of a standard broadcast station several times during a license period, notice and certification of consent shall be given for the ensuing license period with the application for renewal of license, or at the beginning of such rebroadcast practice if begun during a license period.

(c) (1) The licensee of a standard broadcast station located within a state or the District of Columbia may, without further authority of the Commission, rebroadcast on a noncommercial basis a noncommercial program of a United States international broadcast station.

(2) The licensee of a standard broadcast station located in any territory or insular possession of the United States may, without further authority of the Commission, rebroadcast any program of a United States international broadcast station.

(3) In the case of any rebroadcast under the provisions of this paragraph (c), the Commission shall be notified of the call letters of each station whose programs are rebroadcast and the licensee shall certify that express authority has been received from the licensee of the station originating the program.

(d) No licensee of a standard or high frequency broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any other class of United States radio station without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission upon application accompanied by written consent or certification of consent of the licensee of the station originating the program.

NOTE: The broadcasting of a program relayed by a remote pickup broadcast station (section 4.401) is not considered a rebroadcast. Informal application may be employed. By Order No. 82, dated and effective June 24, 1941, until further order of the Commission, section 3.121 (d) is suspended only insofar as it requires prior written authority of the Commission for the rebroadcasting of programs originated for that express purpose by U.S. Government radio stations.

(e) In case of a program rebroadcast by several standard broadcast stations, such as a chain rebroadcast, the person legally responsible for distributing the program or the network facilities may obtain the necessary authorization for the entire rebroadcast both from the Commission and from the person or licensee of the station originating the program. Attention is directed to section 325(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, which reads as follows:

No person shall be permitted to locate, use, or maintain a radio broadcast studio or other place or apparatus from which or whereby sound waves are converted into electrical energy, or mechanical or physical reproduction of sound waves produced, and caused to be transmitted or delivered to a radio station in a foreign country for the purpose of being broadcast from any radio station there, having a power output of sufficient intensity, and/or being so located geographically that its emissions may be received consistently in the United States, without first obtaining a permit from the Commission upon proper application therefor. [See §1.327.]

**In fm rules . . .**

**§3.291**—[EDITOR'S NOTE: Identical in terms with §3.121, above, with two exceptions: Paragraph (e) of §3.121 is deleted in §3.291, and Paragraph (b) relates to rebroadcast of programs of U.S.: "standard, fm or noncommercial educational" stations.]

**In tv rules . . .**

**§3.655. Rebroadcast.**—(a) The term "rebroadcast" as used below means reception by radio of the program of a television broadcast station, and the simultaneous or subsequent re-

transmission of such programs by a broadcast station. The broadcasting of a program relayed by an auxiliary broadcast station licensed to the television broadcast station is not considered a rebroadcast. (As used in this section, program includes any complete program or part thereof.)

(b) The licensee of a television broadcast station may, without further authority of the Commission, rebroadcast the program of a United States television broadcast station, provided the Commission is notified of the call letters of each station rebroadcast and the licensee certifies that express authority has been received from the licensee of the station originating the program.

NOTE 1: The notice and certification of consent shall be given within 3 days of any single rebroadcast, but in case of the regular practice of rebroadcasting certain programs of a television broadcast station several times during a license period, notice and certification of consent shall be given for the ensuing license period with the application for such rebroadcast practice if begun during a license period.

NOTE 2: By Order No. 82, dated and effective June 24, 1941, until further order of the Commission, Section 3.655(c) is suspended only insofar as it requires prior written authority of the Commission for the rebroadcasting of programs originated for that express purpose by U. S. Government radio stations.

(c) No licensee of a television broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any United States radio station not designated in paragraph (b) of this section without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission upon application (informal) accompanied by written consent or certification of consent of the licensee of the station originating the program.

**REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, SUSPENSIONS**

**(All Classes of Station Licenses)**

**§1.61 Notice of violations.**—(a) Any licensee who appears to have violated any provision of the Communications Act or any provision of this chapter shall be served with a written notice calling the facts to his attention and requesting a statement concerning the matter. FCC Form 793 may be used for this purpose.

(b) Within 10 days from receipt of notice or such other period as may be specified, the licensee shall send a written answer, in duplicate, direct to the office of the Commission originating the official notice. If an answer cannot be sent nor an acknowledgment made within such 10-day period by reason of illness or other unavoidable circumstances, acknowledgment and answer shall be made at the earliest practicable date with a satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(c) The answer to each notice shall be complete in itself and shall not be abbreviated by reference to other communications or answers to other notices. If the notice relates to violations that may be due to the physical or electrical characteristics of transmitting apparatus, the answer shall state fully what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent future violations, and, if any new apparatus is to be installed, the date such apparatus was ordered, the name of the manufacturer, and the promised date of delivery. If the installation of such apparatus requires a construction permit, the file number of the application shall be given, or if a file number has not been assigned by the Commission, such identification shall be given as will permit ready identification of the application. If the notice of violation relates to lack of attention to or improper operation of the transmitter, the name and license number of the operator in charge shall be given.

**§1.62 Revocation of station licenses and construction permits and issuance of cease and desist orders.**—(a) Whenever it appears that a station license or construction permit should be revoked for any of the reasons set forth in Section 312(a) of the Communications Act, or a cease and desist order should be issued for any of the reasons specified in Section 312(b) of the Communications Act, the Commission will, except in cases of willfulness or those in which the public health, interest, or safety require otherwise, either by notice of violation as provided for in §1.61 or by any other written warning, call to the attention of the licensee or permittee the facts or conduct which may warrant revocation of the license or construction permit or the issuance of a cease and desist order, and the Commission will accord to the licensee or permittee a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate or achieve compliance with the said warning. In case of failure to timely comply therewith or in cases of willfulness or those in which public health, interest or safety requires, the Commission will issue an order directing the licensee, permittee, or person to show cause why an order of revocation or a cease and desist order, as the case may be, should not be issued.

(b) Any order to show cause issued in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section will contain a statement of the matters with respect to which the Commission is inquiring and will call upon the licensee, permittee, or person to appear before the Commission at a time and place stated in the order, but in no event less than 30 days after the receipt of such order, and give evidence upon the matter specified therein; except, that where safety of life or property is involved, the Commission may provide in the order for a shorter period.

(c) In order to avail himself of the opportunity to be heard, the licensee, permittee, or person, in person or by his attorney, shall, within 30 days of the receipt of the order or such shorter period as may be specified therein if the safety of life or property is involved, file with the Commission a written statement stating that he will appear at the hearing and present evidence on the matter specified in the order. If the licensee, permittee or person fails to file such an appearance within the time specified in this paragraph the right to a hearing shall be deemed waived.

(d) Hearings on the matters specified in the order to show cause and the practice and procedure in connection therewith shall accord with the provisions of this subpart and Subpart B of this part, except that in all such hearings the burden of proceeding with the introduction of evidence and burden of proof shall be upon the Commission, and except that the Commission may, where the circumstances of the proceeding require expedition, specify in the show cause order times less than those specified in §§1.153 and 1.154 within which the initial decision in such proceedings shall become effective, within which exceptions to such initial decision or replies thereto may be filed, and within which parties may file notice of intent to seek and participate in oral argument.

(e) Where a hearing is waived and no written statement has been filed within 30 days of the receipt of the order to show cause or such shorter period of time as may be specified therein, the allegations of fact contained in the order to show cause will be deemed as correct and the Hearing Examiner will issue an initial decision invoking the sanctions specified in the order to show cause.

(f) Where a hearing is waived, a written statement in mitigation or justification may be submitted within 30 days of the receipt of the order to show cause or within such shorter period of time as may be specified therein. The Hearing Examiner may, if the statement contains, with particularity, factual allegations denying or, in the Hearing Examiner's opinion, justifying the facts upon which the show cause order is based, call upon the submitting party to furnish additional information, and the Hearing Examiner shall request all opposing parties to file an answer to the written statement and/or additional information. The Hearing Examiner will then, unless he orders that further pleadings be filed, close the record and issue, on basis of the procedure lined in this paragraph, an initial decision.

(g) Corrections or promise to correct the condition complained of in the order to show cause shall not preclude the issuance of an order to cease and desist.

(h) Any order of revocation or cease and desist order issued pursuant to this section shall include a statement of findings and the grounds therefor, shall specify the effective date of the order, and shall be served on the licensee, permittee or person.

**§1.63 Modification of licenses or construction permits on motion of the Commission.**—(a)

Whenever it appears that a station license or construction permit should be modified, the Commission will notify the licensee or permittee in writing of the proposed action and the grounds and reasons therefor and direct him to show cause why an order modifying the license or construction permit in the manner proposed by the Commission should not be issued.

(b) Any order to show cause issued in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section will notify the licensee or permittee that he may request, within a period of time to be stated in the order to show cause, that a hearing be held on the proposed modification. In case of timely request, a hearing will be held on the proposed modification, in no event less than 30 days after the receipt of the order to show cause, unless the Commission finds that safety of life or property require the fixing of a shorter period.

(c) In order to avail himself of the right to request a hearing and of the opportunity to appear and give evidence upon the matters specified in the order to show cause, the licensee or permittee, in person or by his attorney shall, within the period of time as may be specified in the order to show cause, file with the Commission a written statement stating that he requests a hearing and will appear at the hearing and present evidence on the matter specified in the order to show cause. Such written statement must contain a detailed response to the matter specified in the order to show cause and the permittee or licensee shall be limited in the hearing to matters fairly encompassed within the issues raised by the response.

(d) The right to request a hearing shall, unless a good cause is shown in a petition to be filed not later than 5 days before the lapse of the time specified in paragraph (c) of this section, be deemed waived:

- (1) In case of failure to timely file a written statement as required by paragraph (c) of this section.
- (2) In case of filing the written statement provided for in paragraph (c) of this section but failure to appear at the hearing, either in person or by counsel.

839' self-supporting tower for WBNS-TV, Columbus, Ohio, supports RCA TF 12 AH antenna. Two outside platforms give easy access to microwave equipment.

**Reasons why  
"It's good  
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Look as long and as hard as you will at this tower—or the hundreds of others by Dresser-Ideco, serving broadcasting stations all over the country—and you just won't be able to see that really unique "something" that makes every Dresser-Ideco tower different from towers of any other make.

But there are many very real differences which add up to a safer tower, with lower maintenance costs than you'll find in other towers on the market. For example:

Dresser-Ideco uses *structural rib bolts* for connections throughout each tower. These bolts are specially designed to stay tight as the tower moves and vibrates in the wind. They won't work loose as other types of bolts tend to do, won't allow the tower and antenna to slip out of alignment.

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So when your new tower is in the offing . . . look to experience you can believe in and results you can see. Better than 50% of all TV towers over 1,000 feet tall are towers by Dresser-Ideco . . . *twice as many* as the second tower company's total . . . *more than all the rest* of the tower companies combined.

Put Dresser-Ideco's unparalleled 38-year record of tower experience to work for you . . . write Dresser-Ideco, or contact your broadcast equipment representative.



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Radar Towers on the DEW line in northern Alaska—designed and fabricated by Dresser-Ideco. Keeping pace with the rapidly developing needs of radar and microwave — helping the broadcast industry meet its expanding needs—these are the challenges that keep Dresser-Ideco's thinking fresh and "alive", now and in the years ahead.

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(e) Where the right to request a hearing is waived and no written statement has been filed within the period of time specified in the order to show cause, the licensee or permittee will be deemed to consent to the modification as proposed in the order to show cause and a final decision will be issued by the Commission accordingly.

(f) Where the right to request a hearing has been waived, a written statement may be filed within the period of time to be specified in the order to show cause, showing with particularity why the license or construction permit should not be modified or not so modified as proposed in the order to show cause. In this case, the Commission may, depending upon the facts alleged and proof offered, either call upon the submitting party to furnish additional information under oath, designate the proceeding for hearing, or issue without further proceedings an order modifying the construction permit or license as proposed in the order to show cause or in said written statement. The order to show cause will advise the person against whom it is directed of procedure set forth in this paragraph.

(g) Any order of modification issued pursuant to this section shall include a statement of the findings and the grounds and reasons therefor, shall specify the effective date of the order and shall be served on the licensee or permittee.

**(Of Operator Licenses)**

**§1.72 Suspension of operator licenses.**—Whenever grounds exist for suspension of an operator license, as provided in Section 303(m) of the Communications Act, the Chief of the Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau, with respect to amateur operator licenses, or the Chief of the Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau with respect to commercial operator licenses, may issue an order suspending the operator license. No order of suspension in any operator's license shall take effect until 15 days' notice in writing of the cause for the proposed suspension has been given to the operator licensee, who may make written application to the Commission at any time within said 15 days for a hearing upon such order. The notice to the operator licensee shall not be effective until actually received by him, and from that time he shall have 15 days in which to mail the said application. In the event that physical conditions prevent mailing of the application before the expiration of the 15-day period, the application shall then be mailed as soon as possible thereafter, accompanied by a satisfactory explanation of the delay. Upon receipt by the Commission of such application for hearing, said order of suspension shall be designated for hearing by the Chief, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau or the Chief, Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau, as the case may be, and said order of suspension shall be held in abeyance until the conclusion of the hearing. Upon the conclusion of said hearing, the Commission may affirm, modify or revoke said order of suspension. If the license is ordered suspended, the operator shall send his operator license to the office of the Commission in Washington, D. C., on or before the effective date of the order, or, if the effective date has passed at the time notice is received, the license shall be sent to the Commission forthwith.

**LOTTERIES**

**for all stations . . .**

**§3.122 Lotteries.**—(a) An application for construction permit, license, renewal of license, or any other authorization for the operation of a broadcast station, will not be granted where the applicant proposes to follow or continue to follow a policy or practice of broadcasting or permitting the broadcasting of any advertisement of or information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all such prizes." (See 18 U.S.C. §1304.)

(b) The determination whether a particular program comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section depends on the facts of each case. However, the Commission will in any event consider that a program comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section if in connection with such program a prize consisting of money or thing of value is awarded to any person whose selection is dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, if as a condition of winning or competing for such prize, such winner or winners, are required to furnish any money or thing of value or are required to have in their possession any product sold, manufactured, furnished or distributed by a sponsor of a program broadcast on the station in question.

**§1.304** (of U. S. Criminal Code) **Broadcasting Lottery information.**—Whoever broadcasts by means of any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the U. S., or whoever, operating any such station, knowingly permits the broadcasting of any advertisement of or information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or

chance, or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Each day's broadcasting shall constitute a separate offense.

**CENSORSHIP**

**For all stations . . .**

**§326** (of Communications Act.)—Nothing in this Act shall be understood to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication.

**INDECENT LANGUAGE**

**§1464** (of U. S. Criminal Code) **Broadcasting obscene language.**—Whoever utters any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

**TRANSFERS and ASSIGNMENTS**

**Voluntary . . .**

**§1.329 Applications for voluntary assignment or transfer of control.**—(a) Application for consent to the assignment of construction permit or license, or for consent to the transfer of control of a corporation holding such a construction permit or license, shall be filed with the Commission on FCC Form 314 (Assignment of License), FCC Form 315 (Transfer of Control), or FCC Form 316 (Short Form). Such application should be filed with the Commission at least 45 days prior to the contemplated effective date of assignment or transfer of control.

(b) The following assignment or transfer applications may be filed on FCC Form 316.

- (1) Assignment from an individual or individuals (including partnerships) to a corporation owned and controlled by such individuals or partnerships without any substantial change in their relative interests;
- (2) Assignment from a corporation to its individual stockholders without effecting any substantial change in the disposition of their interests;
- (3) Assignment or transfer by which certain stockholders retire and the interest transferred is not a controlling one;
- (4) Corporate reorganization which involves no substantial change in the beneficial ownership of the corporation;
- (5) Assignment or transfer from a corporation to a wholly owned subsidiary thereof or vice versa, or where there is an assignment from a corporation to a corporation owned or controlled by the assignor stockholders without substantial change in their interests; or
- (6) Assignment of less than a controlling interest in a partnership.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In a statement issued by the FCC in 1948, licensees were warned that no transfers of station control are permitted until after Commission approval. The FCC also asked that licensees who are in doubt whether a transfer application is necessary bring ownership changes to the attention of the Commission to determine whether they are changes in control before consummating the transfer action.]

**Involuntary transfers and assignments**

**§1.330 Application for involuntary assignment of license.**—(a) The Commission shall be notified in writing promptly of the death or legal disability of an individual permittee or licensee, a member of a partnership, or a person directly or indirectly in control of a corporation which is a permittee or licensee.

(b) Within 30 days after the occurrence of such death or legal disability, an application on FCC Form 316 shall be filed requesting consent to involuntary assignment of such permit or license or for involuntary transfer of control of such corporation to a person or entity legally qualified to succeed to the foregoing interests under the laws of the place having jurisdiction over the estate involved.

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District 4: 400 E. Lombard St., Baltimore 2, Md. Plaza 2-8460, extension 816. Hyman A. Cohen, engineer in charge.  
District 5: Room 403, Federal Bldg., Norfolk 10, Va. Madison 2-4963. Edward Bennett, engineer in charge.  
District 6: 50 Whitehall St., S.W. Atlanta 3, Ga. Jackson 2-4121, extension 6081. Arthur T. Cline Jr., engineer in charge. Sub-Office: Room 214 Post Office Bldg., Savannah, Ga.

#### Members of Former Federal Radio Commission

Feb. 23, 1927—July 10, 1934

Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, Pennsylvania  
March 15, 1927—November 24, 1927 (Deceased)  
Orrestes H. Caldwell, New York  
March 15, 1927—February 23, 1929  
Eugene O. Sykes, Mississippi  
March 15, 1927—July 10, 1934 (Deceased)  
Henry A. Bellows, Minnesota  
March 15, 1927—October 31, 1927 (Deceased)  
Colonel John F. Dillon, California  
March 15, 1927—October 8, 1927 (Deceased)  
Sam Pickard, Kansas  
November 1, 1927—January 31, 1929  
Harold A. Lafount, Utah  
November 14, 1927—July 10, 1934 (Deceased)  
Ira E. Robinson, West Virginia  
March 29, 1928—January 15, 1932 (Deceased)  
General C. McK. Saltzman, Iowa  
May 2, 1929—July 19, 1932 (Deceased)  
William D. L. Starbuck, New York  
May 2, 1929—February 23, 1934 (Deceased)  
Thad H. Brown, Ohio  
January 21, 1932—July 10, 1934 (Deceased)  
James H. Hanley, Nebraska  
April 1, 1933—July 10, 1934 (Deceased)

#### Former Members of Federal Communications Commission

Hampson Gary, Texas  
July 11, 1934—December 24, 1934 (Deceased)  
Anning S. Prall, New York  
January 17, 1935—July 23, 1937 (Deceased)  
Irvin Stewart, Texas  
July 11, 1934—June 30, 1937  
Frank R. McNinch, North Carolina  
October 1, 1937—August 31, 1939 (Deceased)

Adams 2-7602. John W. Crews, engineer in charge.

District 7: 312 Federal Bldg., Miami 1, Fla. Franklin 9-3900. Arthur G. Gilbert, engineer in charge. Marine Office: 409-410 Post Office Bldg., Tampa 2, Fla. 2-1773. Alfred L. Ritter, marine supervisor.

District 8: 600 South St., New Orleans 12, La. Express 2411, extension 594. Walter M. Hammond, engineer in charge. Sub-Office: 419 U. S. Courthouse & Customhouse, Mobile 10, Ala. 2-3641, extension 209. George E. Franklin, radio engineer.

District 9: 7800 Wingate St., Houston 11, Tex. Woodcrest 1906. Everett H. Marshall, engineer in charge. Sub-Office: 300 Willow St., Beaumont, Tex. 2-8141. Eric D. Coburn, radio engineer.

District 10: 708 Jackson St., Dallas 22, Tex. Riverside 8-5611. Gerald M. Howard, engineer in charge.

District 11: 1425 U. S. Post Office & Courthouse, Temple and Spring Sts., Los Angeles 12, Calif. Madison 5-7411, extension 1126. Bernard H. Linden, engineer in charge. Sub-Office: 15-C, U. S. Customhouse, San Diego 1, Calif. Belmont 4-6211, extension 383. Vergne L. Hokit, radio engineer. Marine Office: 326 U. S. Post Office & Courthouse, San Pedro, Calif. Terminal 2-2339. William E. Clynne, marine supervisor.

District 12: 323-A Customhouse, San Francisco 26, Calif. Yukon 6-4141. Francis V. Sloan, engineer in charge.

District 13: 620 S. W. Main St., Portland 5, Ore. Capital 6-3361, extension 541. Joseph H. Hallock.

District 14: 806 Federal Office Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash. Mutual 3-3000, extension 448. Herbert H. Arlowe, engineer in charge.

District 15: 521 New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo. Keystone 4-4151, extension 227. Andrew Bahlay, engineer in charge.

District 16: 203 Uptown Post Office & Federal Courts Bldg., St. Paul 2, Minn. Capitol 2-3011, extension 261. Donald A. Murray, engineer in charge.

District 17: 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. Baltimore 1-7000, extension 8-253. Harold W. Hourell, engineer in charge.

District 18: 219 S. Clark St., Chicago 4, Ill. Harrison 7-4700, extension 275. H. D. Hayes, engineer in charge.

District 19: 1029 New Federal Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich. Woodward 3-9330, extension 441. Edwin S. Heiser, engineer in charge.

District 20: 328 Post Office Bldg., Buffalo 3, N. Y. Washington 1744. Paul A. Holloway, engineer in charge.

District 21: 502 Federal Bldg., Honolulu 13, Hawaii. 5-2931, extension 260. Paul R. Fenner, engineer in charge.

District 22: 322 Federal Bldg., San Juan 13, Puerto Rico. 2-4562. Eugene W. Klein, engineer in charge.

District 23: U. S. Post Office & Courthouse Bldg., Anchorage, Alaska. 3-6464. Harold D. Devoc, engineer in charge. Sub-Office: 6 Shattuck Bldg., Juneau, Alaska. 721. Hal S. Weidner, radio engineer.

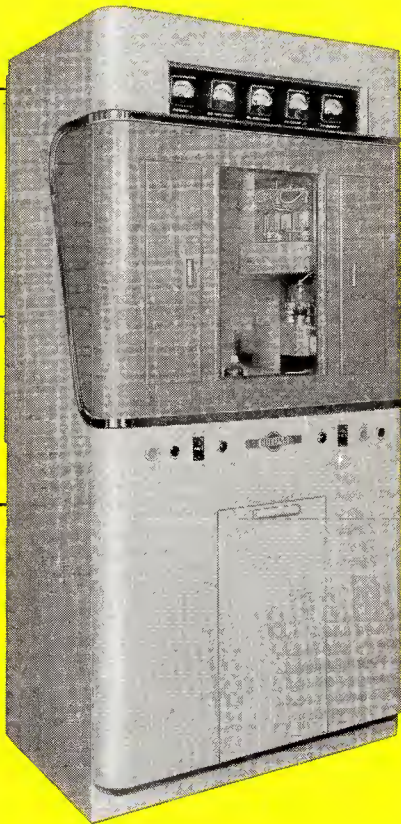
District 24: 718 Jackson Pl., N.W. Washington, D. C. Executive 3-3620, extension 229. Alfred H. Kleist, engineer in charge.

Eugene O. Sykes, Mississippi  
July 11, 1934—April 5, 1939 (Deceased)  
Thad H. Brown, Ohio  
July 11, 1934—June 30, 1940 (Deceased)  
Frederick I. Thompson, Alabama  
April 3, 1939—June 30, 1941.  
George H. Payne, New York  
July 11, 1934—June 30, 1943 (Deceased)  
\*T. A. M. Craven, District of Columbia  
August 21, 1937—June 30, 1944  
Norman S. Case, Rhode Island  
July 11, 1934—June 30, 1945  
James Lawrence Fly, Texas  
September 1, 1939—November 13, 1944  
William H. Wills, Vermont  
July 1, 1945—March 6, 1946 (Deceased)  
Paul A. Porter, Kentucky  
December 21, 1944—February 25, 1946  
Charles R. Denny Jr., District of Columbia  
March 30, 1945—October 31, 1947  
Ewell K. Jett, Maryland  
February 15, 1944—December 31, 1947  
Ray C. Wakefield, California  
March 22, 1941—June 30, 1947 (Deceased)  
Clifford J. Durr, Alabama  
November 1, 1941—June 30, 1948  
Albert Wayne Coy, Indiana  
December 29, 1947—February 21, 1952 (Deceased)  
Robert Franklin Jones, Ohio  
September 5, 1947—September 19, 1952  
Eugene H. Merrill, Utah  
October 14, 1952—April 15, 1953 (Recess Appointee)  
Paul Atlee Walker, Oklahoma  
July 11, 1934—June 30, 1953  
George Edward Sterling, Maine  
January 2, 1948—September 30, 1954  
Frieda Barkin Henneck, New York  
July 6, 1948—June 30, 1955  
Edward Mount Webster, District of Columbia  
April 10, 1947—June 30, 1956  
George C. McConaughy, Ohio  
Oct. 4, 1954—June 30, 1957  
Richard A. Mack, Florida  
July 7, 1955—March 3, 1958  
\*Reappointed July 2, 1956. Current term expires June 30, 1963.

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## AM TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

*Collins has developed the most advanced line of transmitting equipment available, built around time-tested transmitters ranging in power from 100 watts to 10 kw.*



### 1000/500, 500/250, 250/100 WATT TRANSMITTERS

The 1 kw 20V, 500 watt 550A and 250 watt 300J are each housed in a single identical cabinet (pictured at left). They feature: full coverage, 540-1600 kc; instantly selectable power; simplified oscillator eliminates use of crystal ovens, assures dependability; tetrode tubes operate below rated dissipation levels;

precise metering; only 7 tube types; all controls on front, easy access to interior and all tubes visible at a glance; blower cooling; adaptability to remote control; a Collins power increase package makes possible overnight conversion of the 300J to a 550A or 20V, also overnight conversion of the 550A to a 20V.

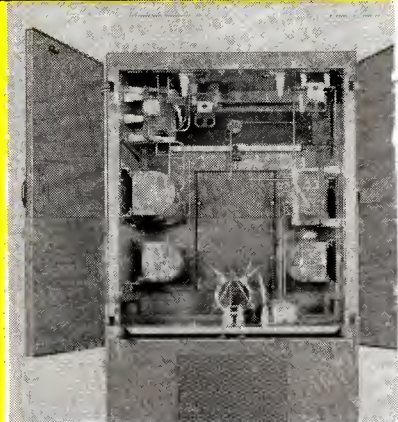
### 5/10 KW TRANSMITTERS

Feature for feature, the 21E/M is the most economical transmitter available; no crystal ovens, no external equipment, easy access to all relays, forced air cooling, visible tubes, compact size with three bays similar to cabinet at left.

Circuitry is simplified, with only 9 tube types in the 5 kw 21E and 10 in the 10 kw 21M. Spurious radiation is held to a minimum. Collins power increase package allows overnight conversion from 5 kw to 10 kw.

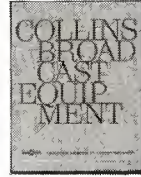
### DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA EQUIPMENT

Collins 81M Phasors are individually designed to each broadcaster's requirements as specified by his consulting engineer. Housed in cabinets to match Collins or other transmitters, the 81M features easily adjusted networks, highest stability, ease of maintenance, adequate voltage and current safety, and maximum economy. Collins 42E-7/8 Antenna Tuners are housed in weatherproof heavy-gauge welded steel cabinets and feature accessibility.



The equipment listed on these pages is but a cross section of the full Collins line — a combination of time-tested leaders and new designs. The full line is presented in a new fully illustrated catalog which also has reference charts and tables for use by station engineering and management personnel. If you have not yet received your copy or if you desire additional copies, contact the Collins office nearest you.

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 261 Madison Ave. • MURroy Hill 7-6740  
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON • 1318 4th Ave. • MAIn 8278  
 MIAMI 48, FLORIDA • 4471 NW 36th St. • TUXedo 8-2407  
 KANSAS CITY 15, MISSOURI •  
 4403 W. 77th Terrace • Nlogora 2-9010  
 SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA •  
 205 E. Third Ave. • DIamond 2-2131  
 FT. WAYNE, INDIANA • 4834 Forest Ave. • EAsbrook 0640  
 KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE •  
 Dogwood Road • Fountain City • Fountain City 6-4378  
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**COLLINS RADIO COMPANY**

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**2E** — Dual channel unit provides simultaneous mixing of 9 of 22 inputs, including mikes, remote lines, high level line and network line. Also supplies monitoring of program lines and remote lines, and control of speakers and warning lights.

## REMOTE AMPLIFIERS

**212Z** — The lightest full-function remote available, this 4-channel transistorized unit weighs only 22 lbs. with battery in carrying case. Other features: printed circuitry, automatic power changeover, typewriter-size carrying case.

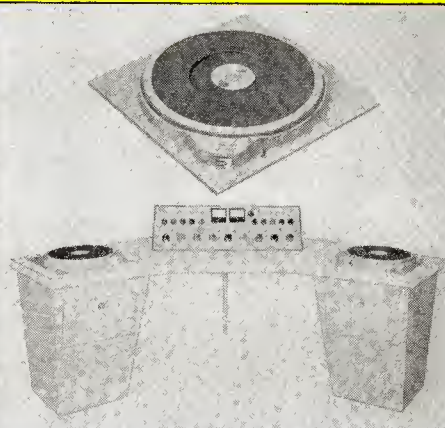
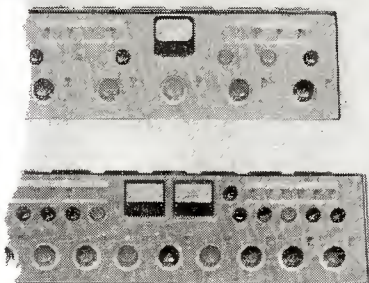
**MICROMOTE** — This is the ideal unit for a one-man, one-mike situation. It weighs only 10 oz. complete with ear-plug headphone and mike connector and fits easily into a breast pocket or on belt. Contains 6 transistors and 4 mercury batteries (with average life of over 200 hours) and has built in battery test light.

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